



Burnaby's Heritage

AN INVENTORY OF BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES



# Burnaby's Heritage

AN INVENTORY OF BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES



COMMUNITY HERITAGE COMMISSION



# Burnaby's Heritage

AN INVENTORY OF BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES



DONALD LUXTON & ASSOCIATES Inc.

Financial assistance for this project was provided by the Government of British Columbia through the Community Heritage Planning Program

Matching funding was provided by the City of Burnaby

© 2007 City of Burnaby (revised 2011)

Front Cover: Saint John the Divine Church, 1905 [BCA]

Title Page: Looking north over Deer Lake c.1917 [BCA]

Rear Cover: *Fairacres* Mansion, rendering, 1911 [Burnaby Art Gallery Collection]

All photographs by Donald Luxton & Associates Inc. unless otherwise noted  
Graphic Design & production by G. Todd Brisbin ([www.iotacreative.ca](http://www.iotacreative.ca))  
Published by the City of Burnaby

Ownership of copyright has been confirmed where possible. Errors or omissions will be corrected in subsequent reprints.

#### Library and Archives Canada Cataloguing in Publication

Luxton, Donald, 1954-

Burnaby's Heritage : an inventory of buildings and structures / Donald

Luxton, Jim Wolf.

Written by Donald Luxton & Jim Wolf

Includes bibliographical references and index.

ISBN 0-9692828-9-3

1. Historic buildings--British Columbia--Burnaby. 2. Burnaby (B.C.)--Buildings, structures, etc. 3. Historic sites--British Columbia--Burnaby. 4. Architecture--British Columbia--Burnaby. 5. Burnaby (B.C.)--History. I. Wolf, Jim II. Burnaby (B.C.) III. Title.

*This book is dedicated in memory of:*

***Douglas Patrick Drummond***  
1943 - 2006

*A Burnaby Freeman, he served as Councillor 1976-1996 and as Mayor 1996-2002. He was dedicated to the protection of Burnaby's heritage and served as the first Chair of the Heritage Advisory Committee.*



***Evelyn Salisbury***  
1915 - 1991

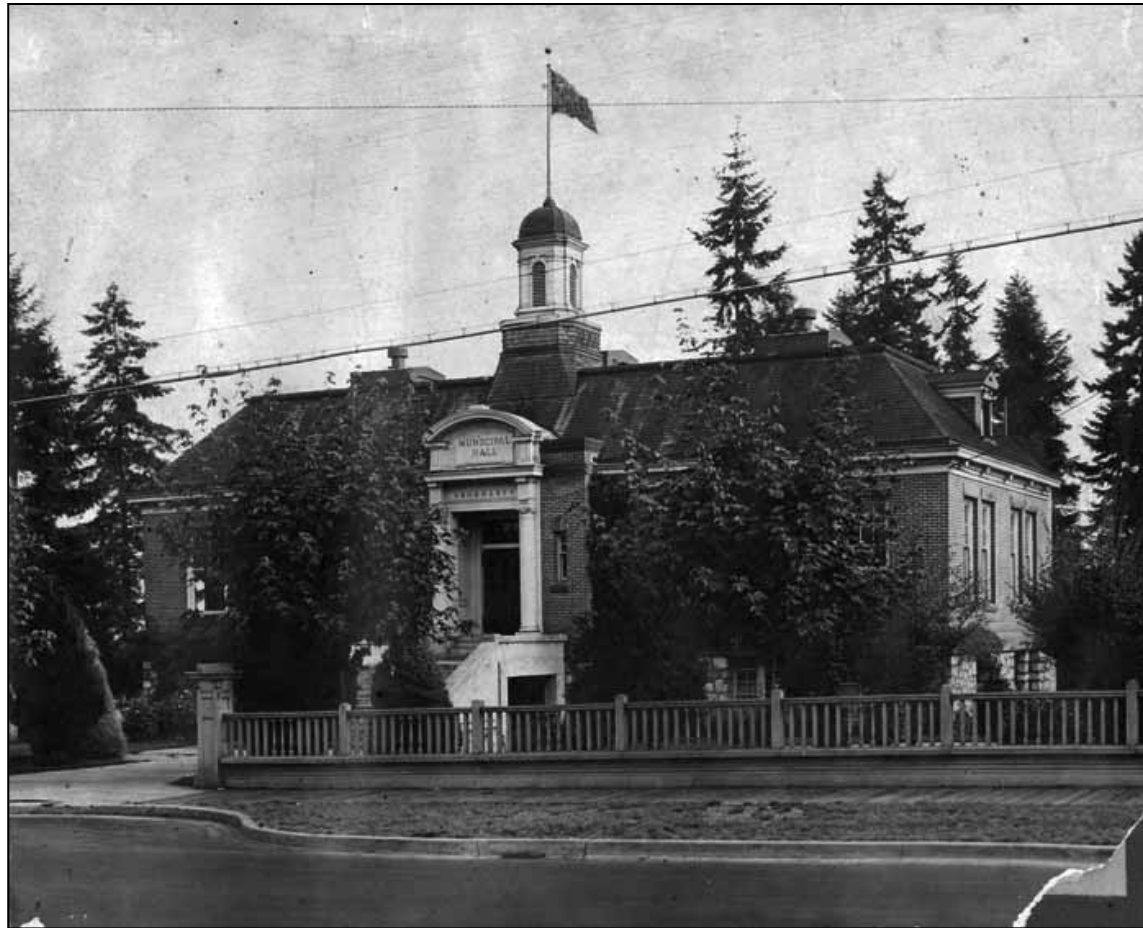
*As the President of the Burnaby Historical Society, 1987-1989, she was dedicated to preserving Burnaby's heritage. She organized the first comprehensive inventory of buildings in 1985 and was instrumental in lobbying Council to establish the Heritage Advisory Committee in 1988.*

# CONTENTS

---

<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>A BRIEF HISTORY</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>HERITAGE INVENTORY EVALUATION</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>HISTORIC NEIGHBOURHOODS</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>SOUTH BURNABY</b>	<b>10</b>
	<i>Central Park</i> 10
	<i>Alta Vista</i> 26
	<i>Fraser Arm</i> 40
	<i>Edmonds</i> 49
	<i>East Burnaby</i> 60
	<i>Burnaby Lake</i> 66
	<i>Deer Lake Park Heritage Precinct</i> 78
	<i>Burnaby Village Museum</i> 94
<b>NORTH BURNABY</b>	<b>100</b>
	<i>Vancouver Heights</i> 100
	<i>Capitol Hill</i> 124
	<i>Broadview</i> 128
	<i>Lochdale/Burnaby Mountain</i> 132
	<i>Barnet</i> 138
	<i>Burquitlam</i> 142
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</b>	<b>148</b>
<b>GLOSSARY</b>	<b>150</b>
<b>INDICES</b>	<b>152</b>
	<i>Index by Address</i> 152
	<i>Index by Owner, Builder &amp; Contractor</i> 154





above: Burnaby Municipal Hall, Kingsway at Edmonds, 1921 [BCA]



above: Welcome Arch for the visit of the Duke of Connaught, 1912 (BCA)

below: detail of Hastings Grove advertisement, Aug 9, 1911 [New West Daily News]

“Burnaby’s Heritage” is the culmination of many years of effort by the Community Heritage Commission to identify and evaluate the built heritage of the City. This publication will form a cornerstone of the City’s Heritage Program to identify and create public awareness of the heritage sites of Burnaby. It is also a record of the rich history, architectural beauty and landmarks that contribute to the character of our unique neighbourhoods.

This publication will guide the creation of Burnaby’s Community Heritage Register (BCHR), which is an official list of heritage properties adopted by City Council for planning purposes. The BCHR is comprised of two categories of heritage sites – protected and inventory. The protected properties listed in this publication represent those that have been legally protected under a Heritage Designation Bylaw or another legal agreement that prevents their alteration without the permission of City Council. The BCHR

also lists a number of inventory properties which do not have legal protection but which have heritage values for the community and have been adopted by Council for planning purposes. This publication includes both those heritage resources adopted by Council for the BCHR and properties eligible for inclusion.

This new inventory does not create any legal change to the status of these properties, which are listed and not legally protected, rather it is the first step in creating more awareness and knowledge of the heritage values associated with these sites. This is the first step in a comprehensive heritage strategy based on the development of the BCHR. It is acknowledged that ultimately the fate of these structures will be dependent on the ability of the city to create the necessary economic incentives and opportunities for conservation in concert with the needs of the individual property owners and the community.

A number of abbreviations have been consistently used in this text:

- BCA: Burnaby City Archives
- BHS: Burnaby Historical Society Collection in BCA
- BVM: Burnaby Village Museum
- VPL: Vancouver Public Library
- VCA: Victoria City Archives
- AEC: Arthur Erickson Conservancy



## A BRIEF HISTORY



Panorama of Burnaby Lake  
from Morley Street, 1934  
[BCA]

*"The municipality of Burnaby lies to the east of Vancouver, and is bounded on the north by Burrard Inlet, on the south by the Fraser River, and on the east by New Westminster and Coquitlam. At present this district contains a large amount of thick timber and tangled undergrowth. At various points, however, small communities are forming, and building is being industriously proceeded with. The total population of the municipality is about 8,000 persons. Now that South Vancouver and Point Grey are under separate councils, Burnaby is the largest municipality in Greater Vancouver, occupying an area of 38 square miles. Roads and footpaths are being built, and the more frequented streets are adequately lighted. The municipality is expending considerable sums on water-works and school sites and buildings.*

*With the exception of Stanley Park, the largest recreation-ground in Greater Vancouver is Central Park, situated in this municipality. About 250 acres have been reserved for the inhabitants of the town and people living in the adjacent parts of South Vancouver. Burnaby is notable as being the first municipality on the coast to adopt the single tax, all buildings and other real estate improvements being exempt from taxation."*

Henry J. Boam, *British Columbia: Its History, People, Commerce, Industries and Resources*. London, England: Sells Limited, 1912.

When gold was discovered on the sandbars of the lower Fraser River, it started a human stampede to the newly incorporated Crown Colony of British Columbia in 1858. The development of Burnaby was sparked by creation of the City of New Westminster in 1860 and the subsequent arrival of the transcontinental railway and incorporation of the City of Vancouver in 1886. The construction of an electric interurban tramline between these two cities created the impetus for local landowners and residents to incorporate the Municipality of Burnaby in 1892. Early growth, however, was hampered by the onset of an economic depression in the 1890s. Despite this setback, the area was soon developed with small market gardens of fruits and vegetables after logging and sawmill operations transformed the primeval landscape. This early growth set the stage for a dynamic economic boom that would radically change the sleepy rural district.

The suburban real-estate boom of 1905-1914 was fuelled by an expanding provincial economy that was based on the growth of the mining and lumber trade and rapid immigration. Burnaby, located between two expanding urban centers, achieved tremendous growth as the expansion of the local electric railway system, steam railroads and highways fuelled development. Commercial and industrial development grew beyond the lumber and agricultural sectors to reflect Burnaby's new status as

part of a 'Greater Vancouver'. This period saw the creation of two distinct and separate commercial and residential districts in North and South Burnaby. The location of Burnaby's municipal hall at Edmonds was a result of South Burnaby's early growth, larger population and political strength. Although the expansion of Burnaby was tempered by another economic recession and the outbreak of the First World War, by 1925 its population had eclipsed that of New Westminster and it would soon become the third largest municipality in British Columbia.

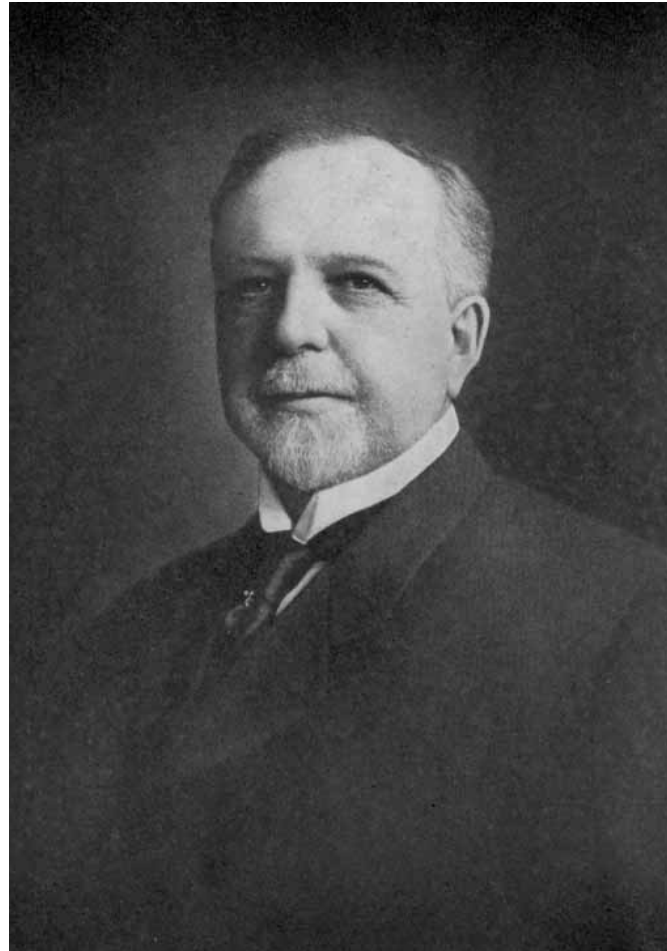
The Great Depression of the 1930s was devastating financially for many of Burnaby's citizens and for local government. The Provincial Government assumed direct control of Burnaby in 1932 and with it the payment of welfare to the unemployed. Under the control of a Commissioner, the municipality attracted several new large industries, such as the Standard Oil Refinery and the Ford Auto Plant, with land grants and tax relief. This early industrialization set the stage for the most dramatic economic boom in the city's history, following the return of an elected council in 1942 and the end of the Second World War. This period also saw the creation of significant park conservation areas on Burnaby Mountain, Burnaby Lake and Capitol Hill. With its abundance of undeveloped land adjacent to the metropolis of Vancouver, Burnaby was a favoured site of postwar housing subdivisions, drive-in theatres, commercial retail and service

centers and industrial parks. This new era of growth was marked by the construction of an 'ultramodern' new municipal hall, centrally located to serve all residents.

The growth of Burnaby during the 1950s and 1960s required the organization of a municipal planning program to guide urban development. The postwar boom had also provided Burnaby with significant public investment including the construction of the Trans-Canada Highway, Simon Fraser University and the B.C. Institute of Technology. The 1970s saw the creation of a regional town centre for the city at Metrotown and the designation of three other town centres at Edmonds, Lougheed and Brentwood, creating focus for commercial and residential redevelopment. In South Burnaby growth was accelerated by the introduction of SkyTrain in 1986. This new tax base has enabled the community to rapidly expand public services and acquire park land, illustrated by the creation of Deer Lake Park with its cultural facilities, located adjacent to City Hall. The dramatic growth of the local economy placed Burnaby second only to the City of Vancouver as a centre of employment and output in British Columbia. Burnaby acquired civic status in 1992, becoming a 'City' on the Centennial of its incorporation. The construction of the Millennium SkyTrain line through central Burnaby marks the beginning of a new era for the growth and development of the City.



Henry Tracy Ceperley, 1914.  
[Howay & Schofield, B.C.  
Biographical]



**EVALUATION CRITERIA**

A set of evaluation criteria have been developed in order to identify the sites that would be included as part of the Burnaby Heritage Inventory. Buildings, sites and structures of significant heritage value have been identified through the consistent use of these criteria. As defined in the *Standards & Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*, heritage value is the aesthetic, historic, scientific, cultural, social or spiritual importance or significance for past, present or future generations. The heritage value of a historic place is embodied in its character-defining materials, forms, location, spatial configurations, uses and cultural associations or meanings.

The following is an overview of the evaluation process considered for each site. The Ceperley estate, *Fairacres*, includes a mansion built in 1911, its lakefront grounds and its surrounding outbuildings. Located at 6344 Deer Lake Avenue, the Ceperley estate has been used as an example of the application of these criteria.

**ARCHITECTURE**

These criteria consider the architectural styles, types and designs representative of Burnaby's historical development. Special design features and construction techniques are also considered. In this case, the Ceperley mansion is considered an outstanding example of the British Arts and Crafts style, with exceptional interior and exterior detailing and craftsmanship. Also important is the association with the English-born and trained architect Robert Percival Sterling Twizell, as this was one of his grandest residential commissions. The style was common at the time and was often used for estate mansions as a symbol of affluence and good, modern taste as well as an affinity for all things British. The rich variety of exterior elements demonstrate the use of local materials such as cobble stone chimneys and foundations, wide wooden siding and half-timbering. Lavish interior spaces were designed for entertaining on a grand scale, including a billiard room with a beamed ceiling and an inglenook fireplace, and generous living and dining rooms arranged off a

central hall. Quality is displayed inside and out in the finishes and materials, including imported English materials such as Medmenham tiles in the fireplace surrounds, one of the earliest documented use of these tiles outside the United Kingdom. Detailed features of the interior woodwork were carved by Scottish-born master wood carver George Selkirk Gibson.

**CULTURAL HISTORY**

These criteria consider the site's direct association with a person, group, institution, event or activity that is of historical significance, and its association with broad patterns of local area history, including development and settlement patterns, early or important transportation routes, or social, political or economic trends. *Fairacres* is important as a record of the early years of Burnaby, specifically the Deer Lake area, as a place of tranquility and beautiful scenery in which the wealthy and successful in the burgeoning cities of New Westminster and Vancouver chose to retire or to make their family homes. The main house, which anchors in style and setting the outbuildings on the estate, demonstrates the social, cultural, and aesthetic values of local wealthy businessmen and women of the early twentieth century—values such as appreciation of architectural elegance and grand interior spaces, leisure and



Grace Ceperly, estate gardener and friend in *Fairacres* greenhouse, c. 1914 [BCA]

to its 'outdoor rooms'. The surviving outbuildings at *Fairacres* are an important record of the functioning of a large estate of the time. The Garage and Stables and the Chauffeur's Cottage accommodated the use of automobiles, horses and carriages, and in concert with the estate's location near the new British Columbia Electric Railway Burnaby Lake interurban line, illustrate the evolving nature of regional transportation and the growing bedroom communities and estates made possible by increasing options for transportation. Other outbuildings accommodated the agricultural activities that helped support the Ceperley estate.

**INTEGRITY**

This is a measure of the impact of changes to the site and how those changes affect the appreciation of its authentic style, design, character or construction. Over time we often see alterations to a building. Roofing materials wear out, stairs may be replaced, and non-historic colour schemes may be applied. These are considered to be minor (and often reversible) changes to historic character. Indeed, some alterations may over time add interest and heritage value to the site. Far more serious changes, which are not reversible, can also occur, such as the replacement of original windows and siding, or insensitive additions, which can detract from heritage character. Surviving in substantially intact condition, through careful restoration the Ceperley mansion has in fact been returned to its authentic appearance, including its original Arts and Crafts colour scheme. The surrounding outbuildings have also been restored, and the site retains an exceptional degree of original integrity.

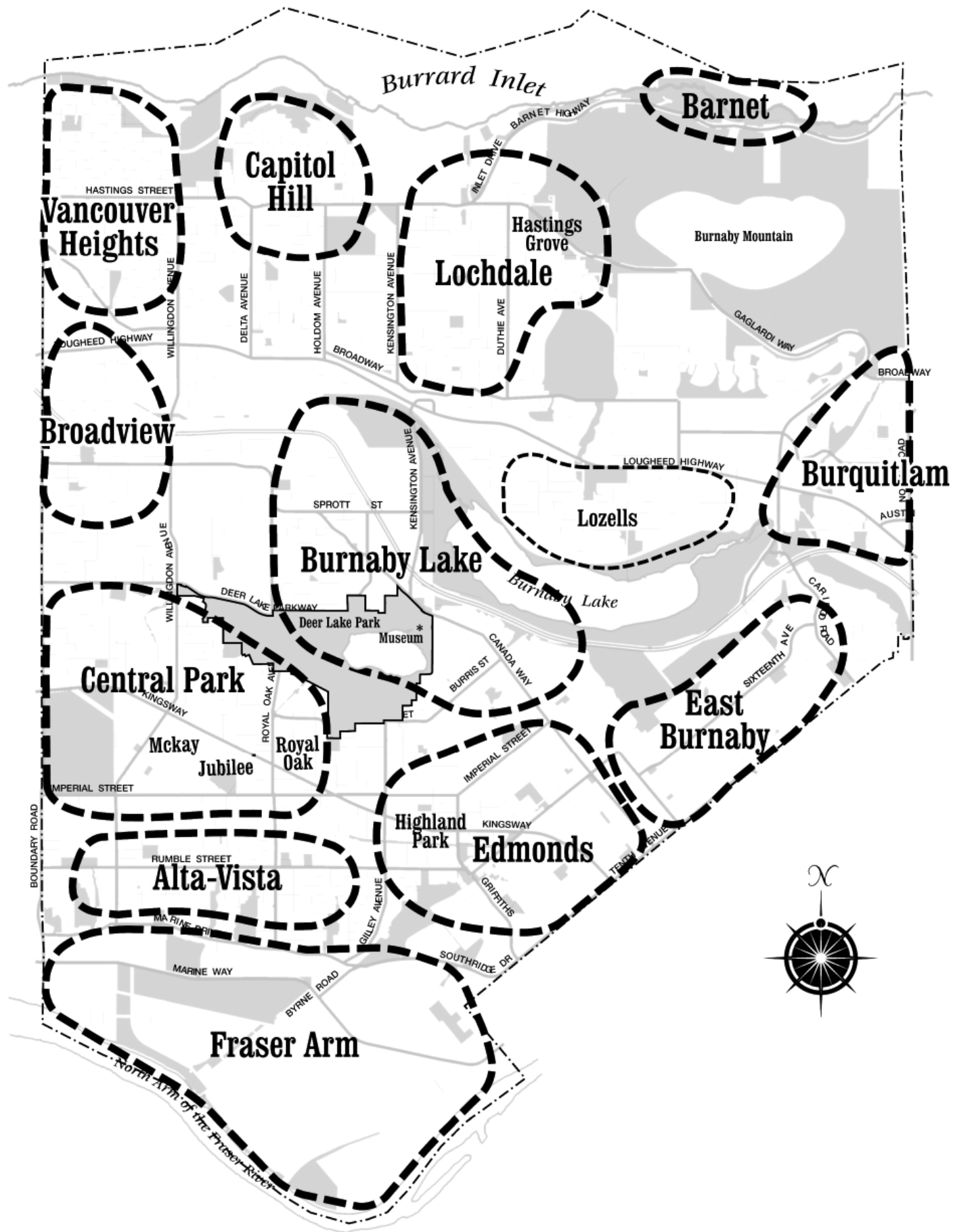
Overall, *Fairacres* ranks consistently high in each evaluation category. It demonstrates significant community heritage value, and is considered a very important site within the Burnaby context. The mansion and its outbuildings have already received municipal heritage designation, and they are also listed on the Canadian Register of Historic Places.

recreation, formal landscaped gardens and scenic views. The estate was conceived and funded by American-born Grace E. Dixon Ceperley, who had achieved significant wealth through a bequest from her brother-in-law, Vancouver pioneer Arthur Ferguson. Her husband, Henry Tracy Ceperley, also American-born, was a successful and well-respected businessman. The construction of *Fairacres* spawned the transformation of the Deer Lake area from a farming community into a preferred location for elite suburban homes. The site is also significant for its later history, as Burnaby's first heritage civic heritage conservation project. Acquired in 1966 for conversion to Burnaby's first art gallery, it was dedicated in 1967 to mark Canada's Centennial of Confederation and continues in the same public use today.

**CONTEXT**

These criteria assess the historical landscape or landscape features associated with an existing building; notable historical relationships between a building and its immediate environment; cultural landscape features; importance as a landmark feature; or symbolic value to the community. The Ceperley estate retains many formal Edwardian garden landscape elements, including the cross-axial plan that reflects the relationship of the mansion

HISTORIC NEIGHBOURHOODS





## SOUTH BURNABY

### CENTRAL PARK



"Central Park is destined to become the epicentre of a great commercial metropolis, when Vancouver and New Westminster will have both expanded and prospered till they meet and fill up the intervening distances with residences of a new city, greater than few can now imagine, even in their wildest flights of fancy. ... we are proud of the two cities that lie on either side of us but they are, but mere hamlets as compared with the great city that is to be on this peninsula. The time is coming when there will be one vast city, one commercial metropolis and Central Park will be the heart of it."

Maxwell Smith, President of the Central Park Farmer's Institute, at the opening of the Central Park Exhibition, 1906: *British Columbian Weekly*, September 25, 1906 p.10 "Fair at Central Park Surpasses all Hopes."

"Along the Central Park tramline and on Kingsway are a number of important business centres, each serving its own district. These are populous areas with pretty homes, and provide ample evidence that Burnaby is destined to be the home of a large and populous population. The principal centres are McKay, which is a manufacturing as well as a business district; West Burnaby and Jubilee have grocery stores, butchers and real-estate offices and places of business. Royal Oak has its attractive hotel, garage, grocery stores, lumber yards and auto repair shops."

*Beautiful Burnaby British Columbia, 1921*

Jubilee Grove Arch c. 1939  
[BCA BHS 465-1]



P R O T E C T E D

### DANIEL & AMELIA MOWAT RESIDENCE

4382 Beresford Street  
1913

This home was built by Daniel Mowat (1848-1923) and Amelia Mary Mowat (née Hoy, 1848-1923). Daniel originally worked as a merchant, and was operating a chicken farm at this location as early as 1908, and later a goat ranch. It is one of Burnaby's few two-storey Arts and Crafts residences. The generous proportions of the house, its broad, medium-pitched, front-gabled roof and symmetrical design serve as further features. Additionally, the house boasts a high degree of integrity, retaining its original shingle wall cladding, half-timbered gables and original windows—a combination of casement windows with stained glass transoms and double-hung windows with square, multi-paned upper sashes.

This house is located adjacent to what was once the Central Park interurban rail line, operated by the B.C. Electric Company, which conveniently connected this area of Burnaby to Vancouver. The arrival of this commuter line in 1892 led to the suburban development of this area of Burnaby.

### MINERVA JANE COBURN HOUSE

5170 Boundary Road  
1911

The Minerva Jane Coburn House was built in 1911 by carpenter William Kirkham (1875-1954) for Minerva Jane Coburn (1868-1940), and three years later the builder and client were married. Together, they operated the Surprise Poultry Farm, and were frequent participants at the local Central Park Farmers' Institute Exhibitions. The couple were long-time residents of the home and William lived here until his death in 1954.

Prominently located on Boundary Road, this house is an excellent and well-preserved example of a substantial Edwardian-era Foursquare farmhouse. The square floor plan has a generous wraparound verandah that encircles the front and both sides, with a pyramidal bellcast roof and three hipped dormers. The wood construction features narrow bevelled wooden siding, simple window surrounds and scroll-cut eave brackets. A local landmark, the Coburn house retains a high degree of original material and integrity.



P R O T E C T E D

### GEORGE & MARY BUXTON RESIDENCE

4807 Buxton Street  
circa 1912

George Searby Buxton (1867-1955), an English-born carpenter, built this Arts and Crafts dwelling and resided here with his wife and local teacher Mary Isabel Buxton (née Natriss, 1865-1941). George and Mary are both buried in the picturesque St. Helen's Anglican Church cemetery in Surrey. The house retains this style's characteristic elements such as half-timbering, an oriel window and turned verandah supports, as well as its distinctive windows, which are casements in the lower portion of the frame and a fixed multi-paned sash in the upper. The original siding has been covered with a later coat of stucco. The house survives in well-maintained condition.



George S. Buxton stands on the verandah of his house under construction, 1912. [BCA]



### HENRY ADAMS RESIDENCE

4826 Buxton Street  
circa 1913

Carpenter Henry J. Adams, constructed this side-gabled, shingle-clad bungalow circa 1913, with his neighbour, George S. Buxton (1867-1955), who was also a carpenter. The house is distinguished by its beautifully-detailed wraparound verandah, which is supported by square, tapered columns, and its distinctive semicircular window in the projecting front gable. Other details include a subtly flattened arched opening under the gable, leading to the central front entry.







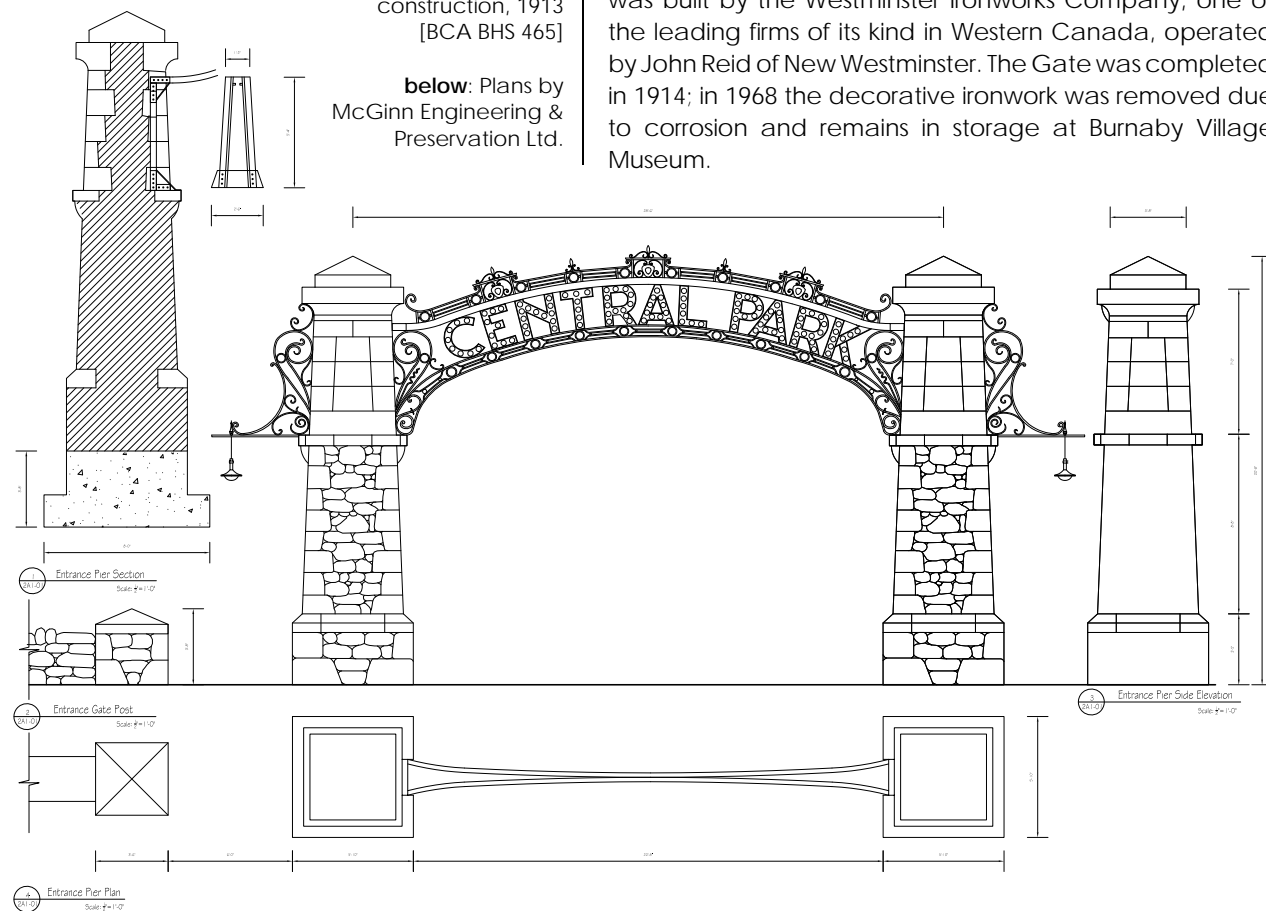
**CENTRAL PARK GATE**  
 3883 Imperial Street  
 Robert Lyon, BCER Company Architect  
 1912-14

The Central Park Gate is the ceremonial entry to Burnaby's historic Central Park from Kingsway. When the original interurban line between Vancouver and New Westminster was constructed in 1891, one of the first stations was located where the tramway crossed the Vancouver-Westminster Road (now Kingsway) within the newly-created Central Park. The interurban line ran through the park on a diagonal right-of-way (the current SkyTrain line, opened in 1986, follows this original alignment). In 1912 an agreement was reached between the successor interurban company, the BCER, and the Central Park Provincial Park Board, to deed additional land for an expanded right-of-way through the Park in exchange for improvements that included the construction of an ornamental stone wall and gate with an iron arch, with an illuminated 'Central Park' sign, adjacent to the interurban station on Kingsway. This was an early and rare example of an electric sign used for a public recreation facility.

The Gate is a surviving early design by Robert Lyon (1879-1963), an Edinburgh-born and trained immigrant who was one of the most accomplished of British Columbia's early architects. After he moved to Vancouver, he was employed by the BCER from 1911 until 1918, and worked on a broad range of projects including some of the grandest and most innovative local industrial structures of the time. The arch was built by the Westminster Ironworks Company, one of the leading firms of its kind in Western Canada, operated by John Reid of New Westminster. The Gate was completed in 1914; in 1968 the decorative ironwork was removed due to corrosion and remains in storage at Burnaby Village Museum.

above: Arch under construction, 1913 [BCA BHS 465]

below: Plans by McGinn Engineering & Preservation Ltd.



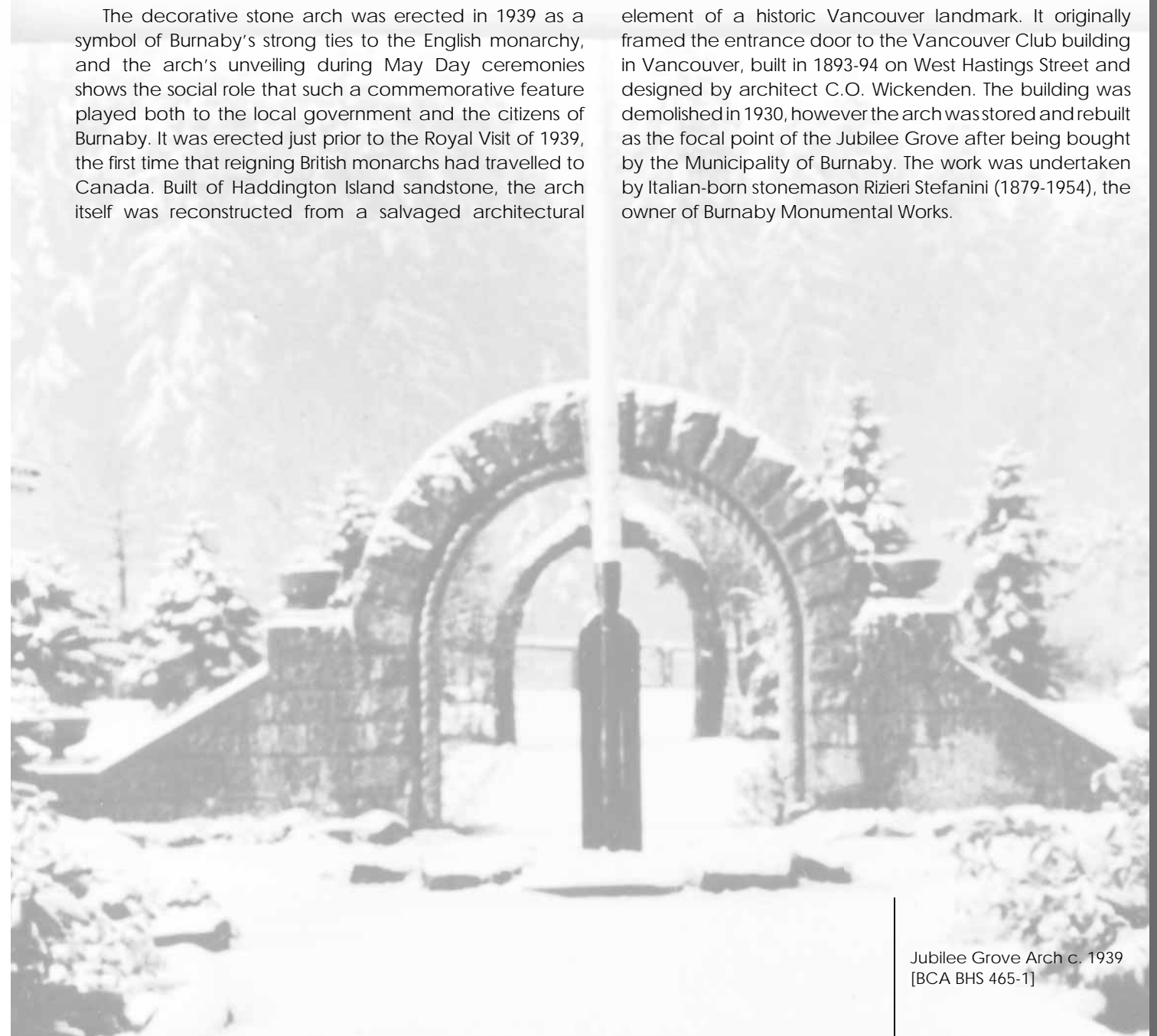
**JUBILEE GROVE ARCH**  
 3883 Imperial Street  
 1939

Jubilee Grove was dedicated as part of the municipality's celebration of the Jubilee of the coronation of King George V and was dedicated during Burnaby's annual May Day celebrations in 1935. Much of the construction work was carried out by local citizens under the direction of the Burnaby Engineering Department through a Depression-era work relief program that provided a way for local residents to pay their taxes. The garden was also chosen as the site for the ceremonial planting of an oak tree from the Royal Forest at Windsor, in honor of the Coronation of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth in 1937. The original bronze garden dedication plaque and Royal Oak Tree remain at the site today.

The decorative stone arch was erected in 1939 as a symbol of Burnaby's strong ties to the English monarchy, and the arch's unveiling during May Day ceremonies shows the social role that such a commemorative feature played both to the local government and the citizens of Burnaby. It was erected just prior to the Royal Visit of 1939, the first time that reigning British monarchs had travelled to Canada. Built of Haddington Island sandstone, the arch itself was reconstructed from a salvaged architectural



element of a historic Vancouver landmark. It originally framed the entrance door to the Vancouver Club building in Vancouver, built in 1893-94 on West Hastings Street and designed by architect C.O. Wickenden. The building was demolished in 1930, however the arch was stored and rebuilt as the focal point of the Jubilee Grove after being bought by the Municipality of Burnaby. The work was undertaken by Italian-born stonemason Rizieri Stefanini (1879-1954), the owner of Burnaby Monumental Works.



Jubilee Grove Arch c. 1939 [BCA BHS 465-1]



Sanderson house pre-renovation  
c. 1911 [BCA BHS 204-125]

**THOMAS & ELLEN SANDERSON RESIDENCE**

*5457 Inman Avenue  
1905; Remodelled 1921*

The Sandersons were pioneer settlers in the Central Park area, arriving in Burnaby in 1904. Thomas Sanderson (1878-1936) was born in Morningside, Scotland and immigrated to British Columbia in 1899. In Vancouver in 1903, he married Ellen Jane Garvin (1883-1965), a native of Sherbrooke, Quebec. Thomas was chief of the Accounting Department at Hastings Mill, and served as reeve of Burnaby in 1919 and 1920. One of his sons, Thomas, was a long-time teacher in Burnaby. The Sandersons' house was built in 1905 as a small Edwardian bungalow but was extensively remodelled in the 1920s and is a fine example of the Craftsman style and today remains in good condition. Typical of the Late Craftsman style, the house has a front gabled roof, triangular eave brackets, tapered window surrounds and a mix of textural finishes including shingles and lapped siding.



**CLARKE RESIDENCE**

*5575 Jersey Avenue  
circa 1909*

Built for Central Park farmer Joseph Clarke (1851-1936) and his wife Ellen (1864-1938), this large two and one-half storey house, is one of the oldest remaining houses in the neighbourhood. This house displays a typical Edwardian-era vernacular design, with shingled siding, a front gabled roof and a half-width open verandah. It was designated as a municipal heritage site in 2006 and rehabilitated as part of the adjacent multi-family townhouse and apartment redevelopment.

A landmark of the neighbourhood, the Clarke Residence, built circa 1909, is among the oldest remaining houses of the Central Park Neighbourhood. Records, such as the water hook-up (dated to 1913) and a receipt for the *Vancouver Sun* Newspaper indicate an earlier date of construction.



P R O T E C T E D

right: Clark Residence  
c. 1918 [BCA]



**JUBILEE LABOUR HALL**

*6884 Jubilee Avenue  
1935*

Richard Neville, who lived at 6935 Nelson Avenue, served as a Burnaby councillor in 1924 and is remembered as the man who gave the CCF party (now the NDP) land on Maple Avenue on which to build the original Jubilee Labour Hall. This modern building was built to replace the original hall that was destroyed by fire earlier in 1935. The Jubilee Labour Hall housed the activities of the Socialist movement in the district which had been established as early as 1912 and was sustained by such luminaries as Burnaby resident Ernest Winch. The three front stepped square columns and some beautiful painted stained glass windows are its most notable architectural details.







**ST. JOHN THE DIVINE  
ANGLICAN CHURCH**

*3895 Kingsway*

*Joseph H. Bowman, Architect, 1904-05*

*Ross Lort, Architect, Addition in 1953*

Heritage Register: Inventory

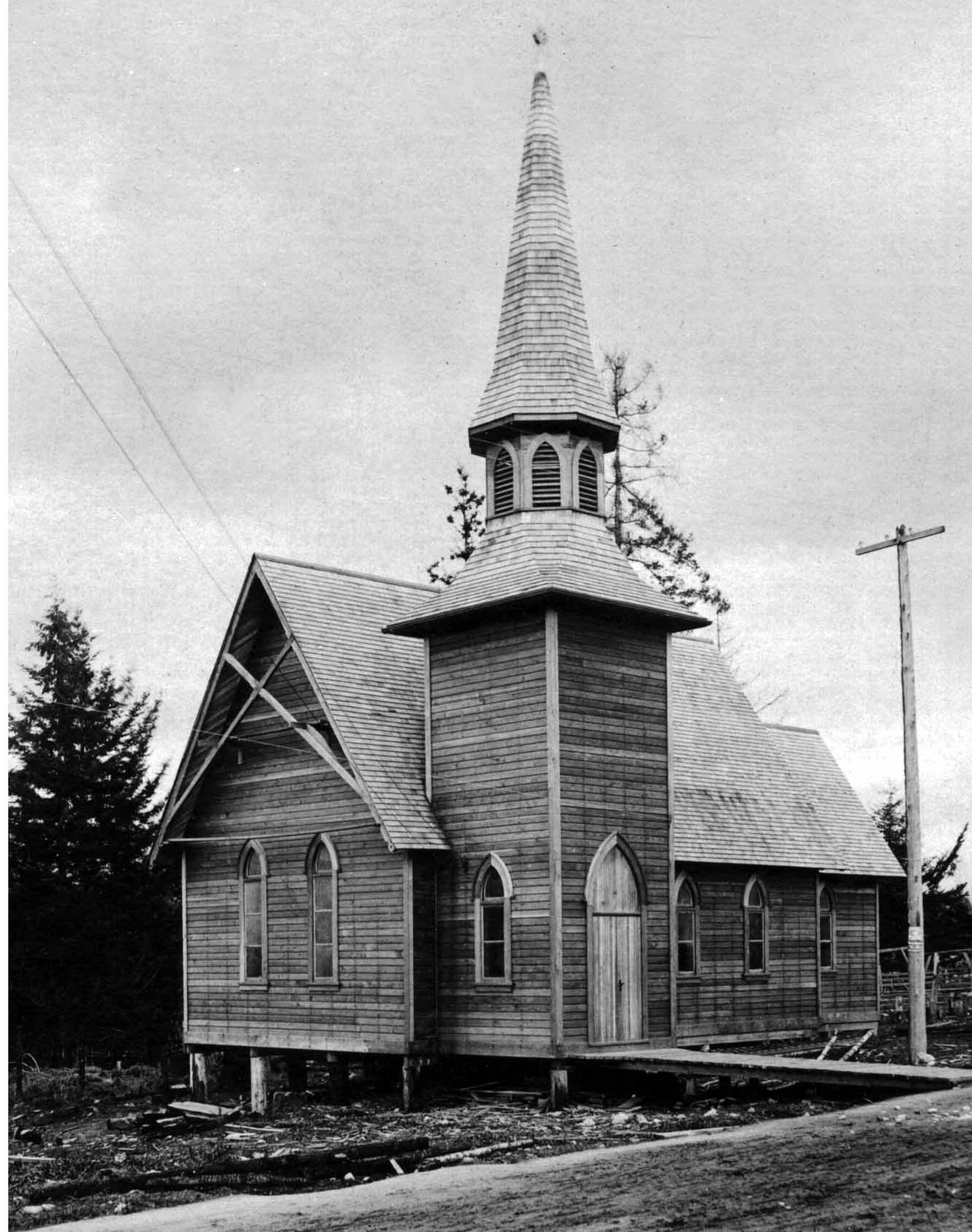
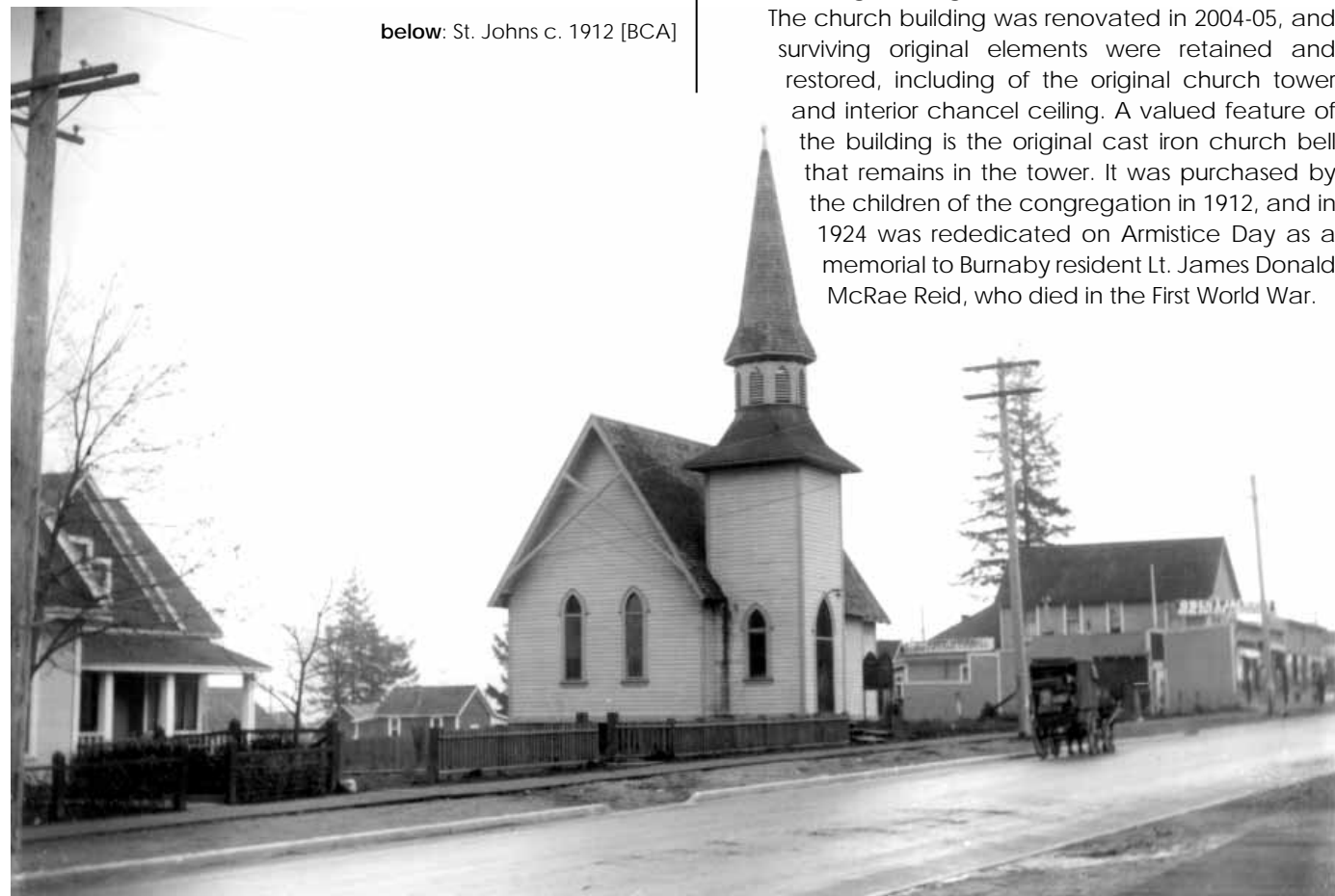
opposite page: St Johns c. 1905 [BCA]

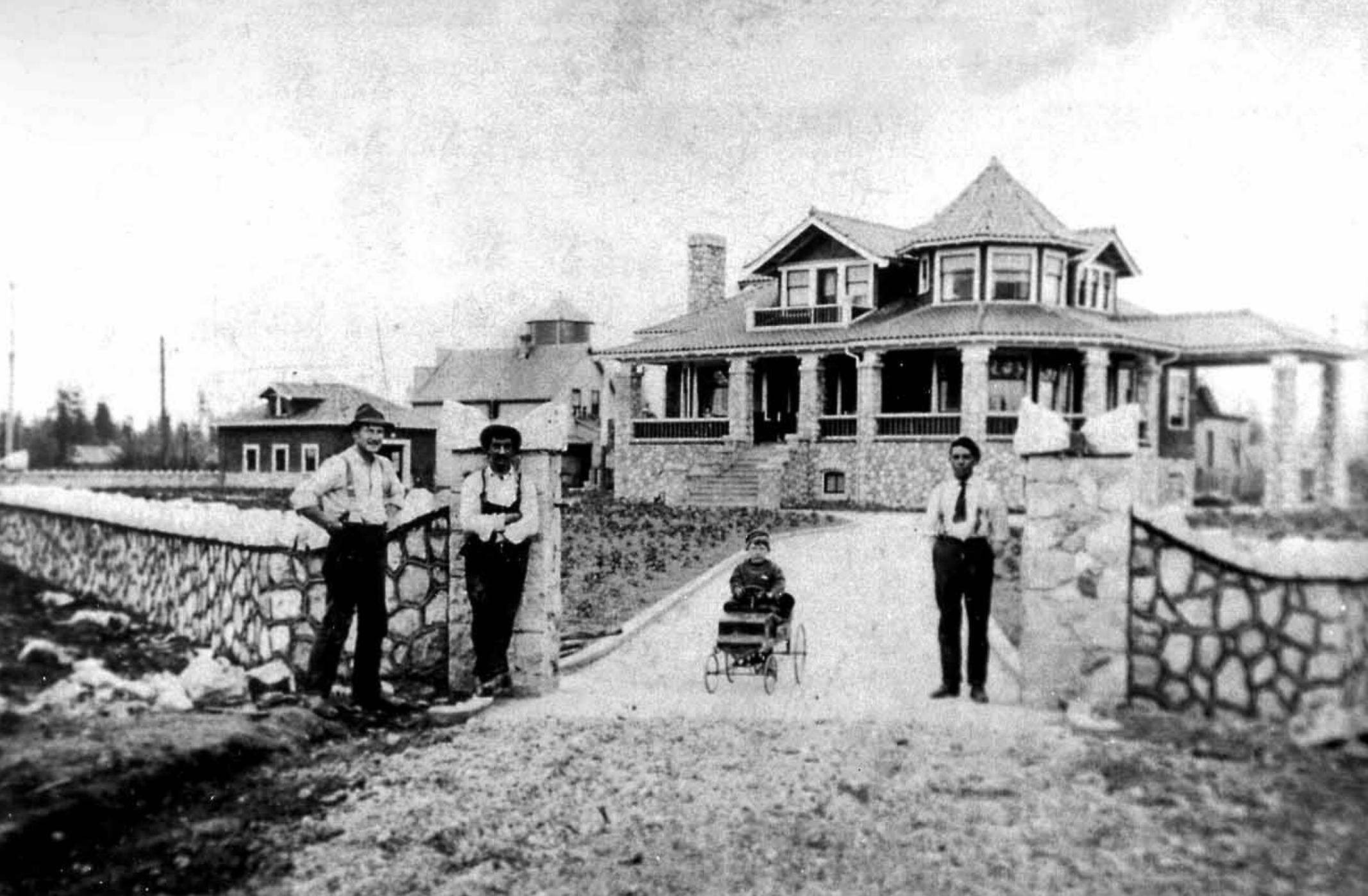
below: St. Johns c. 1912 [BCA]

Established in 1899, St. John was the first church in the community and was located at a prominent intersection of the old Vancouver-Westminster Road (now Kingsway) and the British Columbia Electric Railway's interurban station at Central Park. This prominent intersection of the road and rail developed as the town centre of the Central Park district. The first St. John's was destroyed by fire, and was rebuilt at the same location in 1904-05.

The original portion of this church was designed by prominent local architect Joseph Henry Bowman (1864-1943) who emigrated from England in 1888. Bowman was a member of the parish, and designed both the first church and its subsequent replacement. Bowman's prolific career embraced many stylistic changes and technological advances, and this church is a surviving example of one of his rare religious commissions. The design of the new church's nave and vestry was based on the Gothic Revival style of Christ Church Anglican in Surrey, B.C., which had been the former church of St. John's incumbent Rev. William Bell.

Evolving over time as the congregation grew, the church was enlarged through several early additions, and in 1953 was substantially renovated and enlarged through a new design by Vancouver architect Ross Lort. The original church nave was separated from the tower and turned to allow for a large addition. The congregation relocated to a new church in 1998, and at that time removed the church's memorial windows, leaving behind a number of the original art glass windows installed in the 1920s. The church building was renovated in 2004-05, and surviving original elements were retained and restored, including of the original church tower and interior chancel ceiling. A valued feature of the building is the original cast iron church bell that remains in the tower. It was purchased by the children of the congregation in 1912, and in 1924 was rededicated on Armistice Day as a memorial to Burnaby resident Lt. James Donald McRae Reid, who died in the First World War.





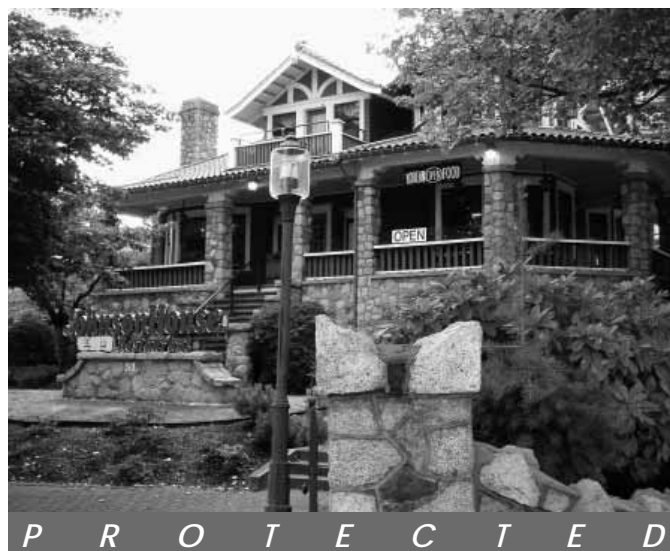
**GLENEWARD**  
**ANDREW M. & MARGARET JOHNSON**  
**HOUSE**  
*5152 Kingsway*  
 1912

Vancouver pioneer Andrew M. Johnson (1861-1934) and his wife Margaret built this house in 1912, in an imposing style favoured by the newly wealthy of the pre-First World War boom period. Born in Norway, Andrew Johnson arrived in Vancouver just months after the Great Fire of 1886 and went into partnership with J. (Ollie) Atkins in a transportation company that became the Mainland Transfer Company, eventually the largest of its kind in Vancouver. Johnson also operated Burnaby's historic Royal Oak Hotel, once located on the opposite corner from this estate.

**right:** Johnson family & chauffeur, 1913 [BCA BHS 335-1]

**above:** Italian stone masons pose with completed granite wall and Sloane Johnson, c. 1912 [BCA BHS 181]

Designed in the British Arts and Crafts style, the house exhibits a rare degree of opulence in building materials, including imported terra cotta roof tiles, oak and walnut interior millwork, and stained glass manufactured by the Royal City Glass Company. The rubble-stone foundations and perimeter walls were obtained from two massive granite glacial erratic boulders found on the property. The house has been relocated closer to the corner, but the encircling stone walls, the gate posts and gates manufactured by the Westminster Iron Works and some of the original plantings have been retained. A grouping of three giant Sequoias, other mature deciduous trees and massings of shrubbery indicate the type of landscape setting considered appropriate for an estate house in the early years of the twentieth century.



P R O T E C T E D



## JAMES & AGNES SMITH RESIDENCE

6186 Royal Oak Avenue  
1907



During the Edwardian era, the western provinces were experiencing unprecedented population growth, and in response, in 1904 the Vancouver-based B.C. Mills, Timber and Trading Company patented a modular prefabricated building system that could be adapted to provide everything from modest one-room cottages to churches, schools and banks. Wall panels were assembled from the short mill ends of lumber and siding, until then just waste material that piled up in the millyard. These panels were bolted together on site, with the joints between the panels covered by distinctive vertical battens. Wall panels were assembled at the mill, pre-painted, and packaged with the other components and the instructions necessary to assemble the building. The disassembled building was then shipped to the waiting customer. As western settlements became established, labour and materials were more freely available and local construction companies could be more competitive in their costs. By 1910 this prefabricated system was rendered obsolete. The Smith Residence is a beautifully-preserved example of a B.C. Mills house, and is one of the models that featured a gambrel roof and a full open front verandah. This house was built by local contractor Mr. MacLean for James Smith, a ship's engineer on the Empress of Japan, and his wife Agnes. Agnes Smith continued to live here after her husband's death and sold the house and property in the late 1920s with two of the acres being purchased by her daughter, Grace and husband Henry Pletcher to build a neighbouring house.



above: c. 1913 [BCA BHS 137-1]

left: Plan from BC Mills Timber & Trading Co. catalogue, c. 1905

## NEWHOVEN RESIDENCE

5488 Smith Avenue  
1923



This large house was built in 1923 and first owned by Casper Newhoven, who managed the Empire Transfer & Storage Co. from this address. It would appear his parents, Cornelius (1879-1959), a barber at Joe's Place on Granville Street, and Catherina (1883-1981) and his brother Martin (1905-1935), a taxi driver for Main Taxis, also lived here. It is a well-maintained example of a Late Craftsman bungalow, and typical of the style it features a gabled roof, tapered verandah piers, multi-paned windows and stained glass sidelights. The round verandah columns are an unusual feature. The Newhovens had left this address by the time of Martin's death in 1935.

## REV. JAMES BLACK RESIDENCE

5688 Sussex Street  
1925



This home was built as a retirement home for Baptist Missionary Reverend James Black and his family in 1925; the Black family resided in the home until the early 1970s. The Black Residence is a good example of the Period Revival movement that occurred between the two World Wars. At the time, it was considered good taste for a house to have an identifiable historical style. The Black Residence was likely designed by a local architect or built by a contractor using a pattern book plan, and the British Arts and Crafts influence was typical of many middle class homes of the period built in Burnaby. The house was originally located facing Sardis Street with a beautiful garden landscape that was lost when the house was relocated in 2005.

## WEST BURNABY UNITED CHURCH

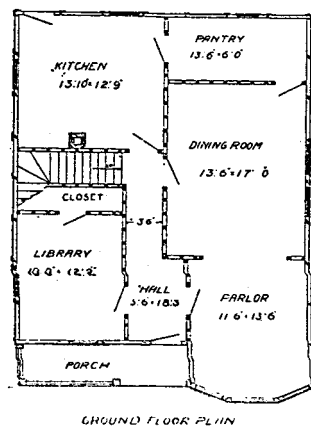
6050 Sussex Street  
Twizell & Twizell, Architects  
1947



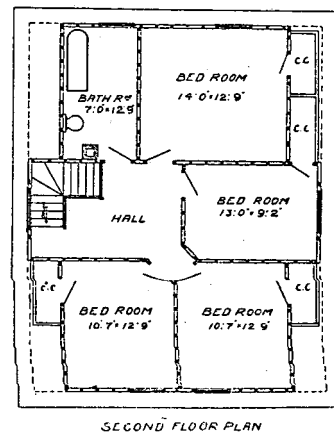
West Burnaby United Church was built on the site of the Henderson Presbyterian Church and is a visible reminder of the amalgamation of two congregations, Jubilee Methodist Church, founded in 1907 and the Henderson Presbyterian Church, founded in 1910. Both entered the United Church in 1925 and joined to form one church, Henderson-Jubilee in 1936, renamed West Burnaby United Church in 1947.

This new church was designed by significant Vancouver architects Twizell & Twizell. The Twizell brothers were born in England, educated at Rutherford College and Durham University, and articulated at the Newcastle firm Hicks & Charlewood. The brothers came to Vancouver in 1907 or

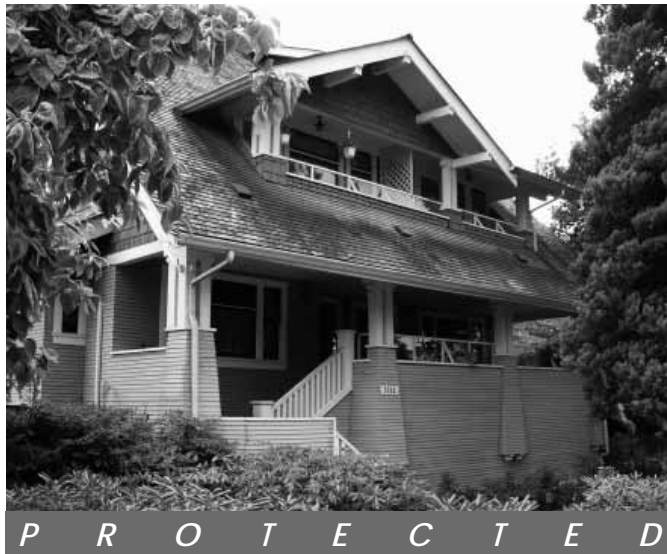
1908. Their firm became well regarded for its institutional and residential designs, including Fairacres in Burnaby, but is best remembered for their church designs, such as St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church in New Westminster and St. Andrew's-Wesley United Church in Vancouver.



DESIGN  
0-0-0  
28'4 1/2" x 37'7 1/2"  
INCLUDING BHT WINDOW  
BC, MT & TC  
VANCOUVER  
B.C.







P R O T E C T E D

### **ALTESE JOHN A. AND SARAH THURSTON HOUSE**

*3762 Thurston Street  
1912*

The house was built for John Albert Thurston (1874-1944) and his wife, Sarah Sedona Thurston (1879-1961). Typical of the entrepreneurial spirit of the age, John Thurston, a manager for the Leckie Shoe Company Limited in Vancouver, was involved in real estate development, and purchased a twenty-one lot subdivision consisting of eight acres bound by the interurban tramline right-of-way to the south, Boundary Road to the west and Smith Street (now Thurston Street) to the north.

Altese is an excellent, high quality example of an Arts and Crafts style dwelling, with numerous notable design elements such as the battered piers, the elaborate second storey dormer and stained glass windows with landscape and seascape motifs. The enormous scale of the house reflects a time when large families were common and domestic servants were needed to run the household. Indicative of the labour-saving devices and luxury features being introduced at the high end of the housing market, it was equipped with a built-in vacuum system, refrigeration, servant-summoning devices and a round safe built into a fireplace mantle. Altese also represents the proliferation during the Edwardian era of homes built from pattern books and standardized designs as a means to expedite the construction process and offer competitive costs.



### **NEIL & SARAH SIMPSON RESIDENCE**

*5088 Willingdon Avenue  
1925*

Typical of the Late Craftsman style, the house has a side gabled roof with triangular eave brackets and an inset corner entrance porch. A coat of stucco has been added over the original siding, but otherwise it retains its original form, and decorative details such as triangular eave brackets and multi-paned windows. It was built by Neil Simpson (1877-1940), a sawyer, and his wife Sarah Margaret Simpson (née McLeod, 1880-1963) who were both born in Prince Edward Island.

### **WILLIAM & ANNIE WILSON HOUSE**

*6088 Wilson Avenue  
1913*

This was the residence of William Wilson (1860-1935) and Annie Wilson (1868-1966) and illustrates the development of Burnaby from a rural, farming community to an early commuter suburb, and ultimately to a high-density modern city. This is one of the few remaining early houses in the Metrotown area of Burnaby. Reflecting the area's early history, it was constructed on a subdivided piece of the Wilson's eight-acre farm that once bordered Kingsway, the primary road linking New Westminster to Vancouver. To develop his subdivided property, Wilson constructed a bisecting street, named it for himself and situated his new home on a large parcel adjacent to the interurban tramline.

Although simple in form, this Edwardian-era Foursquare house is distinguished by an inset front verandah, front bay window and clipped ground level corner. Once commonly found in Burnaby, this is a rare surviving example of the homes typically constructed for the working-class families enticed to Burnaby as a consequence of the interurban tramline.



P R O T E C T E D

below: c. 1920  
[BCA BHS 204-642]



## SOUTH BURNABY

### ALTA VISTA

"Among the various districts of Burnaby Municipality, which are now attracting home-seekers, the section of Alta Vista has made remarkable progress. Less than ten months ago there were not a dozen homes on the site, while there are now about four hundred residences and other buildings already erected or in the process of construction. Within a few minutes walk of the B.C. Electric car line, at Royal Oak and Highland Park, and thus an easy distance from New Westminster and Vancouver, Alta Vista is becoming an increasingly popular dwelling place for those who follow their vocations in either of these two cities. It is splendidly situated from a scenic viewpoint. Appropriately named, it commands a high view of the pleasant Fraser Valley."

The British Columbian: July 2, 1912,  
p. 27 "Progress of Alta Vista"



Neville Street, 1912  
[BVM BV91.20.3]





**RYVERBRAE  
WILLIAM & ESTHER BURDICK  
RESIDENCE**

*7530 Buller Avenue  
1925*

This home was built in 1925 by William Leslie Burdick (1878-1937) and Esther Robina Burdick (née Armstrong, 1875-1964) who came to Burnaby from Manitoba to retire. Burdick was a prominent Winnipeg real estate agent; he retired in 1923, and contracted "Sleeping Sickness" the following year, which likely prompted a move to the more temperate west coast. Burdick became Reeve of Burnaby in 1929 and pressed for the development of the Deer Lake area as a great park featuring such amenities as a racetrack and water sports. During his tenure this Craftsman-style home was regarded as a Burnaby showplace. He died in 1937 and Esther lived in this house until her own death in 1964. While the exterior of the house has been altered by a later coat of stucco over the original siding, it retains many original features such as its full-width verandah with tapered granite columns and piers, and stone-clad foundations and chimney.

*Ryverbrae, c. 1930  
[BVM]*



**MARIE E. JOHNSON RESIDENCE**

*7790 Buller Avenue  
1921*

This Craftsman-style bungalow was built by Marie E. Johnson in 1922 on a lot acquired from the Municipality of Burnaby Tax Sale of 1919. It features a raised foundation, a front gabled roof, triangular eave brackets and an open front porch with tapered square columns resting on granite piers. Elaborate and unusually decorative brackets support the verandah at the front entrance. The exterior of the house remains in largely original condition although the original siding has been covered with a later coat of stucco.

*Johnson Residence, c. 1960s  
[BCA BHS 204-210]*





### LEONIDAS BRISSONEAN RESIDENCE

*5512 Clinton Street  
circa 1916*

This sophisticated Arts and Crafts residence features a foundation and verandah piers clad in granite, with a low granite wall at the front of the property. Well-maintained in original condition, this house retains its original side gabled roof, lapped wooden siding, and double-hung and casement wooden-sash windows. Typical of the Arts and Crafts houses it also features exposed rafters, tapered verandah piers and triangular eave brackets. In 1918 this was the residence of Leonidas Brissonean, who subsequently sold the property to Pierre LePage (1864-1920), a blacksmith who moved to Burnaby from Quebec circa 1910.



### VINCENT & EDNA DODD RESIDENCE

*6270 Clinton Street  
1941*

Designed to simulate a Norman cottage, the most distinctive feature of this eclectic bungalow is its round entrance tower with a conical shaped roof. Other distinctive features include rolled roof edges, clad with steam-bent shingles to resemble a thatched roof, and round-arched windows surrounded with initiation voussoirs. The traditional character reflects the Storybook Cottage movement popular in the years between the two World Wars. It was built for Vincent Esmond Dodd (1913-1985), a plumber and electrician, and his wife Edna Mary Dodd (née Engeseth). Edna continued to live in the house after Vincent's death in 1985.

### F.J. BUTLER RESIDENCE

*7125 Frederick Avenue  
1913*

The British Columbian Weekly reported in 1913 that a "Californian Bungalow was being erected ...for Mr. F.J. Butler." This house displays many outstanding features of the Craftsman style including a granite foundation and tapered verandah pillars, and an open beamed verandah roof with an unusual cantilever. The house also boasts beautifully appointed main floor rooms with tiled fireplaces and several excellent Art Nouveau-style stained glass windows. The plan was likely derived from a Bungalow pattern book, popular at the time as the basis for construction of many family homes.



### ROBERT ROBERTSON RESIDENCE

*7015 Gray Avenue  
circa 1909*

Robert Robertson (1860-1927) built this house, and lived here with his wife until his death in 1927. Scottish-born, he originally worked as a stonecutter, then later as a custodian at Nelson Avenue School where he was remembered for making hockey sticks for the pupils. Robertson was also a poultry farmer, and this large lot once contained a chicken run and filbert trees. The front gabled house remains in excellent condition, retaining its double-hung windows, open verandah with square columns, and lapped wooden siding. The cladding in the gable has been replaced with stucco and vertical siding.



### JAMES AND JANE KING RESIDENCE

*4361 Hurst Street  
circa 1922*

Designed for James and Jane King, this bungalow features elements of the Craftsman and the British Arts and Crafts style, such as multi-paned casement windows and triangular eave brackets. The planted garden provides an appropriate landscaped setting.





## OCEAN VIEW BURIAL PARK

4000 Imperial Street

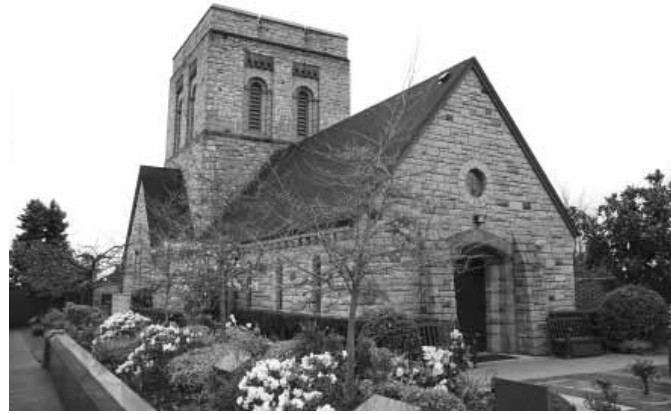
*Ocean View Abbey, Wallace H. Hubbert, Architect,  
1928-31*

*Garden Chapel, Sharp & Thompson, 1936*

Burnaby's landmark Ocean View Burial Park was British Columbia's first non-sectarian cemetery created as a for-profit business enterprise. Organized by a group of local investors headed by Lieut. Col. G.H. Dorrell, the Ocean View Cemetery Company offered a place for burials that was not owned or associated with a civic government, religious or fraternal organization. Perpetual care was offered with every plot at no extra cost.

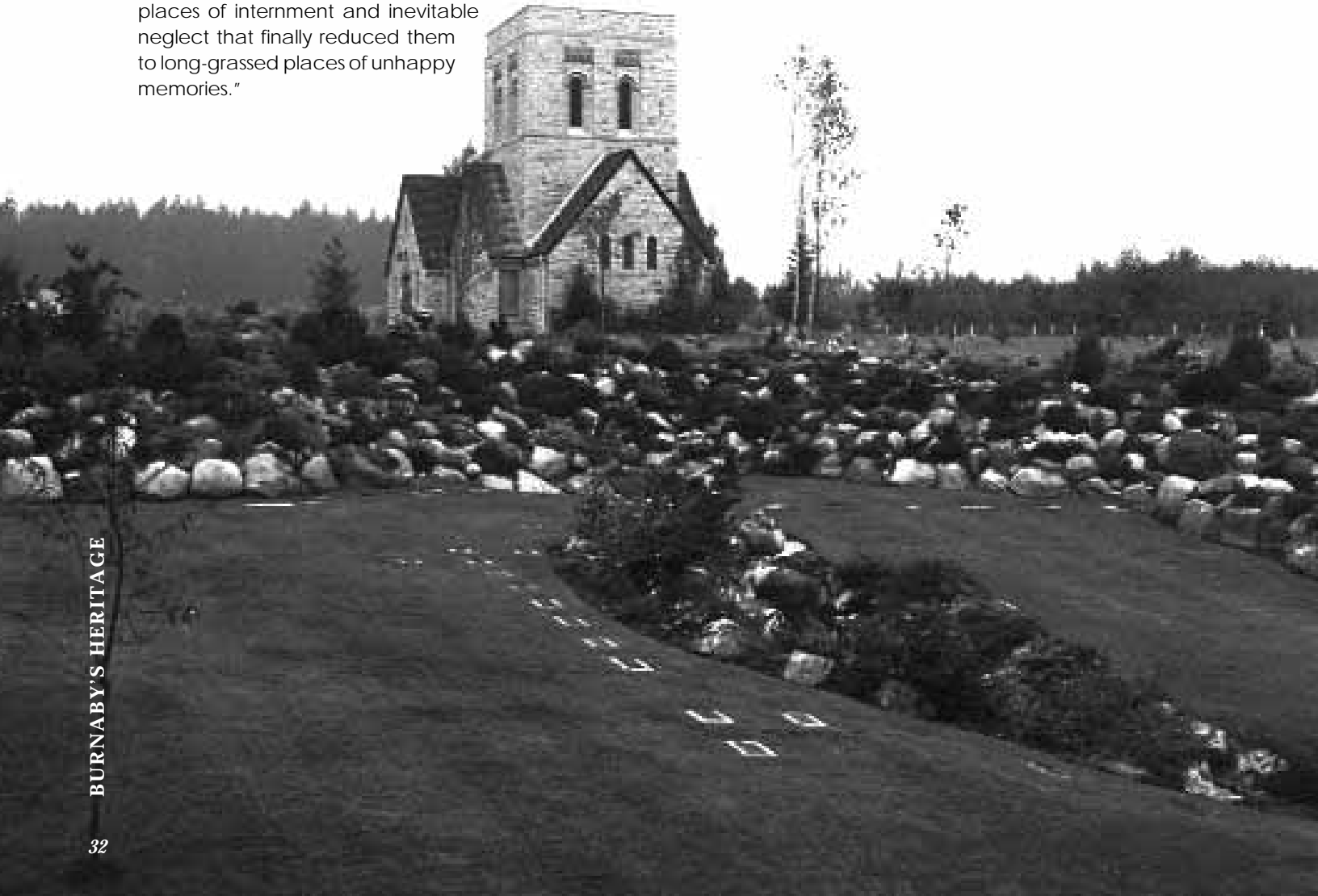
In 1918 the Ocean View Cemetery Company received an option to purchase a 40 acre parcel in District Lot 150 in the Municipality of Burnaby, adjacent to Central Park at Imperial Street and Patterson Avenue. Site preparations began in 1919 and the first internments followed shortly after. The initial sections of the grounds were named with patriotic names following the trend after the First World War and included "Empire", "Dominion" and "Crown."

The cemetery's design was the vision of Albert F. Arnold, an officer of the Canadian Financiers Trust Company, who was "...always depressed by the lack of beauty in so many places of interment and inevitable neglect that finally reduced them to long-grassed places of unhappy memories."



above: Chapel (current)

below: Chapel and gardens,  
c. 1935 [VPL 16005A]



One local newspaper described the landscape of the cemetery:

*The design includes ornamental trees and shrubs, beautiful flower beds and smooth winding walks and drives, with a total absence of the usual somewhat ostentatious reminders of the harvest garnered by the grim reaper. Exquisite flowers, velvet grass and small scientifically wrought headstones will mark the resting place of "those who sleep" in the Ocean View Burial Park. This romantic and sentimental style of design also led to special sculptures and sections of the cemetery being designed. One of these was "Babyland" described as being a lovely spot where only babies sleep marked with "a simply inscribed native rock, with the motto 'Jesus called a Little Child', at its base a tiny fountain with white doves drinking.*

This cemetery retains several early structures, such as the Abbey Mausoleum (with the attached Reifel family mausoleum), a stone-clad chapel and stone entry gates. The handsome landscaping reflects early cemetery planning concepts, and many of Burnaby's, and the region's most prominent citizens have been interred here, including Canadian icon Klondike Kate, champion boxer Tommy Burns, soccer player Domenic Mobilio and the mysterious Russian Grand Duke Alexei Romanov.

In 1928, the design for the Ocean View Abbey was provided by San Francisco architect Wallace H. Hubbert, who specialized in the design of mausoleums. This was the first large-scale mausoleum and columbarium constructed in British Columbia. Although planned to be a much larger structure initially, only one wing was completed in 1931 before the Great Depression halted further additions. Hubbert was born in San Francisco in 1891 and attended the San Francisco Architectural Club. From 1914-15 he worked for famed architect Bernard Maybeck, and during the Depression years he temporarily closed his solo practice and worked for Miller & Pflueger from 1935-1939. He died in San Francisco in 1948. Hubbert was responsible for the designs of the Sunset Mausoleums in Berkeley and Eureka, Evergreen Mausoleum in Oakland and others in Merced and Santa Monica.



top to bottom:  
Mausoleum (current)  
Mausoleum (current)  
Mausoleum, 1930s [VPL 11559]  
Patterson Gate, 1920s [VPL 11561]



In the November, 1927 issue of *The Architect & Engineer*, Hubbert wrote:

*Even in the earlier stages of civilization the mausoleum was recognized as the most desirable form of burial. Kings and people of great wealth were entombed in luxurious vaults. The community mausoleum brings mausoleum entombment within the reach of all. A mausoleum properly designed, occupying one block of land one storey in height, will accommodate more than 6,000 bodies. If ground is valuable simply by increasing the number of stories, a whole city's population may be cared for in a very satisfactory manner. The building is a monument to the community depicting its progress, telling the story of its individuals and the community to posterity.*

It is only a matter of a few years before mausoleum entombment will be the chief method of taking care of the dead, for in this day and age, it is as reasonable for men to live in mud huts as it is for them to bury the dead.

Subsequent work at Ocean View was designed by local architects Sharp & Thompson through the 1950s, including the stone-faced Garden Chapel, built in 1936 as a replica of a Norman church. Prominent stone gates also replaced the original gates at the corner entrance. George Sharp



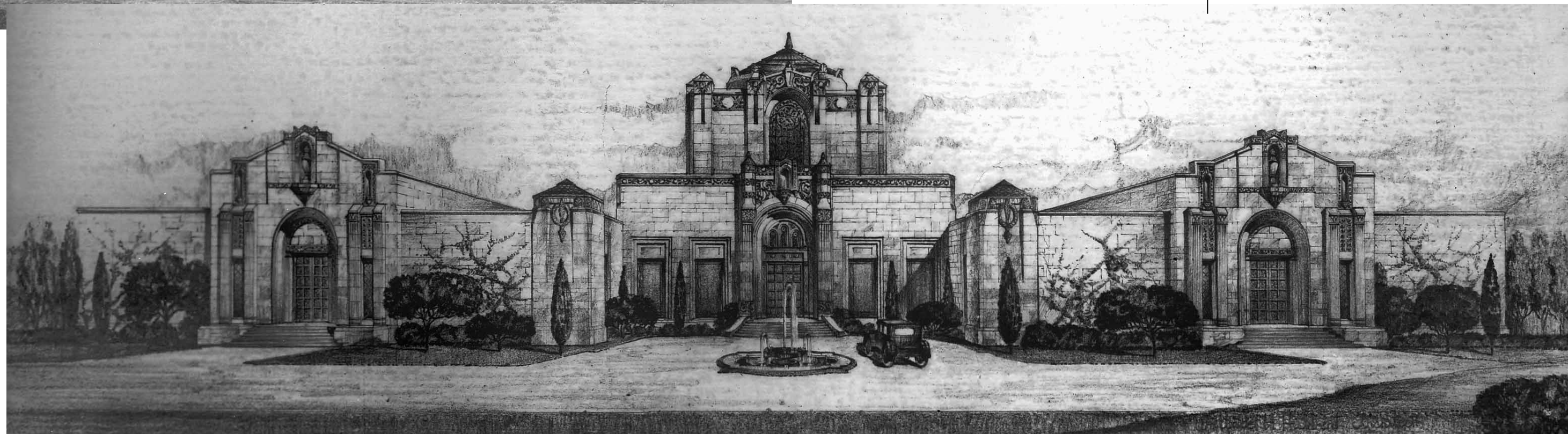
(1880-1974) and Charles Thompson (1878-1961) formed Vancouver's longest surviving architectural firm in 1908. They were born, educated and artiled in London, before arriving in Vancouver via different routes. In 1912, the firm won the competition for the new University of British Columbia.

After the Second World War the cemetery was expanded to incorporate new lands acquired by the company. These newer sections received names of tree and plant species such as "Oak", "Willow" and "Olive." Additions were made to the Mausoleum in 1946-47, and again in 1954-55 in the modern style. Further additions were completed in 1974 and 1992.

**above:** Imperial Street Gate (current)

**below:** Mausoleum Abbey rendering, 1928 [BCA]

**opposite page:** Mausoleum Abbey, c. 1935 [BCA]







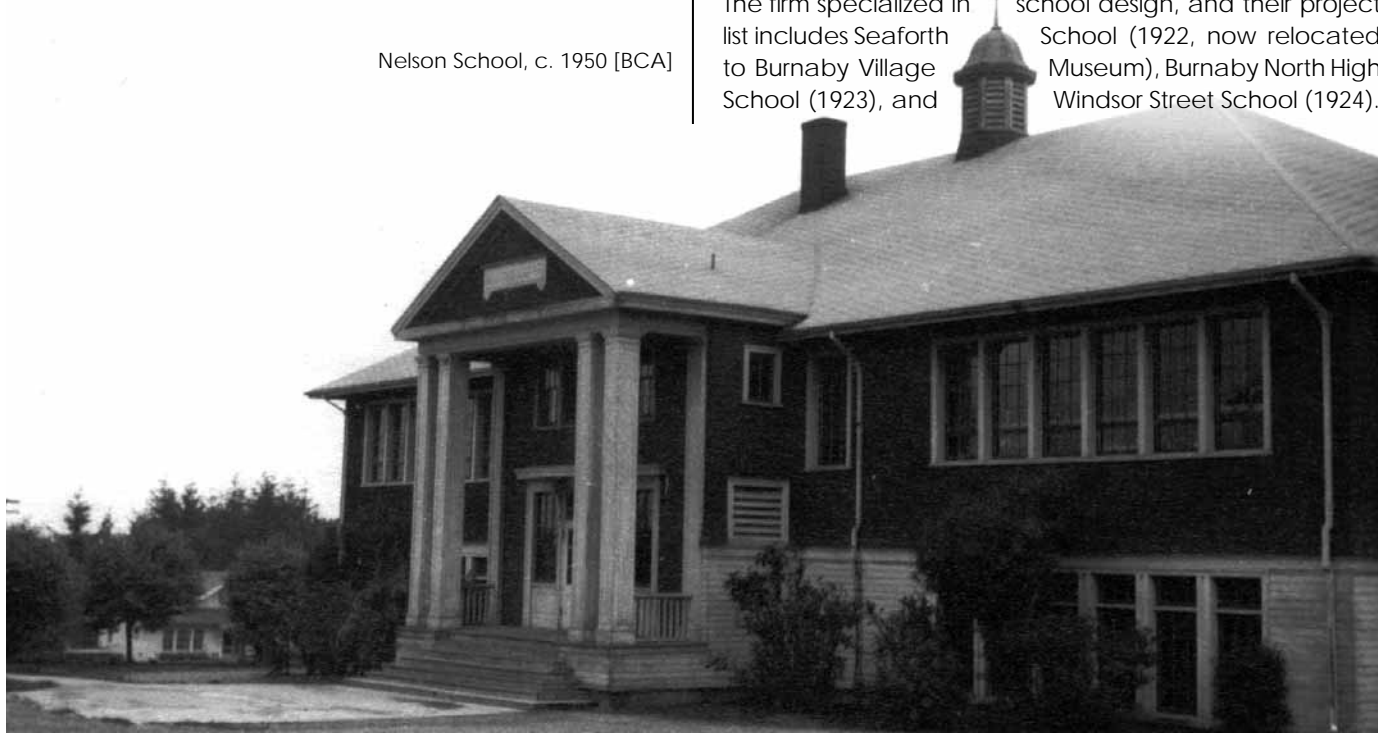
**NELSON AVENUE SCHOOL**

*4850 Irmin Street  
Bowman & Cullerne Architects  
1927*

Nelson Avenue School was established in 1912 to serve the Alta Vista district of Burnaby. Architects Bowman & Cullerne designed this Classical Revival style school was built as the annex to the original school building in 1927 and was a twin structure to the original Windsor Street School building. It once featured a columned porch but has been altered with a coat of stucco over the original main floor siding and replacement windows. It still retains its distinctive hipped roof with a domed octagonal roof ventilator.

Harold Cullerne (1890-1976) joined J.H. Bowman (1864-1943) in a partnership that lasted from 1919 to 1934. The firm specialized in school design, and their project list includes Seaforth School (1922, now relocated to Burnaby Village Museum), Burnaby North High School (1923), and Windsor Street School (1924).

Nelson School, c. 1950 [BCA]



**RICHARD & ALICE DUNN RESIDENCE**

*7207 Jubilee Avenue  
1939*

This house was built for Richard Dunn, a police sergeant with the B.C. Police force and his wife Alice. This house is a notable example of a Storybook Cottage, dating from just prior to the outbreak of the Second World War. Modest houses of the era often assumed a cottage appearance that provided a romantic ideal of traditional domesticity. With its smooth, planar stucco, severely-clipped roof edges, round-arched door and windows, side arch with a catslide roof, cross-leaded glass and brick detailing, this house is an excellent example of this picturesque housing trend. Located on a corner lot, the house was sited at an angle. The large Chilean Pine, or monkey-puzzle tree at the front entrance is a remarkable specimen.

**RESIDENCE**

*7150 McKay Avenue  
circa 1925*

This elaborate house demonstrates the pervasive influence of the British Arts and Crafts style. Featuring a front jerkin-headed roof with a prominent side jerkin-headed projection, it displays a variety of features such as projecting heavy timber eave brackets, half-timbered gables, a polygonal projecting bay and banks of multi-paned casement windows. The inset entry porch, which has been enclosed, has arched openings. Stucco has been added over the main floor siding, otherwise the house is well-maintained in substantially original condition.



**RICHARD AND ADA NEVILLE RESIDENCE**

*6935 Nelson Avenue  
circa 1918*

This Craftsman bungalow was built for the Neville family. Richard Neville (1884-1950) served as a Burnaby councillor in 1924 and is remembered as the man who gave the CCF party (now the NDP) land on Maple Avenue on which to build Jubilee Labour Hall. He worked as a tile layer for the O'Neill Company and was married to Ada Neville (née Cook, 1885-1970). Ada Neville still lived in this house at the time of her death. Typical of the Craftsman style, the house has a side gabled roof with large front gable dormer, triangular eave brackets, an open arched front verandah and a textural mix of siding including cedar shingle on the main floor and lapped siding at the foundation.



6935 Nelson Avenue, c. 1925 [BCA BHS 170]



**ALTA VISTA BAPTIST CHURCH**

*7175 Royal Oak Avenue  
1936*

This Baptist congregation originally held services in a tent at the corner of McGregor Avenue and Portland but they soon were able to build a small church. A membership drive by Pastor Arthur James Bowbrick (1875-1961) was so successful that the congregation was able to build this fine structure, prominently located at the corner of Victory Street. Although it has been altered with later additions and stucco over the original siding, the original windows and the rooftop belfry remain.





P R O T E C T E D

**ROY & CATHERINE CUMMINS RESIDENCE**

*4156 Rumble Street  
1912*

This unusual log house was built by Roy Franklin Cummins and Catherine Emma Cummins (née Cook), shortly after their marriage in 1911. Roy Cummins was an employee of the B.C. Electric Railway Company and constructed the house from logs cleared for the construction of Rumble Street.

The rustic construction reflects the influence of the Arts and Crafts movement, that advocated the use of local materials in an honest way. Significant exterior design features include chimney and verandah columns constructed from field stones, and log verandah railings and eave purlins. Fine interior features are found in the front hall, living room and dining room, including fir panelled walls and moldings, and a fieldstone fireplace. The house remains in good overall condition and is a significant link to the early history of the settlement of Burnaby.



4156 Rumble Street, c. 1925 [BCA]



**GREENWOOD RESIDENCE**

*4569 Victory Street  
circa 1911*

Typical of the Arts and Crafts style, this house has a front gabled roof with triangular eave brackets and a front verandah with twinned square columns on tapered piers. It is notable for its stained glass windows and early 'ripple' float glass. Asbestos shingles were at one point added over the original siding, but are being removed by the owner, exposing the cedar shingles. The house is believed to have been built and occupied by Albert and Emma Greenwood.



**ONZIEME NAUD RESIDENCE**

*4737 Victory Street  
1905*

Onzieme George Naud from St. Albans, Quebec, a stonemason who worked on CPR culverts and bridges across B.C., built this unusual house that displays a Classical Revival influence. Naud also worked on railways in Alabama, where he met his wife and had taken part in the 1898 Gold Rush to Atlin B.C. He worked on the original Vancouver and New Westminster post offices, the Parliament buildings in Victoria, and the Capitol Building in Olympia, Washington. The cut stone basement was constructed from boulders from the G. Ledingham property on the south side of Victory Street. The house retains many original features, including the verandah and balcony with lathe-turned columns and scroll-cut eave brackets, although new siding has been added over the original.

top: 4737 Victory Street, c. 1910 [BCA BHS 172-2]

right: 4737 Victory Street, c. 1912 [BCA BHS 204-479]



P R O T E C T E D



**THOMAS & IRENE KIRK RESIDENCE**

*7161 Waverly Avenue  
1944*

This house is a rare surviving example of the Spanish Colonial Revival style in Burnaby. The shallow gabled roofline and arched windows and doorways demonstrate the late persistence of the Period Revival tradition. Thomas Henry Kirk (1884-1961), a fisherman, purchased this site from a Tax Sale held by the Municipality of Burnaby, and constructed this residence in 1944 with his wife, Irene (née Evans). It is unusual for its date of wartime construction, at a time when domestic construction was generally curtailed in favour of military priorities.





## SOUTH BURNABY

---

### FRASER ARM

"The River Road, which leads across the municipality from Vancouver to New Westminster, is a fine and highly improved highway. It extends along the shore of the Fraser, and is complimented with many beautiful suburban homes that give it much of the Old Country aspect, as the grounds and settings for these residences are frequently patterned after types in England."

*The British Columbian Centennial Edition,*  
November 27, 1912.



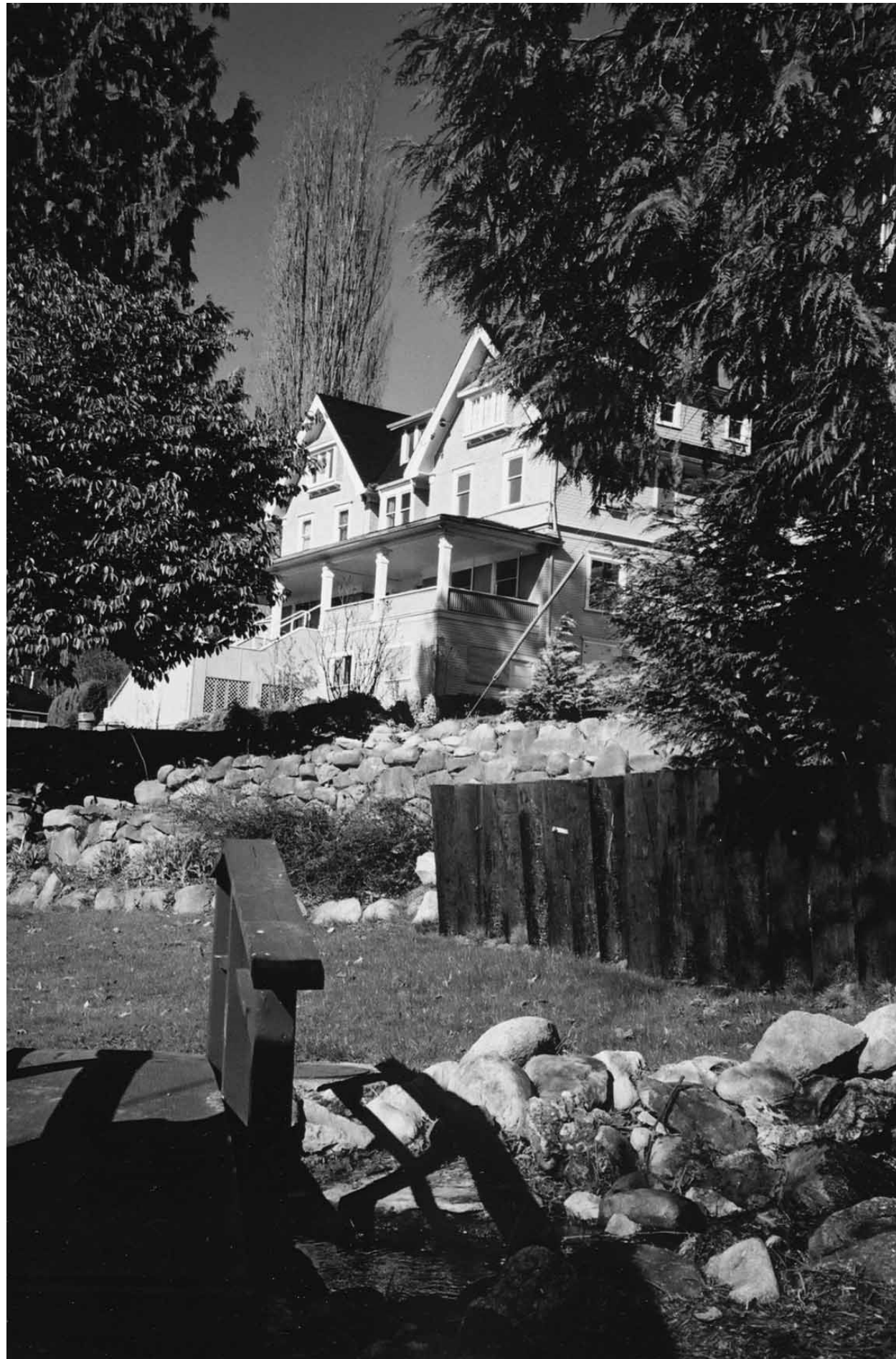
Douglas & Margaret McGregor c. 1908  
[BCA]



**MURPHY RESIDENCE**  
*8610 Gilley Avenue*  
 1912

This Arts & Crafts bungalow was built for Joshua Robert Murphy (1861-1920), a mill superintendent, and his wife Elizabeth Ann (née Delby, 1871-1956). The Murphys lived in the house at least until Joshua's death in 1920. A bellcast side gabled roof and central bellcast dormer accentuate the sophisticated construction. A full width verandah supported by tapered columns on tapered granite piers graces the front of the house. Originally the dormer held an open sleeping porch with a segmental arch supported by short tapered columns matching those below. Despite this alteration, the house is otherwise in substantially original condition.

below:  
 8610 Gilley Avenue,  
 c. 1920 [BCA BHS 156-7]



**GLEN-LYON**  
**DUNCAN C. & MARGARET MCGREGOR**  
**ESTATE**

*4250 Marine Drive*  
*House circa 1905; Barn 1939*

Originally owned by the Royal City Mills logging camp, in 1900 this property was purchased by Duncan Campbell McGregor (1853-1929) and Margaret Jane McGregor (1875-1960), who named their estate Glen-Lyon after Duncan McGregor's birthplace in Perthshire, Scotland. The McGregors were active in municipal affairs and social activities, and played a significant role in the early development of Burnaby. Duncan McGregor served as a city councillor from 1909 to 1912 and was elected reeve of Burnaby in 1913. Margaret McGregor was instrumental in the formation and fundraising activities of the Victoria Order of Nurses in Burnaby.

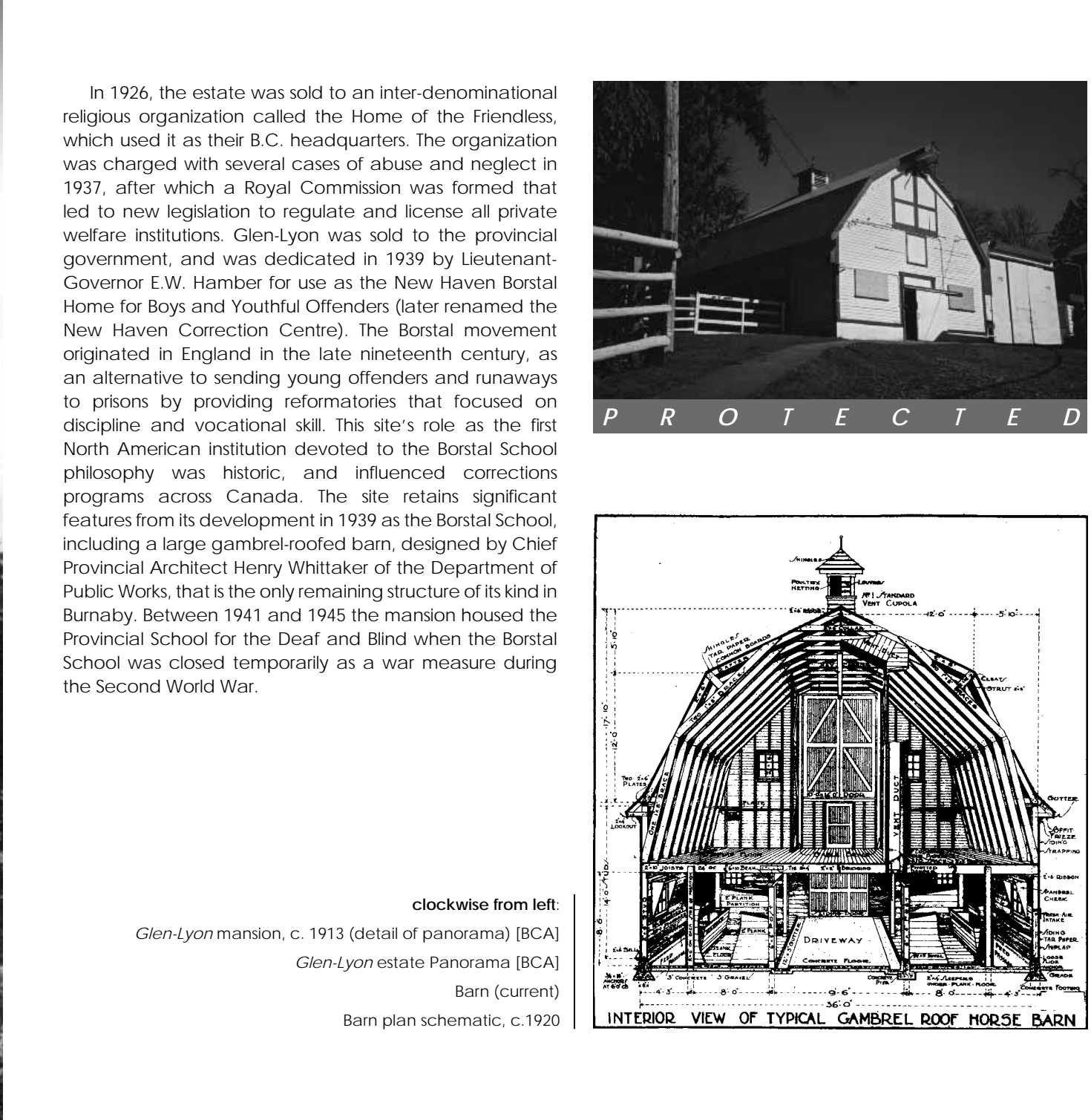
top: Glen-Lyon (current)

left: Glen-Lyon (current)

bottom: Mrs. McGregor, c. 1914 (VCA)







In 1926, the estate was sold to an inter-denominational religious organization called the Home of the Friendless, which used it as their B.C. headquarters. The organization was charged with several cases of abuse and neglect in 1937, after which a Royal Commission was formed that led to new legislation to regulate and license all private welfare institutions. Glen-Lyon was sold to the provincial government, and was dedicated in 1939 by Lieutenant-Governor E.W. Hamber for use as the New Haven Borstal Home for Boys and Youthful Offenders (later renamed the New Haven Correction Centre). The Borstal movement originated in England in the late nineteenth century, as an alternative to sending young offenders and runaways to prisons by providing reformatories that focused on discipline and vocational skill. This site's role as the first North American institution devoted to the Borstal School philosophy was historic, and influenced corrections programs across Canada. The site retains significant features from its development in 1939 as the Borstal School, including a large gambrel-roofed barn, designed by Chief Provincial Architect Henry Whittaker of the Department of Public Works, that is the only remaining structure of its kind in Burnaby. Between 1941 and 1945 the mansion housed the Provincial School for the Deaf and Blind when the Borstal School was closed temporarily as a war measure during the Second World War.



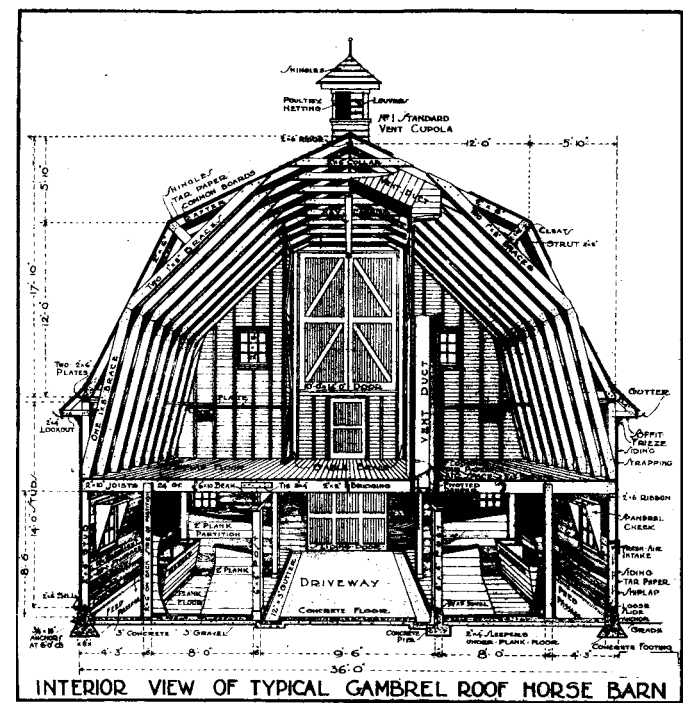
clockwise from left:

*Glen-Lyon mansion, c. 1913 (detail of panorama) [BCA]*

*Glen-Lyon estate Panorama [BCA]*

Barn (current)

Barn plan schematic, c.1920

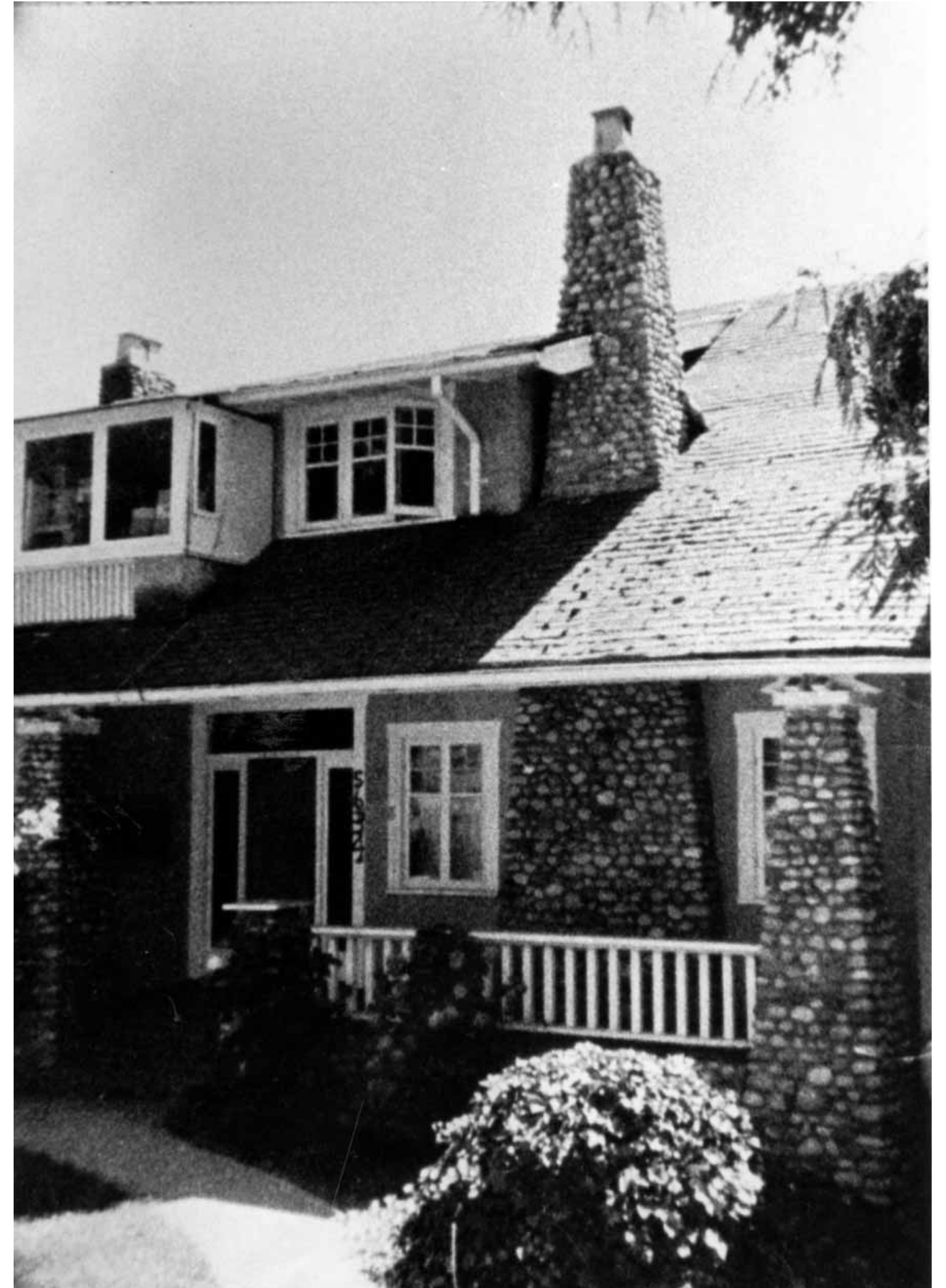




*JOHNSON & MARY SKINNER RESIDENCE*  
*5634 Marine Drive*  
*circa 1912*

This house was originally built by Fraser Arm pioneer and postmaster Johnson Alfred Skinner (1864-1941) and his wife, Mary Emma Skinner (née Bailey, 1862-1929). Johnson, who was from Sussex, worked as a horticulturalist. This is an unusual variation on the Craftsman style, with a side gabled roof and a half-width front verandah. Local mason John Pickard completed the distinctive battered cobblestone masonry, including the foundation, chimney, verandah columns and the porte-cochère. The house was later occupied and remodeled by the Timms family.

opposite page:  
 Skinner Residence c. 1960 [BCA]





## SOUTH BURNABY

### EDMONDS

"Like other progressive cities of Canada, the suburban areas of New Westminster are extending in sympathy of their parent tree. Some of them are developing ambitions of their own. ... On the fringe of New Westminster there is such a suburban town-site in Edmonds. During the past eighteen months it has grown and prospered quite phenomenally. It is ideally situated, is in easy communication with New Westminster by two car lines. Its climate is clear and bracing, being exceptionally free from the fogs that are more or less prevalent along the river section and gulf shore. The superb Cascades are visible any day, and in the distant Mount Baker can be seen in its lordly glory. Edmonds, in fact, is one of the finest residential parts of the province. This is fast becoming known and appreciated beyond its borders. Elegant and substantial residences are being erected in various parts, and stores are being put up in convenient localities. The new municipal building is one of the finest in British Columbia for so young a municipality."

*The British Columbian,*  
March 19, 1912 p.17 "Edmonds Building Up"

Municipal Hall  
[BCA BHS 230-15]



P R O T E C T E D

**THE GABLES**  
**JOHN & CHRISTINA MACKIE HOUSE**  
 6445 Arbroath Street  
 1920

The residence was built for John Mackie (1879-1937) and Christina Mackie (1881-1959) and is the last house remaining from the original Highland Park subdivision. The area was first laid out in 1902, and then remarketed by C.L. Merritt & Company in 1911 as 'Gilley Park - the Suburb Beautiful.' Located on the B.C. Electric Railway interurban line, this was one of the many middle-class commuter suburbs in Burnaby promoted during the Edwardian era. These suburbs were reflective of the City Beautiful Movement, a process of urbanization that sought to create morally, socially and aesthetically uplifting civic environments.

The house is a rare example of a modest residence incorporating high quality Arts and Crafts stylistic elements. Unusual for a house of this moderate scale, the foundation, first storey walls and chimney are constructed of rough-dressed granite. John Mackie was a stonemason, and it is assumed that he undertook the work himself. The cross-gambrel roof is an unusual feature, relatively uncommon in B.C., from which the house derives its name, The Gables, which is carved in the left-hand pier of the front porch.



**LONSDALE GUARDHOUSE RESIDENCE**  
 6985 Canada Way  
 1914

The house was built by Lonsdale L. Guardhouse, who was employed with the real estate company of Merithew & Ramsay in 1912. The British Columbian reported in November 1913 that:

Mr. L.L. Guardhouse, a well-known New Westminster man has recently let the contract for a home on Douglas Road near Edmonds Street. This Building is to be erected after the bungalow style and will cost when completed about \$4,000.

This Craftsman style pattern-book residence is notable for its unusual roofline, which features gently curved eaves. The house remains in excellent original condition and retains its lapped and shingled siding. Other notable features of the house include its pre-cast concrete block foundation—simulated to look like cut stone—and a rustic red-brick chimney. The front verandah has been altered through the removal of its floor structure. Many houses at the time were built from Craftsman-style pattern book designs, which were readily available in magazines and brochures. This house has a twin located in New Westminster at 315 Fifth Avenue built using the pattern book plan.

**GEOFFREY & KATHLEEN BURNETT RESIDENCE**  
 7037 Canada Way  
 R.W. Coventry Dick & Son, Architects  
 1914

With its long, narrow plan and hipped, cross-gabled roof, this impressive residence that was designed for local surveyor and civil engineer Geoffrey Kirby Burnett, who married Kathleen Wallen (1888-1978) in 1916. It was designed by New Westminster architects R.W. Coventry Dick & Son. Beautifully conceived in the British Arts and Crafts style, it features a steeply-gabled roof over the side entry porch, with square timber columns. Other decorative details include half timbering in the gables, first storey casement windows with leaded transom lights and decorative windows hoods on the side elevation.



Original Plans by Coventry Dick & Son, 1914  
 [Private Collection]







### GEORGE & MARY GRAY RESIDENCE

7183 Edmonds Street  
1912

This Edwardian-era bungalow is defined by its distinctive hipped roof and hipped dormers. Located on a triangular lot, it is adjacent to the original right-of-way of the interurban light rail line from Vancouver. This house was built during the real estate boom and development that transformed Edmonds into an important early commercial district and the "capital" of Burnaby. It was built by local builder and owner of the Edmonds Brokerage Company George Gray, and his wife Mary, who were married in 1906. Gray had a number of important investments and businesses locally including Gray's Hall located opposite this residence on Edmonds Street.



### JOHN & HATTIE STANDISH RESIDENCE

7408 Edmonds Street  
circa 1912

This square, two-storey house displays vertical proportions, with a pyramidal roof and central dormer. It features narrow double-hung windows, lapped siding on the first storey, and shingle siding on the second divided by a belt course, and has retained a high degree of original integrity. It was built for John Albert Standish (1862-1913), a farmer who left this home to his wife Hattie and their children after his death.



### THOMAS & JANE SINCOCK HOUSE

7349 Eleventh Avenue  
1912

This small Edwardian-era bungalow home was built and owned by Burnaby resident Jane Sincock (1848-1940) and her husband Thomas Sincock (1844-1916) as an investment rental property. By 1916, the couple was living in New Westminster, on Bole Street, where Jane, who was born in Cornwall, remained until her death. This substantial bungalow is distinguished by its bellcast hipped roof and dormers, an octagonal corner bay, and a small front verandah supported by square tapered columns. The house retains its original lapped wooden siding though the windows have been replaced.



### DUGALD & FRANCES PATTERSON HOUSE

7106 Eighteenth Avenue  
1910

Dugald Campbell Patterson (1860-1931) and Frances Mabel Patterson (1872-1960) arrived in Burnaby in 1894 and settled in the Central Park district. In 1910, they relocated to the Edmonds District and built this family residence on Edmonds Street near Kingsway. The Pattersons were community minded citizens that served Burnaby through their involvement with local municipal affairs and politics. Dugald Patterson served as a School Trustee in 1912-13 and was one of the first residents to lobby council to preserve the local ravines as parks. The family name is remembered and honoured by the naming of Patterson Avenue and the Patterson SkyTrain Station located in the Metrotown area.

The typical design of the Patterson House was taken from an Edwardian era pattern book, and demonstrates how standardized plans were commonly used by local owners and builders to expedite the construction process. This house has survived in an excellent state of preservation. Although moved from its original site, it remains as an excellent representation of a middle-class Burnaby residence of the Edwardian era. One and one-half storey in height with a full basement height, the house has a front gabled roof with hipped returns over front verandah, symmetrical saddlebag dormers and an asymmetrical front entry. The projecting front gable peak is clad in decorative random-coursed square shingles, with eave brackets under and a louvered attic vent. The closed balustrades have drainage scuppers on the front verandah and rear side porch. The original double hung wooden-sash windows have proportionately smaller upper sash, and there is leaded glass in main floor front window. The original front door has a bevelled glass inset.



above: Patterson House, c. 1911 [BCA BHS 171.6]

below: Patterson House decorated for the visit of the Duke of Connaught, 1912 [BCA BHS 171.1]



**ST. ALBANS THE MARTYR ANGLICAN CHURCH**

*7717 Nineteenth Avenue  
Dalton & Eveleigh, Architects  
1909*

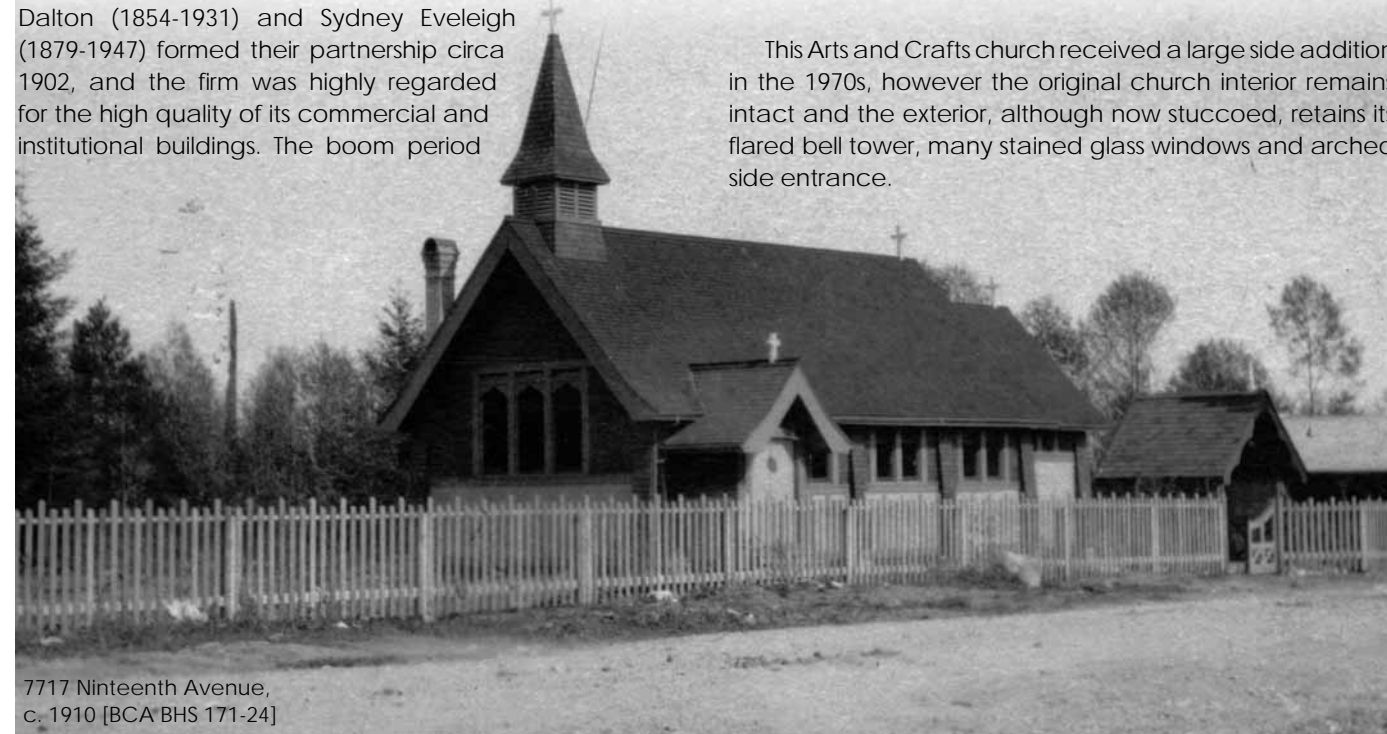
St. Albans Anglican Church is one of the landmarks of the historic Edmonds district, and has many ties to its neighbourhood history and prominent families of Burnaby. The site was purchased in June 1907 and presented to the congregation by Mr. Walter James Walker that August. Walker, a real estate developer and former Surrey Reeve, donated money for the construction of a number of Anglican churches, including three in North Surrey in 1910. Construction on St. Alban's began in November 1908, by contractors Wright & Tucker, and was completed in March 1909. The first vicar was Rev. D. Dunlop, who was also the rector of St. Mary's in Sapperton.

Pre-eminent Vancouver architects Dalton & Eveleigh provided the designed. William Dalton (1854-1931) and Sydney Eveleigh (1879-1947) formed their partnership circa 1902, and the firm was highly regarded for the high quality of its commercial and institutional buildings. The boom period



before the First World War was a prolific time for the firm, which designed many significant institutional buildings, as well as projects for important Vancouver companies and organizations including the Masons, the B.C. Electric Company and Vancouver Breweries. One of their most extensive projects was the original Sanatorium at Tranquille, west of Kamloops.

This Arts and Crafts church received a large side addition in the 1970s, however the original church interior remains intact and the exterior, although now stuccoed, retains its flared bell tower, many stained glass windows and arched side entrance.



7717 Ninteenth Avenue,  
c. 1910 [BCA BHS 171-24]

**MARY ENGLISH RESIDENCE**

*7276 Griffiths Avenue  
1930*

*Heritage Register: Inventory*

An exuberant use of half-timbering, leaded casement windows and a steeply pitched gabled roof distinguish this Period Revival cottage. The house is also notable for having an early-attached garage, a recognition that the car was by now an essential part of the domestic scene. This charming residence was built for municipal employee Mary English, who worked as a stenographer for many years at the old Burnaby Municipal Hall.



**WINDSOR STREET SCHOOL**

*6166 Imperial Street  
Bowman & Cullerne, Architects  
1924; Additions in 1927*

This school was built to replace Kingsway East School, which became part of Burnaby South High School. Architects Bowman & Cullerne designed the school in 1924; additions were made in 1927. The school features a distinctive double-height gabled entrance, a broad hipped roof and an octagonal rooftop ventilator.

The Windsor Street School was designed by the architectural firm of Bowman & Cullerne, who specialized in school design. The firm's projects include Seaforth School (1922, now relocated to Burnaby Village Museum), Burnaby North High School (1923), and Nelson Avenue School (1927).



Windsor School, c. 1950 [BCA]





P R O T E C T E D

**ALLAN EMMOTT CENTER /  
KINGSWAY EAST SCHOOL**

*6650 Southoaks Crescent  
Joseph H. Bowman, Architect  
1913*

This schoolhouse is the oldest surviving public education building in the city. It was intended to be the auditorium and gymnasium for Burnaby's first high school, however, because of the 1913 recession and the outbreak of the First World War, it was utilized as the Kingsway East Elementary School for the Edmonds District until 1921. Burnaby South High School opened here in 1922, and after it relocated this building was used for a variety of school purposes until it became redundant. The school was rehabilitated for community purposes in 2002-03 and renamed after Burnaby Freeman Alan Emmott to honor the former Mayor of Burnaby.

Built to the design of the Burnaby School Board architect, Joseph Henry Bowman (1864-1943), the school displays elements of the Arts and Crafts style, which was employed locally for school buildings of the Edwardian era. The impressive scale of the Kingsway East School is indicative of the relative size of the community and its growing demand for schooling at the time of construction, illustrating the value that early community residents placed on education.

6650 Southoaks, 1912  
[BCA BHS 325-28]



**BURNABY SOUTH HIGH SCHOOL  
CENOTAPH & MEMORIAL TENNIS  
COURTS**

*6650 Southoaks Crescent  
1948*

This memorial is comprised of a cenotaph and three tennis courts: the former a monument of British Columbia granite inscribed with the names of fifty-one students of Burnaby South High School who lost their lives in the Second World War; and the latter a living memorial to these former students.

In combination with the Kingsway East School, now rehabilitated as the Alan Emmott Centre, this memorial is a valuable haven of green-space and recreation in the high-density urban development that now surrounds it.

6650 Southoaks Crescent cenotaph  
dedication 1948



P R O T E C T E D



**JACOB & MARGARET WYSONG HOUSE**  
 6325 Sperling Avenue  
 1912

The Wysong House was constructed and occupied in 1912 by local contractor Jacob Wysong and his wife, Margaret. It was reported in *The British Columbian Weekly* in November, 1912:

“...built well up on the large hill overlooking the country for miles around Mr. Wysong a Burnaby contractor is just completing a large mansion. The foundation is constructed of roughly cut stones imbedded in cement and the verandah is supported by similar work. The large house is two stories in height with a lookout tower on the roof, thus affording a splendid opportunity for enjoying the beautiful landscape of the lake district and North Burnaby.”

c. 1920 [BCA BHS 294-1]



**A.E. BROWN RESIDENCE**  
 6830 Sperling Avenue  
 1924

Built after the end of the First World War, this house features an eclectic blend of Arts and Crafts elements. Constructed for A.E. Brown and a full two storeys in height, it has a front jerkin-headed roof with a jerkin-headed side projection, and a corner wraparound verandah with tapered columns. The house has been maintained in near original condition, with original lapped wooden siding, multi-paned windows and square balusters.



**EDMONDS BAPTIST CHURCH**  
 7135 Walker Avenue  
 J.P. Matheson & Son, Architects  
 1912

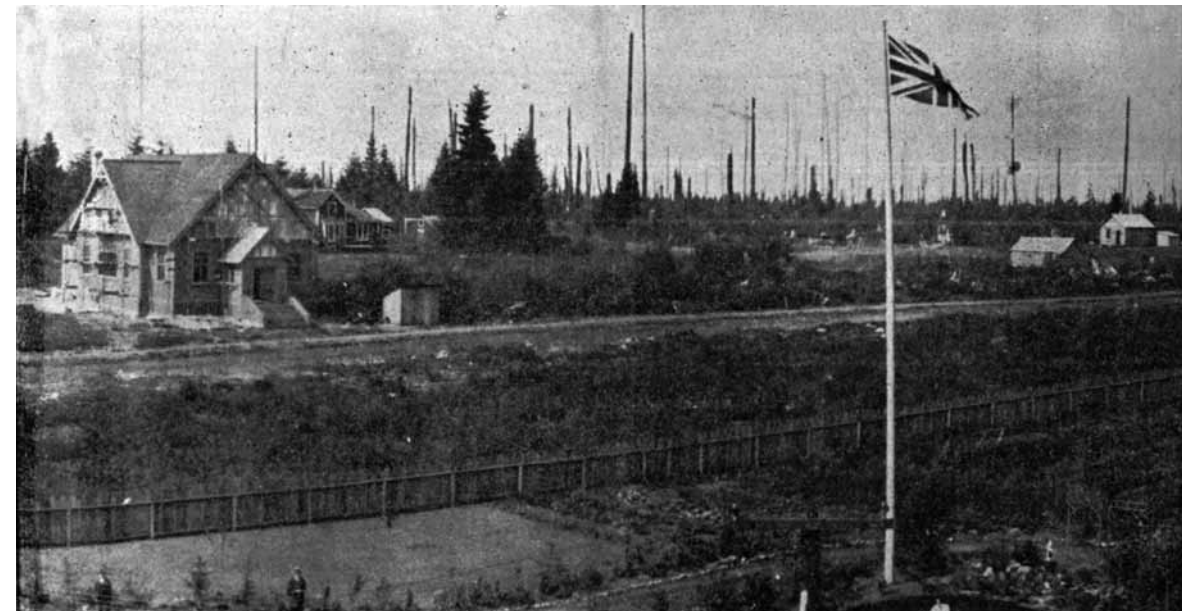
Beautifully designed in an Arts and Crafts idiom, this church features a textural mix of finishes including lapped siding and stucco and half timbering in the gables. The *British Columbian* reported in July 1912 that:

The Baptists of Edmonds will possess a fine and well planned church when the building now commenced is ready for occupation. The architects are J.P. Matheson and Son, of Vancouver, and the contractors, Muttitt and Bell, of New Westminster. The entrance porch fronts Edmonds Road and the West side faces Vancouver Road. It will have a capacity for 272 sittings, spacious aisles and choir platform besides various rooms for Baptistry, vestry and robing apartments.

John Phillip Matheson was from Prince Edward Island, and moved his family to Vancouver in about 1889, where he worked as a developer, builder and designer. His son, Robert M. Matheson (1887-1935) started his career as a carpenter and general “building artisan” from 1904-08, followed by two years as a general contractor. He



travelled from Vancouver to the United States for his architectural education, and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1911. After his return, he went into business with his father as J.P. Matheson & Son; they were responsible for the design of the North-West Trust (now the Lumberman's) Building, 1911-12, and the Caroline Court Apartments, 1912, both in Vancouver. The elder Matheson died in 1917 at the age of 53, and Robert later formed a prolific and successful architectural partnership with Fred Laughton Townley. This early example of the Mathesons' work has been beautifully preserved.



Baptist Church,  
 1912  
 [Columbian  
 Centennial  
 Edition]

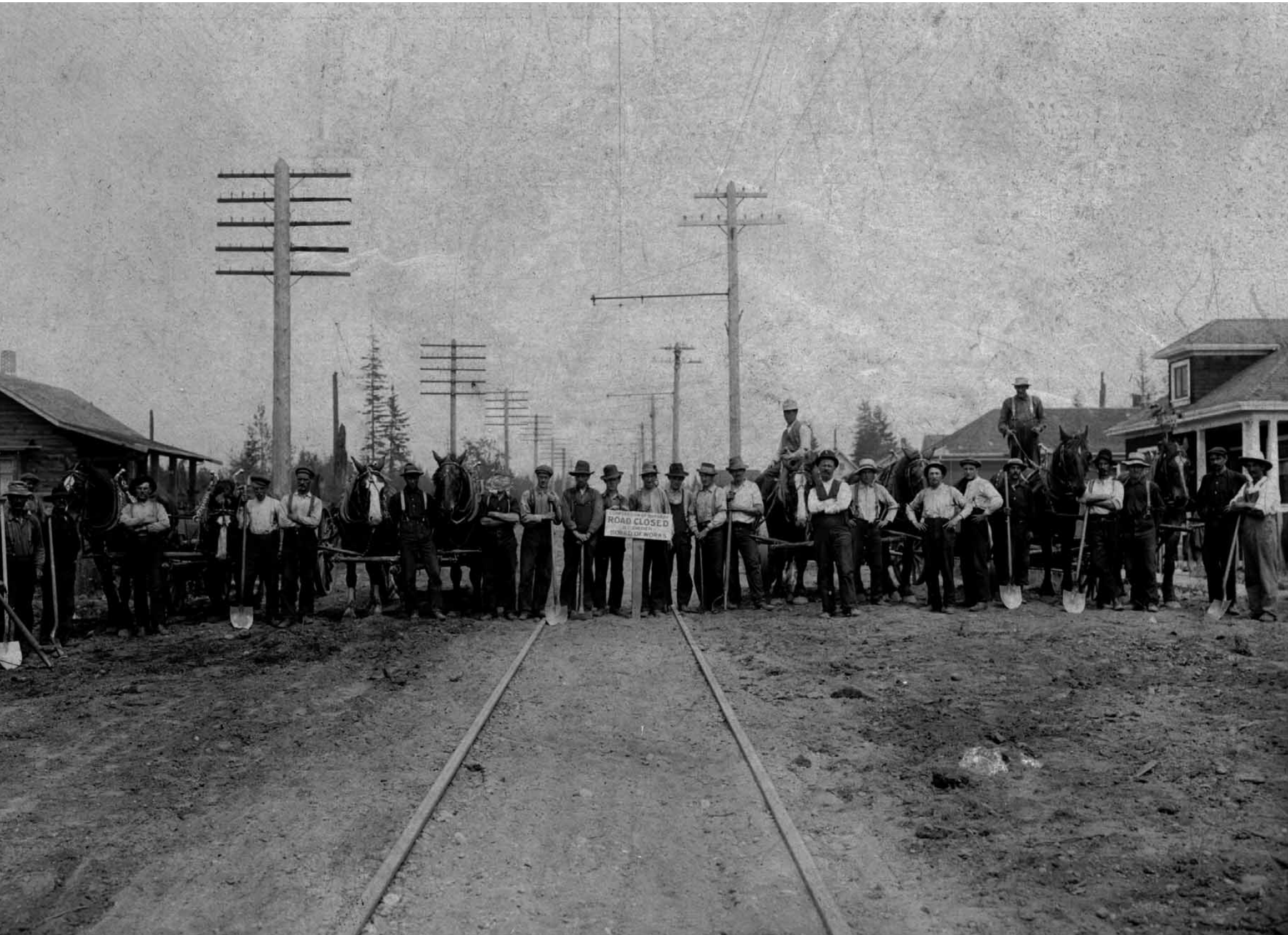


## SOUTH BURNABY

### EAST BURNABY

"Optimism is the word that applies to the whole community of East Burnaby. The many improvements carried out by the council during the past two years had been the means of making East Burnaby a thriving settlement, and hence one and all are optimistic as to its future. In the clearing and building line, many fine new homes are being erected. East Burnaby has an altitude of 600 feet above sea level and with the advantage of a southerly aspect, cannot be beaten as a location for the home-seeker who desires a first-rate site with every civic convenience. Real estate values have advanced with the times, and... a notable feature is the number of better-class houses that are being built in this locality, which proves that East Burnaby is becoming very much alive and elevated."

*The British Columbian*: December 26, 1911 p. 26 "East Burnaby's Big Advance"



Municipal work crew on Edmonds Street at  
Humphries Avenue looking west, 1912 [BCA]



**RESIDENCE**  
8941 Armstrong Avenue  
1911

This modest, hipped roof, cottage-style bungalow is distinguished by a full width front verandah. It was built as part of the Buena Vista subdivision in about 1911 by the Leibly & Blumer Real Estate Company. It was reported in The British Columbian in 1911:

"Ten houses are now being erected by the company on the property, solid substantial five or six-room buildings that appeals to the homeseeker"

Retaining a high degree of integrity, this residence displays its original double-hung windows and lapped wooden siding. Houses of this type were often constructed from a complete package of materials offered by building supply companies, and were extremely popular due to their low cost and ease of construction.

**Prices Still Going Up At BUENA VISTA** **\$50 More After April 10**

After all, it is a well-beaten path that leads to success in real estate investment. You need not go astray if you have common sense and determination, and are willing to act upon competent advice. There is no secret or mystery about it. Scores and scores of people will make money at Buena Vista, and so will you if you think and act promptly. Only last week prices advanced \$25, and we now authoritatively and definitely announce:

**Another Advance of \$50 to Go Into Effect April 10**

We want to impress upon you that this matter is very urgent, and if you would help yourself to a home and financial independence, the time to act is now. If you have a desire to increase your income for present comfort or future necessities, but have never considered this matter of buying at Buena Vista, you had better think of it at once. It is your duty to do so, and when duty and profit go hand in hand what is the use of urging.

**Buena Vista**  
is right on the line of the B. C. Electric Railway—the new, fast line.  
Buena Vista commands a superb view of Burnaby Lake and the surrounding country. It is the best location for a home.

**\$25** Cleared Lots 45x100 Feet. **\$25** Down and **\$10** a Month. (Until April 10th) **No Interest** **\$400**

Every one of the thousands of people who are crowding into Vancouver each month to live and work must have a home, whether it is a room, a flat or a house. The result is a powerful upward tendency in real estate values.

This is merely a case of supply and demand. Of course the demand for land in and near Vancouver is growing.

It is along the best transit routes that the best investment opportunities lie. The new line of the B. C. Electric which runs right through Buena Vista will bring this favored suburb nearer to the city by many minutes. The new cars are large, clean and comfortable.

Buena Vista is now in the very heart of the most important real estate activity. Many houses are being built directly on the property and in the immediate neighborhood. The municipality is spending \$350,000 for a complete water service. It is impossible to predict what enormous prices lots will bring here a few years hence. Thousands will make money, and so will you if you act promptly.

An investment at Buena Vista combines security with profit, and the sooner you buy the greater your profit will be. A short time hence you can be the seller instead of the buyer, and at a great deal bigger price. Tomorrow will be a good time to go over the property; you will lose no time from work and enjoy a pleasant outing. Call or phone tonight (our offices are open till 9 o'clock). We won't worry you about buying, but leave the decision entirely in your hands.

**We Will Build You a House**  
If you wish to build, we will build you a house, and let you pay for the same in monthly payments as you desire or like.

If you own a building, we will help you with the money for building the dwelling of your own, and pay up the loan and the lot at all reasonable times of your own choice.

**Leibly & Blumer Realty Company, Inc.**  
Owners of Buena Vista  
Vancouver Office: 1108 and 1109 Dominion Trust Building Phone 8366  
New Westminster Office: 613 Columbia Street, Over Bank of Toronto. Phone 687.

**VICKERS RESIDENCE**  
7686 First Street  
1910-1911

George S. Vickers, a compositor with The British Columbian newspaper, was a prominent Burnaby resident who became involved with real estate during the boom prior to the First World War. In December 1910 The British Columbian reported that "Mr. Vickers has commenced to build a commodious residence on Fourth Avenue between 1st and 2nd streets." This high quality Craftsman style bungalow, completed in 1911, was originally situated on one acre of property, which contained a large kitchen garden, an orchard of 40 trees of various types and houses and runs for chickens, ducks and turkeys. In 1919 the property was advertised for \$5,000 and likely sold easily because of its location (three blocks from the electric streetcar line on Sixth Street), its many amenities and property improvements. Some of its selling points included its panelled living and



dining room with 3-ply veneer, beamed ceilings and an open fireplace. Craftsman-style features include battered porch piers, unusual double bargeboards, triangular eave brackets and exposed purlins. The house survives in excellent original condition, with only minor alterations.

**Burnaby Suburban Homes**

Hill home's delightful ride from Vancouver on Central Park car, 20 minute service, good roads, city water and light, excellent schools.

We have 3-4-5 room houses, newly painted and plastered, ready to move into. Small payment down balance like rent.

We also have several homes left unfinished when the war started. Mechanics able to finish their own homes can finish them while not otherwise employed, and save greatly in cost of their homes. Will sell these at less than former cost of lot.

Large cleared lots and acres, ready for building at one-third their former price. Easy terms.

**Leibly & Blumer**  
1109 Dominion Building or Jubilee Station  
See Plans, Collierywood 78 L 1 See Plans, Summer 758

far left: Buena Vista Ad, March 18, 1911 [*The Daily Province*]  
left: Buena Vista ad, 1917 [*British Columbian Victory Edition*]

**SECOND STREET SCHOOL**  
7502 Second Street  
McCarter & Nairne, Architects  
1928

The Second Street School was originally established at this location as a two-room schoolhouse in 1913 to relieve the overcrowding of Edmonds School during the pre-First World War building boom. The old school was converted into an auditorium when this handsome school building was constructed in 1928. The new school, built by local contractors Ward-Leverington Ltd., included four classrooms, a library, a room for the principal, and a room for the teachers. The original brick façade has been retained although it has been painted; other intact original features include the bellcast octagonal roof ventilator and the protruding front entrance.

The Burnaby School Board architect at this time was the talented firm of McCarter & Nairne, who also designed



the Douglas Road School. John Y. McCarter (1886-1981) and George Nairne (1884-1953) formed their partnership in 1921 after serving overseas during the First World War. The partners began designing houses and small apartment buildings, and larger commissions soon followed, including Vancouver's first skyscraper, the Marine Building (1928-30).



**THOMAS & MARGARET COLDICUTT RESIDENCE**  
7510 Sixth Street  
1911

This house was built by Thomas Davis Coldicutt (1879-1970) and Margaret Jane Coldicutt, pre-eminent local citizens. Thomas Coldicutt was born in Birmingham and arrived in Canada in 1900, finding success in the steamboat industry. In 1902, he married Margaret Jane Styler who had been born in Redditch, Worcester, England. In 1908 they settled in East Burnaby and established a fruit farm. Thomas had a successful real estate, insurance and brokerage business, and was elected as a councillor. He was also active in civic and social circles and became president of the Burnaby Board of Trade. It was reported in 1911 by *The British Columbian* newspaper that:

East Burnaby is booming and the signs of prosperity that may be seen on every hand. Most of these are substantial dwellings, such as effect a permanent improvement to the countryside. Among those whose homes have been completed, or on the point of completion may be mentioned. Councillor Coldicutt, who has built himself a habitation on Second Avenue at a cost of \$4,000.

In 1913 Coldicutt sold his original farm described as "the show place of Burnaby" to the Burnaby School Board for the development of Second Street School and this house was moved from Second Street and Sixteenth Avenue to this site. It has been extensively altered, but retains its original form, scale and massing.



middle left: Thomas D. Coldicutt [Howay & Schofield, B.C. Biographical]  
middle right: Coldicutt Residence (current)  
below: c. 1920 [BCA BHS 44-9]







### ALFRED & SARAH CHRISP RESIDENCE

7836 Eleventh Avenue  
1913

This high-quality Craftsman bungalow was built for Alfred John Chrisp (1882-1944) and his wife Sarah Hannah Chrisp (née Hindmarch, 1883-1954). Starting in 1908, Alfred worked as an accountant for the CPR in New Westminster, and he and Sarah were married there in 1910. Their house features a front gabled roof and gabled front porch, and is notable for its elaborate stained glass windows in the front door glazing, sidelights and the narrow transom over the front elevation window. Maintaining a very high degree of original integrity, the bungalow features lapped siding at the foundation level, a shingle clad main floor, a combination of casement and double-hung windows and square tapered porch columns.



### ERIC B. & CARRIE FLODEN HOUSE

7244 Fourth Avenue  
1929-30

Built in 1929-30 for Swedish emigrant Eric Birger Floden (1896-1971) and his Norwegian wife, Carrie (1899-1943), the Floden House is typical of local middle-class housing from the 1920s, at a time of increasing prosperity just prior to the onset of the Great Depression. Eric Birger Floden was the head sawyer at Shook Mills in New Westminster, and his family occupied the house until 1964. It was built by Floden's brother-in-law, Nels Olund, a talented contractor of the Fraser Valley who was experienced in building gambrel roof barns.

The Floden House is an example of the Dutch Colonial Revival style, and is typical of period revival houses built in the 1920s that reflected the modern ideals of economy and good design as well as an ongoing pride in past traditions. It was presumed at the time that a well-built house would display a traditional and readily-identifiable style as a hallmark of good taste. The use of the various Colonial Revival styles had gained new popularity during the late 1920s at the time of the American Sesquicentennial, and this design would have been taken from a residential pattern book, which were widely used to expedite residential design and construction.

A local landmark, the house originally stood at 7997 18th Avenue and was moved two blocks to its current location by the City of Burnaby when it purchased and rehabilitated the house to save it from demolition.

### WILLIAM & RACHAEL KARMAN RESIDENCE

8088 Fourteenth Avenue  
1911

This house was built by East Burnaby pioneers William Karman (1866-1948) and Rachael Karman (1865-1933), both born in Scotland. The Karmans originally farmed a "fruit ranch" on Cumberland Road in the 1890s but retired to this home after selling their former farm for a residential subdivision. Rachel died in 1933, and William was remarried to Mary Selkirk (1904-1981). In pristine condition, this Edwardian-era home has a front gabled roof, with symmetrical saddlebag dormers and a gabled front porch. Cedar shingle cladding is used at the foundation level and in the gable ends, and lapped wooden siding on the main level.

### CHARLES R. & MARY SHAW HOUSE

7725 Fourth Street (legal address)  
7966 Thirteenth Avenue (street address)  
1891; Alterations in 1917

The Shaw House is one of the oldest surviving houses in Burnaby. It is a typical vernacular pioneer house, and a rare survivor from the late Victorian era. The original portion of the house displays a simplicity of form and detail consistent with early local construction, while its modest vernacular form has been elaborated by later renovations to the front verandah and a side addition, that alter its original symmetry. The older portion of the house has horizontal wooden drop siding, decorative \ octagonal cedar shingles in the front gable and bargeboards with cut-out details; the addition is shingled and has a large window assembly. The house is located on the grounds of the Normanna Rest Home development in East Burnaby, near its original location on this site.

The original portion of the house was originally built in 1891 for Charles R. Shaw (1834-1916) and Mary D. Shaw (1848-1897), some of Burnaby's earliest settlers. Born in England, Charles Shaw immigrated to Toronto in 1869, and relocated to New Westminster in 1889, where he worked as an employee of the Mechanic's Mill Company, an early woodworking plant. After moving to Burnaby, he was unanimously elected by acclamation as first reeve (mayor) of the new municipality in 1892. In 1894, Shaw sold his house and farm and moved his family to Kamloops due to his wife Mary's failing health. After Mary died in 1897, the Shaw family returned to Toronto.

This house was later owned by James Brookes (1884-1953), founder of James Brookes Woodworking Ltd., a mill that was a major employer in East Burnaby. Brookes bought and renovated the house in 1917. In 1927, he built a much larger house on the property (now demolished), and the original house was moved to the corner of the property



Brooks Estate Gardener's Cottage, c. 1930  
[BCA BHS 204-102]



to serve as a gardener's cottage for Brookes' estate. The additions made to the house at this time employed sash and milled products produced by the Brookes plant.

# LAKESIDE TERRACE



Have you ever longed for a home? A real home? A home that one is not ashamed to take one's friend to? A thing of beauty? A joy for ever? Flowers and shrubs and trees, a lawn, a pretty bungalow nestling on a sun-kissed terrace-side overlooking a large beautiful shimmering expanse of fresh water? Sounds inviting, eh? Well, we have it in our "Lakeside Terrace," on the shores of beautiful Burnaby Lake. Fifteen minutes ride from New Westminster! Five-cent car fare! Half and quarter acre tracts for a song! Three \$2000.00 bungalows for nothing! Ask for our booklet, "Lakeside Terrace in Beautiful Burnaby." It tells the story. Investigation will pay.



## PASSAGE & TOMLIN

Dominion Trust Building, Vancouver, B. C.

## SOUTH BURNABY

### BURNABY LAKE

"Among the districts of Burnaby remarkable for their rapid growth that territory immediately surrounding Burnaby and Deer lakes is perhaps the most noticeable. Where two or three years ago large farms occupied the best of the property, today splendid mansions surrounded by spacious lawns and grounds soon tell the visitor that this district is one of the choice country residential sections for the wealthy Vancouver and New Westminster men. It is but little wonder that this spot was chosen by those who sought seclusion from the bustle and noise of city life for the Burnaby Lake district provides not only that retirement, but is ideal in the natural beauty which it possesses. The houses must inevitably be situated on the slope which gradually falls from the high lands of Edmonds and that district towards the lakes. Beyond the watery stretches of the two lakes, evergreens native to this country thickly cover the opposite hills, and beyond are the mountains capped with everlasting snow and the azure blue above, truly an ideal picture for the artist. And so the enterprising men of the cities... realizing the charm of the fair valley, have secured these farms and divided them into portions suitable for the home builder."

*The British Columbian Weekly*, October 16, 1912, p.27  
"Once Farms, Now Stately Homes"

Lakeside Terrace ad,  
August 9, 1911 [*Daily News*]





P R O T E C T E D

**JOSEPH & JANE WINTEMUTE HOUSE**  
*7640 Berkley Street*  
*circa 1891*

The Wintemute House is one of Burnaby's earliest houses, built prior to the civic incorporation of Burnaby in 1892. The residence was built for Joseph S. Wintemute (1832-1911) and Jane Wintemute (1832-1910), who came to British Columbia from Port Stanley, Ontario in 1865, traveling via the Isthmus of Panama. Joseph Wintemute, a skilled carpenter and contractor by trade, operated the Wintemute Furniture Factory in New Westminster, the first furniture plant established on the mainland of British Columbia. In 1891, he acquired this property, where he set up a cord wood sawmill to supply his factory. Wintemute was likely responsible for the design and construction of this commodious structure, as it was built in an Eastern Canadian style he would have been familiar with. After the lands were cleared of timber, the Wintemutes developed the property into a typical small-scale 'market garden,' involved in the production of vegetables and fruits, such as strawberries, for sale at the New Westminster City Market.

Gordon Family,  
 c. 1911 [BCA]



Charles Gordon, a real estate agent, acquired the Wintemute farm and subdivided the acreage in 1904, which he marketed through the People's Trust Company as Montrelynview and offered this house as a draw prize to lot purchasers. With the collapse of the land boom, the house remained in Gordon's possession until 1929 when it was purchased by his brother-in-law, Geoffrey Burnett, a local surveyor responsible for many of the original land surveys of Burnaby. David Burnett, Geoffrey's son, requested designation of the house when the family decided to subdivide the remaining three and one-half acres of property in 1977, and the house became Burnaby's first designated municipal heritage site.

The Wintemute House is an excellent example of a Victorian era country farmhouse, based loosely on the traditional farmhouses seen commonly in nineteenth century Ontario. Designed in a vernacular version of the Victorian Italianate style, the house displays restrained detailing, including several original multi-paned windows that are notable for their vertical proportions. The house retains many original exterior features, and the original interior layout—although modernized during the Edwardian era—is substantially intact, including finely crafted maple and cedar interior millwork that was produced by the Wintemute Furniture Factory. The house was situated to face Douglas Road (now Canada Way), one of the first roads built to connect the rural farmlands of Burnaby to New Westminster. Charles Gordon made a number of alterations to the house including the addition of the wrap-around verandah, a porte-cochère and a 25 foot by 30 foot billiard room in the Arts and Crafts style, beamed and panelled in Douglas Fir.

**GEORGE & JESSIE HADDON RESIDENCE**  
*5558 Buckingham Avenue*  
 1922

The Haddon Residence is one of Burnaby's landmark residential heritage buildings. It was constructed in 1923 for the Secretary of the Vancouver General Hospital, George S. Haddon (1886-1971) and his first wife Jessie (née Reade) Haddon, whom he married in 1915. After Jessie died, George married Alice Margaret Currie (1890-1951). It is a high-quality single-family residence built by local contractor William Dodson. It is typical of period revival houses built in the period between the two World Wars that reflected the modern ideals of economy and good design as well as an ongoing pride in past traditions. It was presumed at the time that a well-built house would display a traditional and readily-identifiable style as a hallmark of good taste. The use of the various Colonial Revival styles had gained new popularity during the late 1920s, and this design could have been taken from a residential pattern book, which were widely used to expedite residential design and construction. This is an example of the Dutch Colonial Revival style, featuring a distinctive symmetrical façade, side gambrel roof with shed dormers, shutters, exposed purlins, large chimneys and rough-cast stucco cladding. The original house featured a porte-cochère over the main entrance which has since been removed. The house was relocated on its original lot in 2006 as part of a subdivision and is protected by a Heritage Revitalization Agreement.

Haddon Residence,  
 c. 1935 [BCA]



P R O T E C T E D



**JOHN D. & KATHERINE SHEARER HOUSE**  
*5573 Buckingham Avenue*  
 1912

Built as part of Louis Claude Hill's Buckingham Estate subdivision, this home is an excellent example of the high quality residences constructed in the British Arts and Crafts style by affluent citizens in Burnaby's Deer Lake neighbourhood, promoted at the time as the equivalent of the prestigious Shaughnessy Heights development in Vancouver. The British Arts and Crafts design of the house represents associations with the Mother Country and the displays of patriotic loyalty that were considered desirable characteristics at the time. The picturesque charm and character of rural England is evoked in harmony with its woodland setting. This house was built for retired English military officer John D. Shearer and his wife, Katherine.



P R O T E C T E D



### WILLIAM & ANNIE MAWHINNEY RESIDENCE

6011 Buckingham Avenue  
circa 1930

Local farmer William Alexander Mawhinney (1870-1953) and wife Annie Josephine Mawhinney (née Sutcliff, 1871-1956) built this residence as their retirement home. It was the last of several houses built in the immediate vicinity by members of the Mawhinney family between 1909 and 1930. Born in Ireland, William Mawhinney first came to Burnaby to help his brother Isaiah establish his fruit farm. Due to his farm management experience, in 1908 William became foreman of the Avalon estate at Deer Lake that was owned by F.J. Hart. When he retired in 1930, William had fifty years of experience as a fruit and grain farmer.

This house is situated on its lot at an angle, rather than parallel to the street, to take advantage of the view of wooded Buckingham Creek that runs through the northeast section of the property. Complementing the picturesque character of the property is this charming cottage-style residence, which is an excellent example of an interwar Storybook Cottage. During the years between the two World Wars, domestic styles in North America were resolutely historicist. In order to display good taste, it was expected that a house would have an identifiable period revival style. As economics dictated that houses of the time were generally modest, they often assumed a cottage appearance that provided a romantic ideal of traditional domesticity. The American Sesquicentennial reinforced this historicist trend, and the most popular Hollywood movies of the time were swashbuckling costume dramas. With its distinctive roughcast stucco and half-timbering, this house is an excellent example of this housing trend. The rolled roof edges, with steam-bent cedar shingles, simulate a traditional thatched roof. Other picturesque features include a front porch with round-arched openings, battered wall buttresses, an oriel window and diamond-paned leaded casement windows.

### STOWE RESIDENCE

7484 Burriss Street  
1930

This charming home was built for George Norman Stowe (1885-1955) and his wife Lillian (née Ross) Stowe after they purchased this property from the Municipality of Burnaby in a Depression-era tax sale. George Stowe was a civil engineer with the Provincial Department of Public Works from 1905 until 1950. Inspired by the British Arts and Crafts movement, this stuccoed cottage is notable for its picturesque side gabled roof with sloped eaves, and a jerkin-headed dormer with half-timbering. Multi-paned casement windows are used throughout the house, adding to the picturesque effect. A verandah with a colonnade of pillars on the east side of the home overlooks a ravine.



### WILLIAM & ANNIE MAWHINNEY RESIDENCE

7616 Burriss Street  
1923

This bungalow was built by local farmer William Alexander Mawhinney (1870-1953) and Annie J. Mawhinney (1871-1956). This was one of several houses built in the immediate vicinity by members of the Mawhinney family between 1909 and 1930. William Mawhinney first came to Burnaby to help his brother Isaiah establish his fruit farm. In about 1930, William and Annie Mawhinney built a new house at 6011 Buckingham Avenue.

This home is architecturally notable for its unusual front-gabled dormer, which is divided into parallel ridges at its peak. Though the original exterior wall siding has been

### EVERGREEN

### ISAIAH & ELIZABETH MAWHINNEY RESIDENCE

7667 Burriss Street  
circa 1908

Erected circa 1908, this farmhouse—notable for its gables of patterned shingle cladding—was named Evergreen for the large stands of cedar which initially surrounded the property and attracted local picnickers. The farmhouse was the centerpiece of the newly established fruit farm owned by Isaiah (circa 1829-1913) and Elizabeth Mawhinney (née Rutledge, 1834-1919), who had eight sons and five daughters. A variety of crops were planted on the property including strawberries, raspberries and potatoes, which immediately yielded abundant harvests. In 1911, Isaiah Mawhinney sold the farm and moved to New Westminster, then relocated the following year to Victoria where he and Elizabeth lived at 155 South Turner Street.



covered by a later coat of stucco it otherwise remains in largely original condition including double-hung windows with multi-paned upper sashes, front door with full-length sidelights and a decorative built-in window box.



The form of Evergreen remains intact, but there have been subsequent modifications including a stucco cladding over the original ground floor siding, the loss of a hipped roof verandah and enclosure of the open verandahs. The square verandah columns, however, were retained and left partially exposed. The farm has long since been subdivided and the house is now located on a smaller suburban lot.



Mawhinney Farm c. 1911 [BCA]





**JOHN HOUSTON RESIDENCE**

*7668 Burriss Avenue  
circa 1908*

The original resident of this house was John Houston, listed in the 1909 city directory as a 'rancher', but is known as the long-time home of barrister Wrathman Sheridan Turner (1889-1974) and his wife Gertrude Helena (née Whealhouse) Turner. Stucco now covers the original exterior siding, though the house maintains its wide, overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails and triangular eave brackets, indicative of the influence of the newly-emerging Arts and Crafts style.



**ISAIAH POIRIER RESIDENCE**

*5551 Claude Street  
1912*

This front gabled residence is characteristic of workers houses from the Edwardian era. One of the oldest houses in this area, it retains numerous original architectural elements such as its double-hung windows with multi-paned upper sashes, triangular eave brackets and a glazed front door with applied ornamentation. It was built for Isaiah Poirier in a subdivision that was created adjacent to the Rayside station of the Burnaby Lake interurban line of the B.C. Electric Railway.



**DOUGLAS ROAD SCHOOL**

*4861 Canada Way  
McCarter & Nairne, Architects  
1928*

The Douglas Road School was originally established as a two-room school in 1908 on this site, and later expanded to four classrooms. Anticipating rapid settlement of this district, the School Board purchased two acres adjoining the old building. Two of the four rooms were designed to become one large auditorium suitable for special events and public gatherings, with seating for two hundred people. The classically-influenced school has been altered with new windows and extended with additional wings, but has retained its original red-brick veneer, tan-brick quoins and bellcast octagonal roof ventilator.

Designed by McCarter & Nairne, the school was built by contractor A.S. Perry. McCarter & Nairne, who also designed the Second Street School, were the Burnaby School Board architects at this time. John Y. McCarter (1886-1981) and George Nairne (1884-1953) formed their partnership in 1921 after serving overseas during the First World War. The partners began designing houses and small apartment buildings, and their commissions included Vancouver's first skyscraper, the Marine Building (1928-30).



c. 1950 [BCA]

**HANS & ANNA HAU RESIDENCE**

*5070 Canada Way  
circa 1935*

Danish builder Hans Jorgensen Hau (1878-1944) and his wife Anna (née Sorenson, 1874-1956), constructed this highly-distinctive Tudor Revival residence circa 1935. This was a time of entrenched traditionalism, and most domestic architecture reflected period revival styles. Tudor elements have here been compressed into a cottage form, including a distinctive front façade with half timbering and brick noggin; on the sides the nogging is rock-dash stucco. Casement windows contribute to the cottage appearance. The rear façade is clad with more utilitarian shingles. A prominent brick chimney exhibits angled and corbelled brickwork. Hau worked as a bricklayer and stonemason, and this house has common elements with the Moore Residence at 5165 Sperling Avenue, which Hau designed and constructed in 1943.



**CAPTAIN WILLIAM EYRES RESIDENCE**

*6079 Canada Way  
circa 1910*

This home was built by Captain William J. Eyres. In 1912 it was reported in The British Columbian: "Captain Eyres of Seattle is remodelling the front of his house on Douglas Road and otherwise improving it." The house was later sold to William A. Mawhinney, who subsequently built houses at 6011 Buckingham Avenue and 7616 Burriss Avenue.

This spacious, high-quality Craftsman bungalow remains in excellent condition. It features a cross-gabled roof with multiple half-timbered front gables with large exposed purlins, in contrast to the shingle cladding on the rest of the house. At the front corner is a glazed sun-room. The entrance porch features tripled square columns. The property still has a beautiful garden, but once included large vegetable gardens, an orchard, and a large chicken house.



**FREDERICK & EDNA CUNNINGHAM RESIDENCE**

*3555 Douglas Road  
1923*

The Cunningham property is significant as one of the last estate homes remaining on the old Douglas Road, at one time noted for its beautiful estates set within the rural character of Burnaby's Central Valley. Insurance agent Frederick Woodman Cunningham (1882-1963) and his wife, Edna Elizabeth Cunningham (1884-1982), built this country residence in 1923. Fred was the only son of James Cunningham, a pioneer of New Westminster who arrived in 1862 and served as the City's mayor from 1872 to 1874. The landmark flagpole that once stood in the garden was moved to this site when Fred Cunningham's prestigious family home in New Westminster at Third Avenue and Seventh Street was demolished in 1938. Kept within the family until 1982 and largely maintained in its original condition, the Cunningham Residence is one of Burnaby's best estate homes from the 1920s and was designated by the City of Burnaby in 1996.



P R O T E C T E D

Considered a landmark in the Douglas Road neighbourhood, the Cunningham Residence is a superior example of the influence of the British Arts and Crafts style. The house blends into its surroundings, which are extensively landscaped with rockeries, lawns, shrubs, trees and perennial beds. The two majestic copper beech trees, over 60 years old, are among the best specimens of their type to be found in Greater Vancouver and are protected under covenant.

**GARRANARD EDWIN VERNER RESIDENCE**

*7445 Haszard Street  
circa 1924*

Built by B.C. Government District Engineer Edwin Hamilton George Verner, this large British Arts and Crafts residence is the centerpiece of a beautifully landscaped property named Garranard, Gaelic for "pretty garden." The house retains its steeply pitched gabled roof with exposed purlins and multi-paned casement windows. The staircase window includes the Verner family coat of arms.



**JAMES ANDERSON HOUSE**

*7685 Haszard Street  
circa 1909*

Built by chicken farmer James Anderson, this concrete house is notable for its construction of pre-cast concrete blocks, finished to simulate rough-dressed stone. The manufacture of these blocks was an early Burnaby industry and a large plant was established on Kingsway near 10th Avenue in 1912. Some homeowners made their own blocks with catalogue-ordered molds and machinery. The front of the house boasts inset stacked verandahs.



**CHAPEL OF PEACE**

*5584 Kincaid Street  
circa 1935*

This church was built in 1935 as the Chapel of Peace for the Forest Lawn Cemetery. It was located outside the main entrance of the cemetery at the triangular parcel of land bounded by Sprott, Royal Oak and Canada Way. It served as the location for many memorial services, local community worship and weddings. The Anglican Church purchased and relocated the building to its present site in 1955. The church has been altered with the addition of wings and stucco, but retains its steep front gabled roof and some of its arched windows. It is now used as the First United Spiritualist Church.



Postcard showing the Chapel of Peace at its original location near the entrance of Forest Lawn Cemetery (Royal Oak & Canada Way), c. 1940 [BVM BV002.48.1]



I N V E N T O R Y

**HAROLD & KATHERINE MORTIMER-LAMB RESIDENCE**

*5180 Glencairn Drive  
Maclure & Lort, Architects  
circa 1922*

Harold Mortimer-Lamb, the Secretary of the Mining Association of B.C. from 1900-1945 and also Secretary of the Canadian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy was born

in Leatherhead, Surrey, England and came to Canada in 1889. In addition to his business activities, Mortimer-Lamb (1872-1970) was also a pioneer art photographer and one of Canada's leading art critics. In 1896 he married Winnipeg native Katherine Mary Lindsay (1873-1939) in Vancouver.

The Mortimer-Lamb home was a gathering spot for Canadian artists of the day, and their daughter, Molly Bobak, later became a well-known watercolour artist. Their love of art was reflected in an interest in architecture, and the Mortimer-Lambs were close friends of Samuel Maclure, British Columbia's leading residential architect. The house is a modest example of the Arts and Crafts style, employing elements such as a board-and-batten ground floor, shingled gables, and leaded casement windows. The large addition on the west side of the house was completed in 1956.

The house was designed while Samuel Maclure was in partnership with Ross Lort (1889-1969), who began working for Samuel Maclure's firm as a seventeen year-old draftsman in 1907. In 1920, Lort took over Maclure's Vancouver office. Ross Lort had a sixty-year architectural career in British Columbia, designing some of the province's most familiar houses, apartments, institutions and places of worship.





**FOREST LAWN MEMORIAL PARK**

*3789 Royal Oak Avenue  
Albert F. Arnold, designer, 1935  
Chapel, McCarter & Nairne Architects, 1961-62*

Forest Lawn Memorial Park was founded and designed by Albert F. Arnold, who wanted to design a memorial park "which would be a place of perpetual beauty and which would banish the 'graveyard' taint from such places forever." The 145 acres of Forest Lawn were designed as a garden, which overlooks Vancouver and has a magnificent view of the mountains. Called "God's Acres," with white-shelled walks and piped sacred music, the design allowed a natural setting to offer solace to grief. Bronze memorial plaques were used rather than headstones, which would have marred the garden effect. Arnold acted as a consultant to memorial parks all over Canada and the United States and many of his innovations have become standard practice in North American cemeteries. Equipped with its own greenhouses, the park has more than a million plants of all types. The chapel, which sits on the lower southern slopes, is a sophisticated modernist structure that was designed by renowned local architects McCarter & Nairne.

Among those interred at Forest Lawn are Alberta Premier William Aberhart, Chief Justice William Lett, Lieutenant-Governor Charles Banks, and Victoria Cross recipients Mickey O'Rourke and Charles William Train.

Chapel rendering, McCarter & Nairne, 1961 [BCA]



**ARTHUR LONG RESIDENCE**

*7828 Stanley Street  
1912*

Arthur Long, of the Water Rights Office of Victoria, purchased this land from neighbour Henry Ramsay, and built this beautiful Arts and Crafts styled home. The house appears to have many similarities to the neighbouring Ramsay House, which was designed by Vancouver architect R. Mackay Fripp. The house has retained its original complex gabled roof, triangular eave brackets and horizontal siding.



**HENRY & ELSA RAMSAY RESIDENCE**

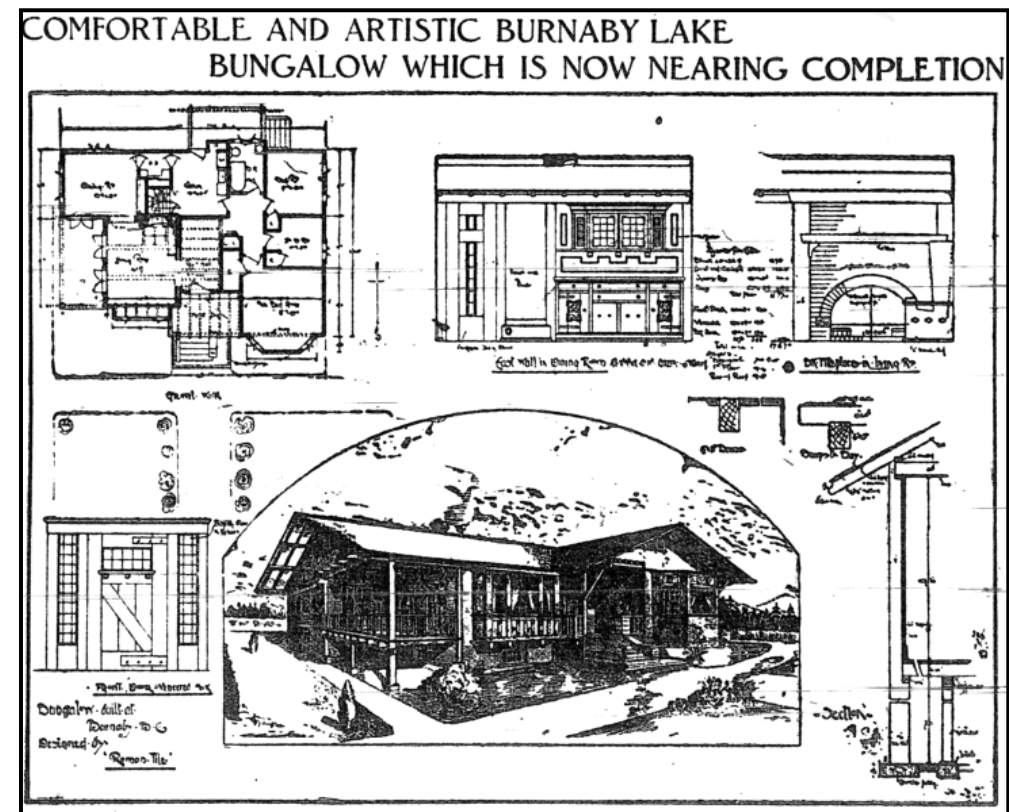
*7864 Stanley Street  
R. Mackay Fripp, Architect  
1912*

This house was built for Henry Ramsay and his wife Elsa Kirby (née Burnett), who were married at Holy Trinity Cathedral in New Westminster in 1910. Henry was a real estate agent, originally from Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.

Beautifully designed in the Arts and Crafts style, it follows the ideals of the movement in the use of native materials. The wooden construction includes timber porch and roof brackets. The roofline is of a notably low pitch. English-born architect Robert Mackay Fripp (1858-1917) had a varied career working at various times in England, New Zealand and Los Angeles. Fripp found the opportunity in British Columbia to promote his passion for British Arts and Crafts aesthetics through a series of residential and



institutional commissions. The Ramsay Residence was built at the height of the Arts and Crafts movement, and Fripp's output during this period was prolific; his residential designs ranged from modest California bungalows to stately Tudor Revival homes in Shaughnessy, Point Grey and Kerrisdale. This elegant house was built by contractor C.G. Bowden.



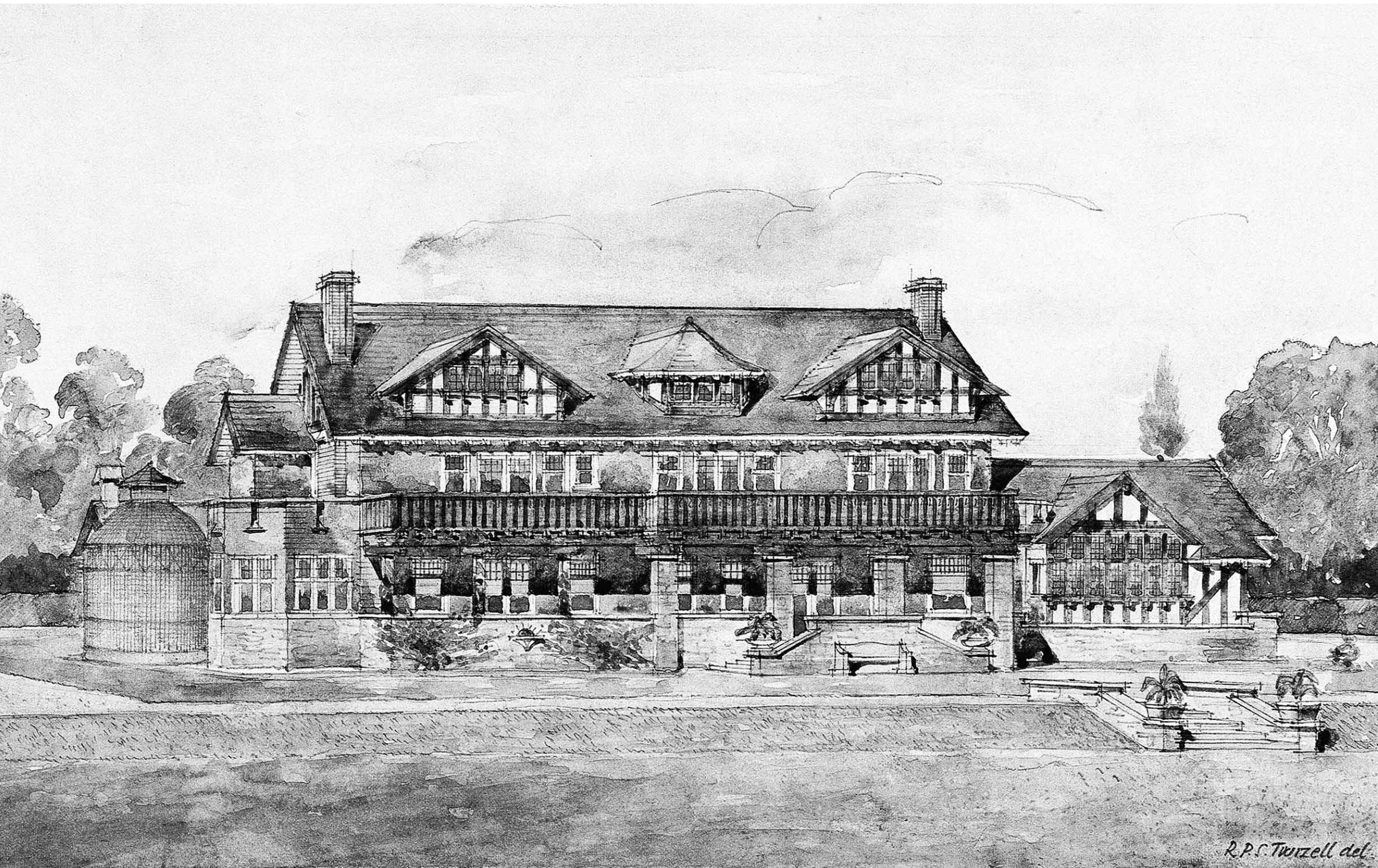
Rendering and architectural plans by R. M. Fripp as they appeared in the *Vancouver Province*, 1912

## SOUTH BURNABY

### DEER LAKE PARK HERITAGE PRECINCT

Burnaby has pursued public access and park acquisition of the Deer Lake waterfront since 1911. The creation of Deer Lake Park beach in 1949 and the relocation of City Hall to the area in 1956 indicated the progress in acquiring the lake shore and adjoining properties for the enjoyment of the entire community. The importance of the park to Burnaby's citizens has been recognized with the subsequent adoption of the park's boundaries within the Official Community Plan and a determined effort to acquire all lakefront properties.

As part of the park acquisition process, the City of Burnaby purchased many historic buildings and lands. The importance of this collection of heritage resources was recognized in the earliest plans for park development and formally recognized through their protection during Burnaby's Centennial in 1992. In addition to the designation of various sites, Council acknowledged that these buildings and their associated landscapes constitute Burnaby's most intact, unique and valuable heritage precinct. In 1998 Council adopted the Deer Lake Park Heritage Resource Inventory to guide future planning in order to conserve and enhance the historic character of the park and to adapt heritage sites for the public's use and enjoyment.



*Fairacres* presentation drawing by R.P.S. Twizell (architect), 1911 [Burnaby Art Gallery Collection]



**FAIRACRES MANSION**  
 6344 Deer Lake Avenue  
 Robert Percival Sterling Twizell, Architect  
 1911



P R O T E C T E D

*Fairacres* is a large estate house located in Deer Lake Park. The main house, which anchors in style and setting the four associated outbuildings on the estate, demonstrates the social, cultural, and aesthetic values of local wealthy businessmen and women of the early twentieth century - values such as appreciation of architectural elegance and grand interior spaces, leisure and recreation, formal landscaped gardens and scenic views.

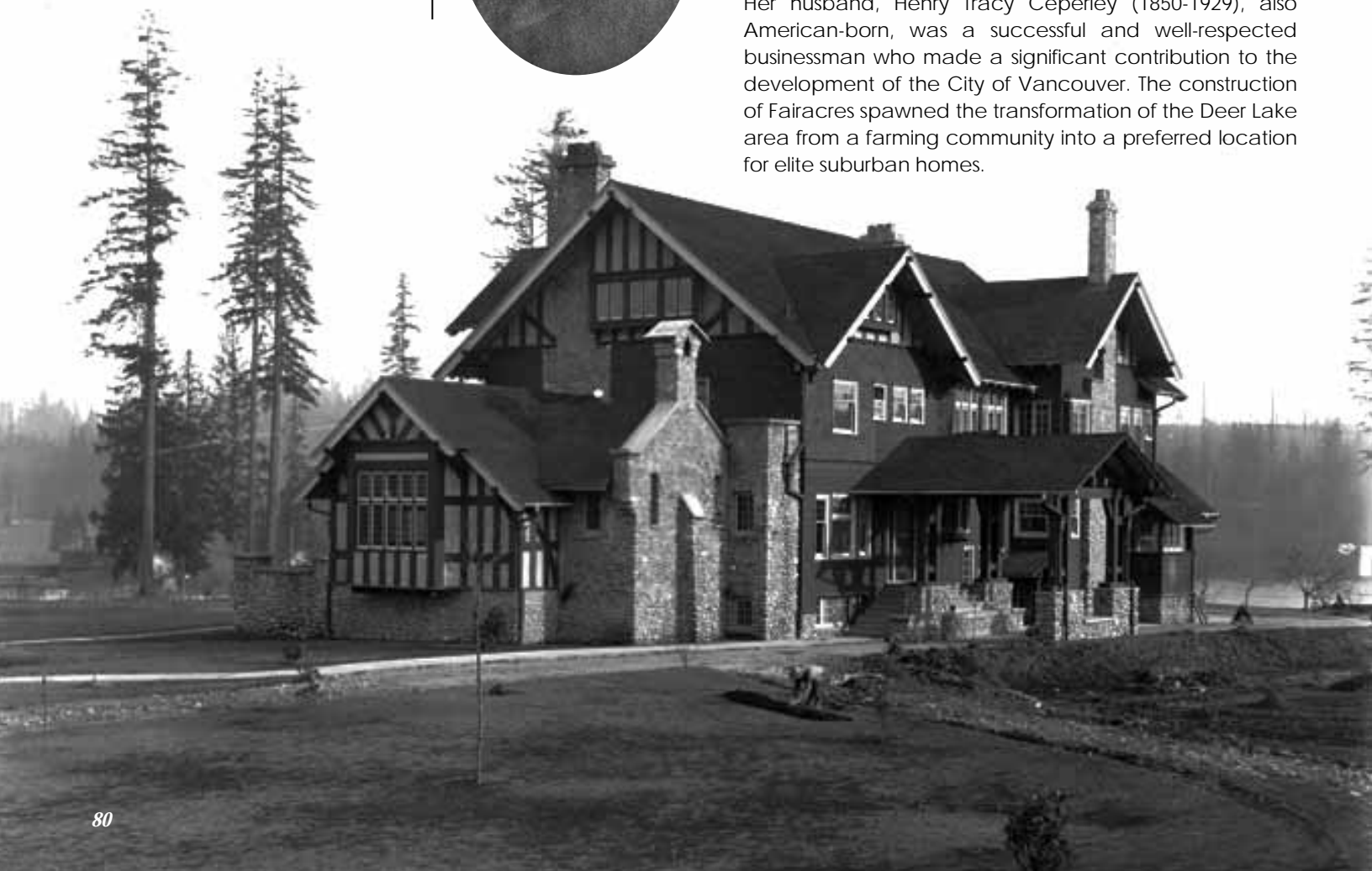
English-born and trained architect Robert Percival Sterling Twizell (1875-1964) designed this sprawling mansion in the British Arts and Crafts style, which was common at the time and was often used for estate mansions as a symbol of affluence and good, modern taste as well as an affinity for all things British. Quality is displayed inside and out in the finishes and materials, orchestrated by prominent local contractor, James Charles Allen, including imported English materials of specific value such as imported Medmenham tiles in the fireplace surrounds, one of the earliest documented use of these tiles outside the United Kingdom. Detailed features of the interior woodwork were carved by Scottish-born master wood carver George Selkirk Gibson (1867-1942), who was best known for his many commissions for prominent British Columbia architect Samuel Maclure.

The estate was conceived and funded by American-born Grace E. Dixon Ceperley (1863-1917), who had achieved significant wealth through a bequest from her brother-in-law, Vancouver pioneer Arthur Ferguson. Her husband, Henry Tracy Ceperley (1850-1929), also American-born, was a successful and well-respected businessman who made a significant contribution to the development of the City of Vancouver. The construction of Fairacres spawned the transformation of the Deer Lake area from a farming community into a preferred location for elite suburban homes.



right:  
 Henry Tracy Ceperley, 1914 [Howay & Schofield, B.C. Biographical]

below:  
 Fairacres photographed by Richard Broadbridge, 1911 [BCA]



**FAIRACRES ESTATE**  
 6344 Deer Lake Avenue

The outbuildings at the Fairacres Estate are a rare surviving architecturally-designed ensemble of agricultural structures that exist in complementary harmony with the main estate house.

**FAIRACRES CHAUFFEUR'S COTTAGE**  
 Robert Mackay Fripp, Architect  
 1908; Remodelled 1911

Architect Robert Mackay Fripp (1858-1917) was retained by the Ceperleys to design several original outbuildings on their estate at the same time as the main house was constructed. The Chauffeur's Cottage is situated across from the main entrance to the Ceperley mansion, and adjacent to the Garage and Stables. A long, narrow single-storey building, it was constructed by joining two small estate cottages into a larger residence for the chauffeur in 1911. It illustrates the increasing importance of the automobile in the lives of the wealthy of the early twentieth century. It also demonstrates Grace and Henry Tracy Ceperley's social aspirations and grand-country-estate pretension in having a chauffeur. The cottage's location—close to the garage and convenient, but not adjacent, to the main house—enhances the grand country house landscape design and contributes to the overall composition of the estate's plan.

**FAIRACRES GARAGE AND STABLES**  
 Robert Percival Sterling Twizell, Architect  
 1911

This building is a record of an era when transportation modes were in transition and the horse-drawn carriage, while still in use, was giving way to the automobile. The Fairacres Garage and Stables is situated to the north of the Chauffeur's Cottage; at the south end of the structure is a single vehicle garage and to the north are several stables for carriage, riding, and draught horses, a coach house, and tack room; the upper floor was originally a hay loft.

top to bottom:  
 Chauffeur's cottage, current  
 Chaffeurs cottage, c. 1913 [BCA]  
 Garage and Stables, current  
 Garage and Stables, c. 1914 [BCA]



P R O T E C T E D



P R O T E C T E D





P R O T E C T E D



**FAIRACRES ROOT HOUSE**

*Robert Mackay Fripp, Architect  
1908*

The Root House is a long, low one-storey masonry building, with massively buttressed concrete walls and foundations. Built into sloping ground adjacent to the location of the former greenhouses, the surviving orchard and the kitchen entrance of the main house, Fairacres, this functional structure was used as a frost-free store for fruit and vegetables for the family's use. Architect Robert Mackay Fripp (1858-1917), an outspoken advocate of Arts and Crafts design, was retained by the Ceperleys to design several original outbuildings on their estate, such as the Root House and the Steam Plant. The structure was significantly altered in the 1960s and restored to its original design in 2000.

**below:**  
Grace Ceperly, estate gardener and friend in Fairacres greenhouse, c.1914 [BCA]



P R O T E C T E D

**FAIRACRES STEAM PLANT**

*Robert Mackay Fripp, Architect  
1908*

Built in 1907-08, the Fairacres Steam Plant is a single-storey wood-frame building with a gabled roof that originally housed the apparatus for climate control in the greenhouses, formerly located to its north. The original rubble stone walls that formed the foundation for the greenhouses stand adjacent. The Steam Plant stands as a pendant to the Root House, which is to the north of the former greenhouses. The structure was significantly altered in the 1960s and restored to its original design in 2000.



**ANDERSON RESIDENCE**

*6450 Deer Lake Avenue  
Frank W. Macey, Architect  
1912*

The Anderson Residence was designed by local architect Frank William Macey (1863-1935), the first resident architect in Burnaby. Macey was born and trained in England where he was well-respected for having published two standard texts for the architectural profession. He settled in Burnaby in the first decade of the twentieth century and obtained a number of commissions from prominent businessmen who were building grand homes in the new community of Deer Lake.

This home is a large, two-and-one-half storey Arts and Crafts style house with influences of the popular Craftsman style. It was constructed for Robert Fenwick Anderson and Bessie Anderson; Robert was a New Westminster hardware merchant and Justice of the Peace. The Anderson Residence is now located in Deer Lake Park and used as institutional offices.

The Anderson Residence is located in the Deer Lake Crescent subdivision, which was originally promoted as an

Anderson Residence, 1939 [BCA]



P R O T E C T E D

upper class neighbourhood and represents one of the first residential developments in the City of Burnaby that required buildings to be of a specific value, thus demonstrating the desire for exclusivity among the successful businessmen who chose to settle in the area. The surviving estate houses and grounds illustrate the social, cultural, lifestyle and leisure sensibilities of successful local businessmen and their families in the early twentieth century.

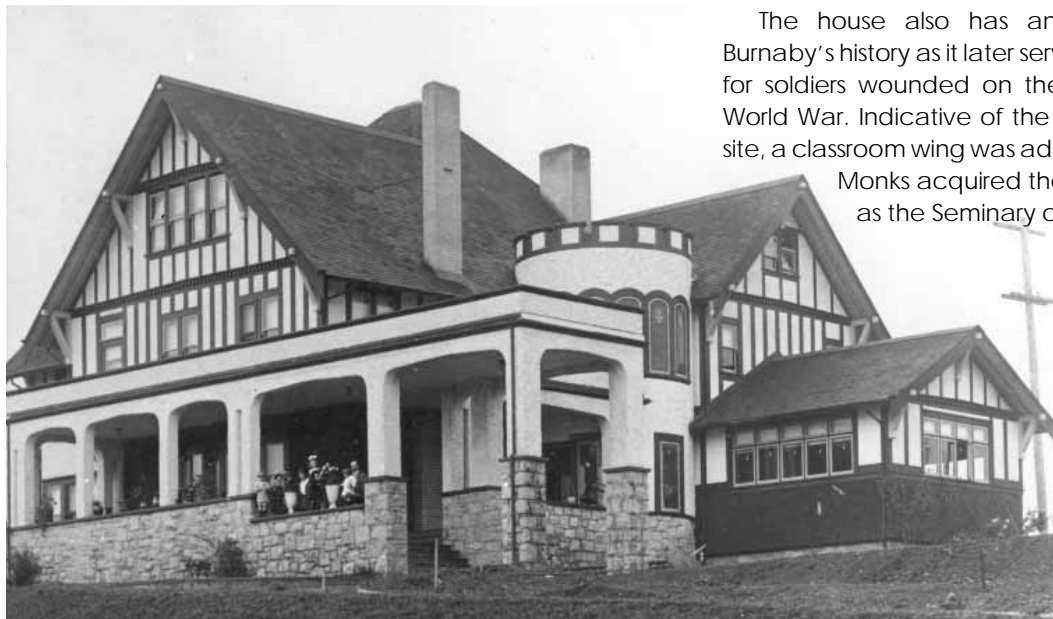




**ALTNADENE**  
**WILLIAM & MARY MATHERS RESIDENCE**  
 6490 Deer Lake Avenue  
 Frank W. Macey, Architect  
 1912

Altnadene was first owned by William John Mathers (1859-1929), an enterprising grain dealer, businessman, alderman, president of the Board of Trade and various other local organizations, and a 'public spirited and progressive citizen,' and his wife, Mary Elizabeth Jane Mathers (née Whelan, 1869-1939). Built as a family home, it is designed in the British Arts and Crafts style enriched by Tudor, Romanesque, and medieval details. It was constructed in the Deer Lake Crescent subdivision and is now located in Deer Lake Park. Architect Frank W. Macey was commissioned for the design of Altnadene.

The house also has an important connection to Burnaby's history as it later served as a convalescent home for soldiers wounded on the battlefield during the First World War. Indicative of the evolving functionality of the site, a classroom wing was added in 1939 after Benedictine Monks acquired the house and it was operated as the Seminary of Christ the King.



left: Altnadene, 1912 [BCA]



**LOUIS & ANNIE HILL RESIDENCE**  
 6570 Deer Lake Avenue  
 1925

Built in 1925 this bungalow served as a retirement home for two of Burnaby's pioneers, Louis Claude Hill (1860-1931) and Annie Sara Hill (née Kenrick, 1864-1957). Louis Hill was born in London, and immigrated to Burnaby sometime around 1887. He pioneered a small fruit farm on this site in 1891 and built a home for his wife named Brookfield. In 1892 when Burnaby was being incorporated as a municipality, Hill was one of the first councillors to be elected. Hill was also known as a speculative developer, and was responsible for the Buckingham Estate subdivision in the Deer Lake neighbourhood. Louis and Annie were married in Vancouver in 1895.

This small bungalow has been altered with later stucco cladding and other modern alterations, but remains an important link to Burnaby's past. It was purchased by the City of Burnaby in 2006 and is part of the Deer Lake Park Heritage Precinct.

**AVALON**  
 6664 Deer Lake Avenue  
 Frank William Macey, Architect  
 1912

Avalon was built for wealthy land developer Frederick John Hart (1868-1945) and his wife Alice Chapman Hart (1867-1935). Hart was not only instrumental in the creation of subdivisions which promoted Deer Lake as an exclusive residential development for successful families in the New Westminster and Vancouver area, but was also an influential member of this new suburban community and of the emerging municipality of Burnaby. He had a wide range of business, civic, and political interests: his real-estate company managed many of the land sales in the area and numerous other large developments throughout the region; he was an entrepreneurial businessman associated with a number of companies important to the economic development of the area and British Columbia; and he was a 'public spirited citizen' and an alderman for the City of New Westminster.

Designed by the first resident architect in Burnaby Frank William Macey (1863-1935), the architectural style of Avalon set the tone for many of the grand mansions in the adjacent residential development. The British Arts and Crafts style featured many eclectic details which borrowed from Tudor precedents. Macey was born and trained in England where he was well-respected for having published two standard texts for the architectural profession. He designed mostly in the British Arts and Crafts style and introduced the use of rough-cast stucco for building exteriors, a characteristic for which he was renowned, and of which Avalon is an excellent example. Since 1988, Avalon has been used as the Hart House Restaurant.

top to bottom:

Avalon, current

Hart Family & Friends, c. 1914 [BCA BHS 204-776]

View from Lake, 1912 [BCA BHS 204-787]

c. 1920 [BCA]





**ROBERT & MAUDE EDGAR RESIDENCE**  
*6450 Deer Lake Drive*  
 1912

One of the more hidden of the City of Burnaby's heritage homes on the south shore of Deer Lake is the Edgar House. The house was built in 1912 for Robert McBeth Edgar (1876-1953) and Maude Magnolia Edgar (née Holden, 1875-1979). Robert came to Vancouver in 1900

from Williamsburg, Ontario at the time of his marriage to American-born Maude. Robert was later a partner in the pioneer real estate firm of Hampton & Edgar and also served as a Burnaby councillor from 1918-1924. Maude Edgar was locally known for her poetry and later a radio program; she was 104 when she died. Their daughter-Ann, known as 'Bebe'-was an accomplished sculptress. They were the first to build a home on the south shore of Deer Lake. The British Columbian Weekly newspaper described the house "... which nestling among the giant cedars and firs is the very picture of comfort and solitude... has its own electric light and gas plants, besides being fitted beyond the usual in other furnishings."

The Edgar House is an excellent example of the Craftsman Bungalow style and features an expansive hipped roof and full verandah with decorative eave and post brackets. By comparison with the grand mansions-set in formally landscaped gardens-on the north shore of Deer Lake, the Edgar Residence demonstrates a reverence for natural, wooded environs, and a careful orientation near a stream running through the property. The interior rooms have beautiful Douglas fir panelling and an imposing granite fireplace that dominates the living room. Designated as a municipal heritage site in 1992 and restored in 1995, the house is leased as a private residence and maintained for future public use in Deer Lake Park.



**ALFRED & RUTH MacLEOD COTTAGE**  
*6466 Deer Lake Drive*  
 1913

Designed as a rustic Arts and Crafts styled bungalow, this residence sits atop a small hill overlooking the southern shore of Deer Lake. It was built in 1913 by New Westminster insurance and real estate man Alfred W. Macleod and his wife, Ruth. It served as a country home for this prominent local family who had just built a large city home. The house has been well-maintained, but only a portion remains of the original wraparound verandah. It was purchased by the City of Burnaby in 2005 and is part of the Deer Lake Park Heritage Precinct.



left: MacLeod Cottage, c. 1935 [BCA]

**DR. WILLIAM & RUTH BALDWIN HOUSE**  
*6543/45 Deer Lake Drive*  
*Erickson/Massey Architects*  
 1965

A cohesive expression of simple orthogonal lines and ultimate transparency, this structure reduces the idea of post-and-beam west coast modernism to its most refined elements. Inspired by the modern domestic idiom established earlier in the twentieth century by Frank Lloyd Wright and Richard Neutra, Arthur Erickson conceived his architecture as responding directly to the site. A fine example of the evolving talent of Erickson's earlier work, this house is a landmark modern house in Burnaby and is unique in terms of siting and context.

Only a single storey of this two-storey house is visible from the road, as it is built into the hillside in response to its steep site and proximity to Deer Lake. Constructed of glass and wood, its visual transparency facilitates visual access to the lake's edge, acting as an invitation, rather than a barrier, to the landscape. The house blends into the natural surroundings and the site includes other man-made landscape features such as a reflecting pool. As a reaction to the often grey quality of light in the region, Erickson exploits flat planes of water as a source of borrowed light.

Having just won the 1963 competition for the new Simon Fraser University in Burnaby with his partner, Geoff Massey, and having built fewer than half a dozen homes previously, Erickson's reputation was growing and his skill as a designer of modern buildings was in great demand. The same year that Erickson/Massey Architects designed SFU, Dr. William Baldwin and his wife, Ruth, personal friends of

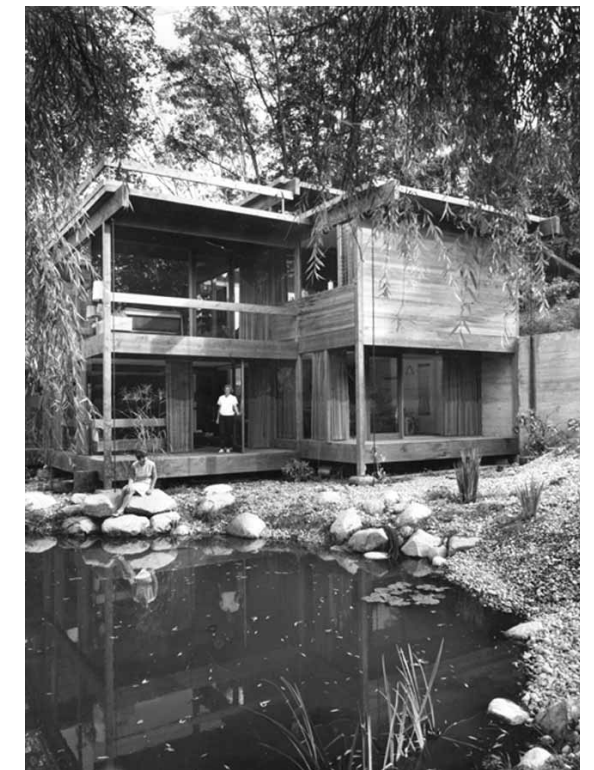


Erickson, commissioned him to design this house. Erickson was already familiar with the site; as a child he had spent time at this spot when his family visited friends who lived on Deer Lake. The concept of a floating house set within an accompanying garden was inspired, in part, by the palaces and house boats of Dal Lake in Kashmir and the famed nearby Mughal Gardens. Although Erickson never visited Dal Lake, he travelled extensively throughout India, and specifically mentions the Kashmir reference in relation to this house. Both the Baldwin House and the university were completed in 1965. SFU became internationally famous; the Baldwin House was also considered an architectural success and was recognized in publications of the time.

The house is currently being leased by the City of Burnaby to The Land Conservancy for use as a short-term rental property, and has been handsomely refurbished in 1960s décor.



clockwise from left:  
 interior (current),  
 interior (current),  
 Arthur Erickson  
 (current),  
 Baldwin House, c.  
 1967 [BCA]







**DEERHOLME  
THOMAS & FRANCIS TOWNLEY ESTATE**

*6110 Price Street  
F.L. Townley, Architect  
1913*

Built in 1913, Deerholme is one of the most significant of the Deer Lake estate houses and was the last of grand Edwardian era mansions built on the lots surrounding the lake. The area had been opened up for development two years earlier by the construction of the British Columbia Electric Railway Interurban Line. It was built as the retirement estate of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Owen Townley (1862-1935) and his wife, Frances M. Townley. Townley was a pioneer resident of the Lower Mainland of British Columbia: he served as a lawyer, Registrar of Land Titles for New Westminster District and Mayor of Vancouver for one term in 1901. The estate speaks of a gracious way of life achieved by society's elite during the Edwardian era, supported by the use of domestic servants. Grand in scale, architecturally sophisticated and set in a bucolic landscape, this residence demonstrates the social status of the owner in the privileged classes of the rapidly developing social structure of Burnaby.

The house is one of the earliest designs by the son of Thomas and Frances Townley, architect Fred Laughton Townley (1887-1966), who had graduated in architecture in 1911 from the University of Pennsylvania. In this house for his parents, he demonstrated his deft understanding of the American Period Revival styles learned during his schooling in the United States. The prevailing local taste for British-derived architecture dictated that this was a style he was rarely able to use until the Colonial Revival styles became more popular in the 1920s. F.L. Townley was a founding partner in the firm Townley & Matheson, established in 1919, which achieved significant success as one of the most accomplished local architectural firms, with a rich legacy of sophisticated work including schools, commercial structures, and many fine residences, culminating in their best-known commission, Vancouver City Hall, 1935-36.



**middle:**  
*Deerholme,*  
c. 1914 [BCA BHS 156-7]

**opposite page:**  
View of Deer Lake and *Deerholme* Estate  
c. 1912 [BVM BV972.11.6]



**DEERHOLME GUEST COTTAGE**

*6176 Price Street  
F.L. Townley, Architect  
1913-1914*

This house was built as a guest cottage for the Townley Estate, Deerholme, in 1913. Architect Fred Laughton Townley designed this cottage, styled after the Georgian Revival main house, for his father T.O. Townley. During the 1920s, the house was subdivided from the main property and additional wings were added to increase its functionality as a residence. It is now part of the Deer Lake Park Heritage Precinct.





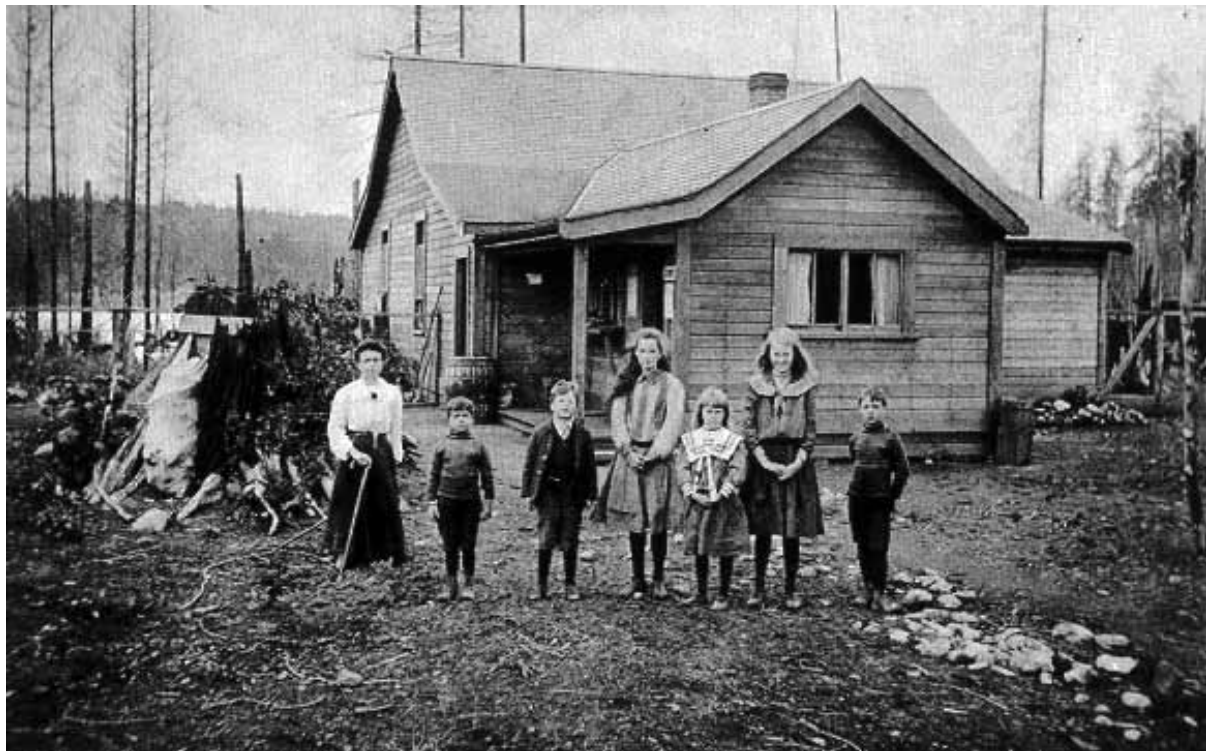
**MAUD & HARRIET WOODWARD COTTAGE**

*5141 Sperling Avenue  
Joseph H. Bowman, Architect  
1904*

Maud Woodward, a pioneer nurse of Vancouver, purchased land at Deer Lake in 1903 from her close friends Louis Claude and Annie Hill. This house began its life as a prefabricated cottage erected in 1904. The western provinces were experiencing unprecedented population growth, and in response Edwin C. Mahoney, manager of the Royal City Mills branch of the B.C. Mills Timber & Trading Company, patented a modular system in 1904 that could be adapted to provide everything from modest one room cottages to churches, schools and banks. Mahoney had the brilliant idea of assembling the short mill ends of lumber

and siding, until then just waste material that piled up in the millyard, into three or four foot wide wall panels that could be bolted together. The vertical joints between the panels were covered by narrow battens, which gave these buildings their characteristic appearance. As Mahoney stated: "My invention relates to the construction of knockdown houses especially designed for the use of settlers in a comparatively new or undeveloped country, and is intended to meet the requirements of such a class by providing a framed house the erection of which does not require the services of skilled carpenters or tradespeople." Wall panels were assembled at the mill, prepainted, and packaged with the other components and the instructions necessary to assemble the building. The disassembled building was then shipped by rail to the waiting customer. Until he established his own practice in 1908, Joseph H. Bowman was employed by the BCMT&T as their architectural designer, and his inventive elaborations of this simple system demonstrated its versatility and wide applicability. This is one of the very earliest surviving examples of this ingenious prefabricated system.

Maud established a post office here, which was operated by her sister Harriet who also began a small private school. The cottage was enlarged with several additions to accommodate the new uses until 1912 when the Woodwards constructed a new house. At some point in the 1930s the house was raised and turned to allow a new foundation to be built. New siding, stucco and modern windows and doors now mar this historic building, the oldest remaining home in the park. It is owned by the City of Burnaby and is in the Deer Lake Park Heritage Precinct.



Harriet Woodward with her class of students, 1906 [BCA]

**ETHEL MOORE RESIDENCE**

*5145 Sperling Avenue  
1941*

Ethel Hutchings Moore (1884-1948) purchased property from Maud and Harriet Woodward with the intention of initiating her children into the house construction business. Her plan began with the construction of this house, its design a copy of a 'California Desert House' built in Carmel a few years earlier. The house incorporates river rock porch columns and a central chimney. The style, although borrowed from the southern United States, blends well into the rustic British Arts and Crafts tradition of the Deer Lake houses. It is owned by the City of Burnaby and is in the Deer Lake Park Heritage Precinct.



**ROSALIE (MOORE) BARRETT RESIDENCE**

*5155 Sperling Avenue  
1942*

Rosalie Moore, the daughter of Ethel Hutchings Moore designed this ranch-style bungalow as the first of several intended for this property. Her design was based on the bungalow being used as a prototype 'old people's home' integrated into the community. However, the Second World War created construction supply shortage due to rationing, and this visionary project was never completed. The house remains as an excellent example of a spacious bungalow with many modernist features. It is part of the Deer Lake Park Heritage Precinct.



construction, 1942 [BCA BHS 370-547]





**MONTAGUE & MARCIA MOORE RESIDENCE**

*5165 Sperling Avenue  
1943*

This house, meticulously retained in its original condition, was the last home to be constructed by the Moore family before the Second World War construction supply rationing took effect. Danish builder Hans Jorgensen Hau, who had a flair for the construction of homes with a rustic character, designed this house, with half timbering and cottage-styled roof that borrows from the Tudor Revival tradition. Waney-edged boards in the gables give a rustic effect, and the main gable is pierced for bird houses. The cobblestone chimney was constructed from river stones transported from the Lynn Canyon. The design has features in common with Hau's own house at 5070 Canada Way, such as the use of brick nogging. It is part of the Deer Lake Park Heritage Precinct.



**MAUD & HARRIET WOODWARD RESIDENCE**

*5195 Sperling Avenue  
1912*

Maud and Harriet Woodward had local pioneer and builder Bernard Hill construct this residence to replace a smaller cottage nearby at 5141 Sperling Avenue. This house, a multi-purpose building, served as a residence, post office and private kindergarten/school. Architecturally the house was in the British Arts and Crafts style with a simple rustic exterior of cedar-sawn shingles, which are now covered with modern plywood. It is owned by the City of Burnaby and is in the Deer Lake Park Heritage Precinct.

I N V E N T O R Y



left: Woodward Private School, c. 1925 [BCA]

below: c. 1916 [BCA]



**WILLIAM & OLIVE WALKER RESIDENCE**

*5255 Sperling Avenue  
circa 1907-1910*

The Walker Residence is typical of the cottages built by workers in the market gardening and lumber-milling industries that operated around the lake primarily from 1904-1925. It was the home of Olive Walker and her husband, William J. Walker, a 'rancher' (market gardener, poultry farmer) who purchased this land from their friend Maud Woodward in 1907, and built the cottage as a retirement home. It was built in two stages with lumber milled at the adjacent Deer Lake Lumber Company sawmill. The Craftsman styling of the house was a popular design vocabulary of the time and reflected the modern taste and values of the owner. This is the only cottage on the shores of Deer Lake remaining from the era when these industries were the focus of the area's development.



P R O T E C T E D

**DRS. BLYTHE & VIOLET EAGLES ESTATE**

*5655 Sperling Avenue  
1929*

Drs. Blythe and Violet Eagles designed this house as a romantic cottage inspired by the British Arts and Crafts style, which was enhanced by their design of the garden in conjunction with Frank Ebenezer Buck (1875-1970), who served as the Assistant Dominion Horticulturist in charge of landscape horticulture and floriculture in Ottawa from 1912. From 1920 to 1949, Buck was head of the Horticultural Department and the Campus Landscape Architect at the University of British Columbia. Buck established the plan for the Eagles garden while Dr. Blythe Alfred Eagles (1902-1990), the long-time Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture at UBC, selected many of the plantings. Trained in enzyme chemistry, Dr. Violet Evelyn (Dunbar) Eagles (1899-1994) was an enthusiastic amateur gardener, and was perhaps the driving force behind the maintenance and continued development of the garden.



P R O T E C T E D

below: c. 1935 [BCA]



The Eagles were also well known in Burnaby for their active volunteerism in the local community as well as at UBC. When Simon Fraser University opened in Burnaby as the Greater Vancouver's second university, the Eagles, in particular Violet, became well-known for entertaining dignitaries and special guests of the university in their lavish garden. Drs. Blythe and Violet Eagles were recognized for their good citizenship and the ongoing use of their garden for charitable Burnaby-based functions and celebrations. The Eagles resided here until 1993.

## SOUTH BURNABY

### **BURNABY VILLAGE MUSEUM**

Burnaby established its first community museum in 1971 as "Heritage Village" which was completed as a B.C. centennial project. Located within the boundaries of Deer Lake Park, the museum incorporated the Bateman Residence, one of the area's fine historic buildings which is associated with the Deer Lake Park Heritage Precinct. The museum also served as a location of refuge for other historic buildings and structures that were threatened with demolition. As part of the civic museum, these buildings play an important role in the interpretation of Burnaby's history and heritage to the community and visitors. Additionally, all of these important heritage resources have been protected by City Council through municipal heritage designation.



Vorce station, 1953 [BV988.20.2]





**THOMAS IRVINE HOUSE**

*6501 Deer Lake Avenue  
1911*

Irish-born Thomas Irvine (1864-1964) and his friend, Robert Moore, constructed the small cottage in 1911 to suit the simple needs of a working-class bachelor. Irvine worked on the construction of the British Columbia Electric Railway Burnaby Lake Interurban Line and was a pile driver by trade. The house consists of two rooms: a living room/kitchen and a bedroom. There were some improvements made throughout the fifty years Irvine lived there, such as running water in 1929, and electricity in the 1950s, but the essential character and form of the house remained intact. Irvine lived to the age of 100.

The home was originally located on Laurel Street in Central Burnaby (now the site of the Burnaby Lake Sports Complex - West), and has been relocated to the Burnaby Village Museum. It has been restored to its early appearance and represents the type of modest vernacular workers' residence that provided basic housing during Burnaby's earliest development.

P R O T E C T E D

**BELL'S DRY GOODS STORE**

*6501 Deer Lake Avenue  
1922*



Bell's Dry Goods Store is one of the last remaining intact false front retail structures of its time to survive in Burnaby. Clifford Tuckey constructed the building in 1922, with a small lean-to structure on the back housing a kitchen and bedroom. The store was sold soon afterwards to William and Flora Bell, who then lived and worked here for a number of years. This store served as the location of the East Burnaby Post Office, one of a number of local post offices located throughout the municipality during the early twentieth century. The building was later sold to Maurice and Mildred Whitechurch, who ran it for many years as a hardware store.

The store was originally located on Sixth Street in East Burnaby, in a small commercial district that served residents located along the streetcar line between New Westminster and Edmonds. In 1974, the structure was relocated to its present site at the Burnaby Village Museum. Between 1993 and 1996 the building was restored to its 1925 appearance, illustrating typical early retail stores that provided local community services.

Bell's Drygoods, Whitechurch Hardware Store, c. 1940 [BVM]

P R O T E C T E D

**ELWORTH  
EDWIN & MARY BATEMAN RESIDENCE**

*6501 Deer Lake Avenue  
E. Evans & Son, Architect  
1922*

Elworth was constructed in the Deer Lake Crescent subdivision for retired CPR executive Edwin Wettenhall Bateman (1859-1957) and his wife, Mary Bateman (née Dale, 1865-1935). Elworth was designed by English-born and trained architect Enoch Evans (1862-1939) and his partner and son, George Norris Evans (1887-1964), and is an important surviving residential design by this firm, and a typical example of the eclectic Period Revival influences that were common to domestic architecture in the post-First World War era. The symmetry of the imposing front verandah, supported by exaggerated Ionic columns, gives the one and one-half storey house an image of grandeur and formality. Named after Edwin Bateman's birthplace in Cheshire, England, Elworth also symbolizes allegiance to England and the patriotic tenor of the time.

Elworth was purchased by Burnaby in 1970 and became the focal point for the development of the Burnaby Village Museum. The house and its adjacent garage are the only historic buildings standing on their original site within the Museum property. Both the interior and exterior of the house have been restored, and interpreted to the date of original construction, including recreated room interiors and period furnishings.



P R O T E C T E D



above:  
Elworth, c. 1927 [BVM]

right:  
Dedication of Fountain, June 18,  
1923 [BVM BV985.3137.7]



**BURNABY CIVIC EMPLOYEES UNION  
MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN**

*6501 Deer Lake Avenue  
1923*

This granite fountain is an early civic monument, constructed of local materials by local stonemason William Williamson. It was erected by the Burnaby Civic Employees Union (now CUPE Local 23) in 1923, on Burnaby's original Municipal Hall grounds located at Kingsway and Edmonds Street, to honour their members who lost their lives in the First World War, commemorated by an engraved memorial at the top of the fountain. It was relocated from its original setting to a shaded pathway within the Burnaby Village Museum in 1974.



P R O T E C T E D



P R O T E C T E D

### JESSE & MARTHA LOVE FARMHOUSE

6501 Deer Lake Avenue  
1893; additions circa 1912

Jesse Love (1849-1928) and his wife Martha (1858-1920) moved to Burnaby in 1893 with their family to start a fruit ranch and market garden on Cumberland Road in the East Burnaby district. Jesse Love was actively involved in community affairs, serving on the Burnaby School Board and also as a District Councillor in 1901 and from 1904-07.

The Love House is a vernacular example of a late Victorian-era wood-frame farmhouse with later Arts and Crafts alterations and additions. The original house was constructed by local builder George Salt and consisted of an entrance hall, dining room, lean-to kitchen, master bedroom and several rooms upstairs. As the family grew and prospered, additions were made to the house including a parlour, more bedrooms upstairs, and a large permanent kitchen. The wraparound verandah, exterior shingle siding, large windows, running water and electricity were eventually added as well.

The house was moved to the Burnaby Village Museum in 1988 and both the interior and exterior were restored and interpreted to their 1925 period, including reproduction period wallpaper.



Martha Love and children, c. 1905 [BVM]

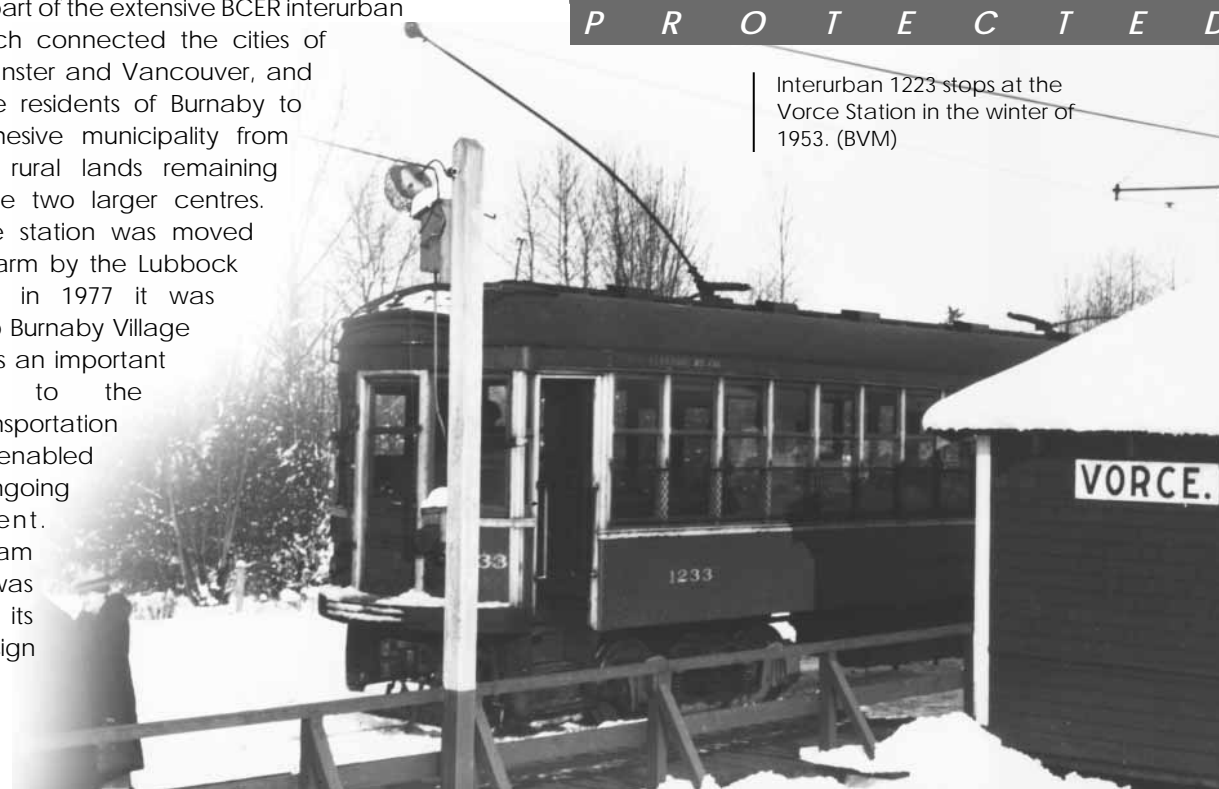
### VORCE STATION

6501 Deer Lake Avenue  
1911

Named after C.B. Vorce, the Chief Engineer for the B.C. Electric Railway Company, the Vorce Station is a modest utilitarian passenger tram shelter, originally constructed at the foot of Nursery Street as part of the BCER's Burnaby Lake Interurban Line. It once boasted a large passenger canopy and benches and the shelter was enclosed and had a panelled door and sash windows. The design of the station was significantly altered by the BCER circa 1935. This the last remaining interurban station in Burnaby and one of the few extant structures left in the Greater Vancouver region that were once part of the extensive BCER interurban system, which connected the cities of New Westminster and Vancouver, and enabled the residents of Burnaby to form a cohesive municipality from the mainly rural lands remaining between the two larger centres. In 1953, the station was moved to a local farm by the Lubbock family, and in 1977 it was relocated to Burnaby Village Museum. It is an important connection to the historic transportation routes that enabled Burnaby's ongoing development. The tram station was restored to its original design in 2008.



P R O T E C T E D



Interurban 1223 stops at the Vorce Station in the winter of 1953. (BVM)



P R O T E C T E D

### SEAFORTH SCHOOL

6501 Deer Lake Avenue  
Bowman & Cullerne, Architects  
1922

The one-room Seaforth School was constructed due to the increasing population after the First World War, in what was then known as the Lozells District. This community was so isolated at the time that parents were concerned about the danger to their children from wild bears and cougars that roamed the area. The school was named after its sponsor, the Seaforth Chapter of the Imperial Order of Daughters of the Empire.

Bowman & Cullerne, the architects for the Burnaby School Board, designed the school. After Harold Cullerne (1890-1976) returned from service during the First World War, he joined J.H. Bowman (1864-1943) in a partnership

Official opening, September 7, 1922 [BVM]

that lasted from 1919 to 1934. The firm's projects include Burnaby North High School (1923), Kitchener Road School (1925, 1927) and Nelson Avenue School (1927). The school was constructed by local contractor, Alphonse J. Toebaert, following the standards of British Columbia public school architecture, which specified the plan and orientation of the building

The school was moved to Burnaby Village Museum in 1983, and was opened to the public after extensive restoration in 1987. Both the interior and exterior have been restored and interpreted to the date of original construction. The North Vancouver School Board donated most of the early desks, and the remainder of the interior artifacts are from the Burnaby Village Museum's own collection.





# NORTH BURNABY

## VANCOUVER HEIGHTS



"The northern portion of the municipality especially in the vicinity of the Boundary Road has during the past three years made tremendous strides towards settlement. At that time Mr. James Herd and Mr. Peters were the only residents of the district, although the present Hastings Street carline was completed. Soon, however, the timber was removed, streets laid out and other conveniences such as water, light and transportation provided. ... Vancouver Heights which occupy the hill overlooking Burrard Inlet and the new Boundary Road, was placed on the market and today this district is to Burnaby what Shaughnessy Heights is to Point Grey municipality, the choice residential section. The school population of the district has increased so rapidly that the school has been enlarged twice this year and is at the present time inadequate. About 200 children are attending now. There are three churches in the district and one mission. ...At the present time there are two large blocks containing six stores ...The Vancouver Height extension which lies chiefly below Hastings Road, is also being rapidly settled, although the buyers in this property are not erecting the splendid homes which characterize the main subdivision."

*The British Columbian Weekly*, December 13, 1912  
p.19 "Great Strides in North Burnaby"

left: View of Hastings Street c. 1930 [BCA]

below: Vancouver Heights ad, 1925  
[Vancouver Province]

ANNOUNCING THE SALE  
of the Remaining Lots in  
**Vancouver Heights**  
District of "THE HOME BEAUTIFUL"

**SELECT YOUR LOT NOW**

SITUATED in the most ideal surroundings, best of the city, the subdivisions of Vancouver Heights are now being completed. The lots being a new, well-planned subdivision, with the most desirable features and conveniences. The lots are being sold at a very low price, and the opportunity is being given to the public to secure a home in this beautiful district. The lots are being sold at a very low price, and the opportunity is being given to the public to secure a home in this beautiful district.

**ALL 50-FOOT LOTS \$650 to \$950**

**A. E. SHORT LIMITED**  
329 WING BUILDING, 729 HASTINGS STREET W., VANCOUVER  
Phone 3-1000



P R O T E C T E D

### HARRISON D. MORRISON HOUSE

3765 Albert Street  
1912

Building contractor Harrison D. Morrison built this house as a rental property in 1912, at the height of the land speculation boom prior to the First World War. Buyers in the Vancouver Heights neighbourhood were obligated by the developer, G.F. & J. Galt Limited, to build houses worth a minimum of \$3,500 at a time when the average house price was \$1,000. This house is one of the surviving landmark residences built between 1909 and 1914 during the first development boom in Vancouver Heights. It is a typical example of builders' houses of the time period, distinguished by the unique stacked balconies on the front façade, detailed with square columns, scroll-cut brackets and overhanging roof edges. Decorative Arts and Crafts style elements include the exposed roof beams and rafter tails, decorative scalloped shingles in the front gable and scroll-cut brackets.

### FRANK WALSH RESIDENCE

270 Boundary Road  
1948

This Streamline Moderne house is a rare example of this style in Burnaby and remains in excellent condition. Reflecting the influence of technology, industrial design and aerodynamic styling, the house has smooth rounded surfaces, rounded corners, a flat roof and prominent projecting eaves. It was built for prominent North Burnaby businessman Frank Wallace Walsh (1907-1963), who was a mechanic, and his wife Rena.

### LUCY TURNER RESIDENCE

324 Boundary Road  
1930

This house was built for Lucy Lillian Turner (1881-1959), the daughter of Captain Andrew Jackson Cates of North Vancouver. Lucy Turner was the widow of Robert Ketchson Turner (1871-1918), who was a purser for her father's Terminal Steam Navigation Company. They were married in 1913; Robert died during the 1918 Spanish Influenza epidemic and was buried at Mountain View Cemetery in Vancouver.

Located on an elevated site, this residence boasts an unobstructed view of downtown Vancouver and Burrard Inlet and is situated amidst a context of homes of a similar age and scale. Demonstrating the late influence of the Craftsman style, this one and one-half storey house has triangular eave brackets and exposed rafter tails and purlins. A central wall dormer projects over the central front entry and it maintains its double-hung wooden windows and original form, scale and massing.

### LEWIS & MILLICENT PHYSICK RESIDENCE

420 Boundary Road  
1939

This modest residence was built for Lewis Baker Physick (1905-1971), a freight dispatcher for B.C. Motor Transport Company who later worked for B.C. Hydro, and Millicent Physick (née Edwards, 1894-1971), a hairdresser, who lived here until their respective deaths. Situated on a terraced lot with stone-clad retaining walls, this home was influenced by the British Arts and Crafts style, which remained popular throughout the 1930s. Such stylistic influence can be seen in the second floor overhang, which is supported by false beams, leaded casement windows and steeply pitched roof and front gable. The roofline is enhanced by a jerkin-headed roof on the front gable. Apart from the addition of a later south elevation extension, the house remains in



excellent original condition. Located on an elevated site, this residence has an unobstructed view of downtown Vancouver and Burrard Inlet.

### STRATHMORE JAMES & MARY HERD RESIDENCE

510 Boundary Road  
1910

Designed for James Herd (1863-1940) and his wife, Mary Jane Barrie Herd (née Fenton, 1870-1956), this house was described "as a fine new home valued at... \$7,000" by The British Columbian in 1912. Named after Mrs. Herd's birthplace in the Strathmore Valley, Scotland, this was one of the first homes to be built in the Vancouver Heights subdivision. A full width verandah takes advantage of remarkable views of downtown Vancouver and Burrard Inlet. Though the architecture of the house has been altered by the addition of stucco cladding and the replacement of the original windows, it remains an excellent example of the Craftsman style, with the triangular eave brackets, granite clad verandah piers, square support columns and varied roofline with broad eaves that are characteristic of the style. It was the long-time residence of Joseph



Wellington Kelly (1876-1962), a stationary engineer, and his wife Margaret Ann Kelly (née Allan, 1880-1968), who were married in Vancouver in 1901. Their son, Allan C. Kelly (died 2001) was an architect, who worked for the architectural firm Townley & Matheson from 1928 until the 1970s. Among many other projects undertaken for the firm, Allan Kelly was the project architect for Vancouver City Hall.



Strathmore with Overlynn Mansion (background), c. 1918 [BCA BHS 447-20]



**MARY SUTCLIFFE RESIDENCE**

*650 Boundary Road  
circa 1930*



Built at a time when historical styles were favoured for domestic construction, this charming cottage residence was built for Mary Seymour Sutcliffe (1870-1959), the wife of retired painter Arthur Sutcliffe (1863-1932). It was inspired by the British Arts and Crafts movement, as displayed in the half-timbering, rounded door hood and the picturesque, jerkin-headed roof with exposed purlins. While this house has a Boundary Road address, the house faces north instead of west, facing an elevated and extraordinary view of Burrard Inlet.

**J.R. & FRANCES DAWSON RESIDENCE**

*3746 Cambridge Street  
circa 1912*



This beautifully-detailed house displays a highly sophisticated mix of fashionable Arts and Crafts elements. The asymmetrical design has stacked inset verandahs on one side, with the ground floor verandah wrapping around the side of the house. The second floor verandah has an arched opening, supported by short versions of the ground floor columns and accessed by French doors with geometric patterned, multi-paned glazing. A semi-circular lunette window lights the attic, and banked windows with leaded transoms are used on the front façade. Decorative details include triangular eave brackets, and square verandah columns with distinctive bracketed capitals. The house has survived in original condition except for a later asbestos siding that was applied over the original shingle siding, and the enclosure of the side verandah. The home was owned by J.R. Dawson and Frances Abigail Dawson (née Thompson, 1853-1938) from 1915 until Frances' death in 1938.

**DR. JAMES FARISH HOUSE**

*3774 Cambridge Street  
1912*



This house was constructed as an investment rental property by Nova Scotia-born Dr. James Collins Farish (1866-1952). Farish was a Vancouver physician and surgeon and an eye, ear, nose & throat specialist; he retired in 1941 after fifty years of practice. In 1903, he married his first wife, Annie Gower Revely (died 1922). His second wife, Ella Jean Morrison (1887-1953) was originally from Winslow, Quebec.

With its hipped roof and gabled projections, this house displays the typical elements of the Edwardian era domestic architecture. Features such as exposed rafter tails, paired square porch columns and bracketed bay windows display the emerging influence of the Arts and Crafts style. The ground floor windows are excellent examples of the multiple assemblies of casement, fixed and transom windows favoured during the era. A recent restoration project has extensively the original appearance and character of this impressive home.

**COLONIAL FINANCE COMPANY HOUSE**

*3890 Cambridge Street  
circa 1912*



3890 Cambridge Street and 3896 Cambridge Street are nearly identical twins. These modestly-sized pattern book residences each feature a side gabled roof with a central dormer and a central entrance, as well as interesting Craftsman-style detailing such as the bracketed verandah columns, triangular eave brackets and exposed rafter tails. Though the original exterior siding has been covered by a later stucco cladding, the house maintains its original double-hung windows with elaborate multi-paned upper sashes. Built as a revenue property, it was owned by the Colonial Finance Company in 1915.

**COLONIAL FINANCE COMPANY HOUSE**

*3896 Cambridge Street  
circa 1912*



3890 Cambridge Street and 3896 Cambridge Street are nearly identical twins. These modestly-sized pattern book residences each feature a side gabled roof with a central dormer and a central entrance, and an open front verandah. Both houses have later coverings over their original siding; 3890 Cambridge was stuccoed, and this house received more recent vinyl siding, indicating the periodic pressure on homeowners to "upgrade" through the use of new, applied products. Built as a revenue property by the Colonial Finance Company, this house was owned by David Caldwell, the manager of the Caldwell & Carson real estate company in 1915.

**HARRISON & BEATRICE MORRISON RESIDENCE**

*3738 Dundas Street  
1911*



In 1911, the Vancouver Daily Province reported that "Mr. Harrison D. Morrison is building a twelve-room house of two stories and an attic, with stone basement, on Dundas Street, at a cost of about \$4,500." Harrison Donald Morrison (1864-1944) was a life-long contractor who lived in Burnaby with his wife Beatrice Amanda (née Smith, 1875-1954), until his death in 1944. This Edwardian-era house displays many holdover elements of the Queen Anne Revival style, particularly the elaboration of wall surfaces. In this example, the use of bay and cutaway bay windows, and integral first and second storey verandahs—now removed or altered—add visual interest. The distinct dual pitch of the roof is also a transitional characteristic, used in the late days of the Queen Anne Revival style. A later coat of stucco now covers the original ground floor siding.

c. 1930 [BCA BHS 476-7]





**THE PILLARS**  
**ANGUS & MABEL MacDONALD**  
**RESIDENCE**  
 3815 Dundas Street  
 1913

With its two monumental, double height columns terminating in elaborate Ionic capitals, this Neoclassical Revival style house is aptly named The Pillars. Other Neoclassical embellishments include a Palladian pediment window, pilasters with Ionic capitals applied to the front corners of the house and lathe-turned porch columns. Though it has been re-clad with a later covering of asbestos shingles over the original siding, it otherwise retains a high degree of exterior integrity with most of its double-hung windows and decorative elements still in place. This home of was constructed for Angus John MacDonald (née Cummins, 1878-1955), Vice-President of A. Linton & Company Ltd., and his wife Mabel Jessie MacDonald (1884-1971). Linton & Company was a shipbuilding firm; MacDonald retired in 1942 after thirty years in the industry. A photograph of this grand house was often featured in the promotional material for the Vancouver Heights subdivision by realtors and titled "A typical Vancouver Heights home."

**CLARK RESIDENCE**  
 4115 Dundas Street  
 circa 1911

While simple in form, this sophisticated Edwardian-era house is finely detailed and maintains a high degree of its original integrity. The symmetrical home's most distinct characteristic is its full width inset verandah with octagonal columns supporting second floor projection. This was the home of John William Clark (1886-1947), an English-born carpenter who retired in 1926, and his wife Roseanna Clark (1860-1933).



P R O T E C T E D

**VANCOUVER HEIGHTS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH**  
 140 Esmond Avenue  
 H.H. Simmonds, Architect  
 1930

This church replaced the first Vancouver Heights Presbyterian Church, which opened in 1911 and later became the Masonic Hall. This site was purchased in 1928, but the new church was not completed until 1930, due to the financial constraints of the Depression era. B.C. Lieutenant-Governor Bruce dedicated the church on Feb. 16, 1931. The building has retained its Classical Revival form and detailing, including its symmetrical design, columns flanking the recessed main entrance and arched windows with keystone detailing.

The Vancouver Heights Presbyterian Church was designed by Australian-born architect H.H. Simmonds (1883-1954). After serving in the First World War, Simmonds resumed his local practice, and even during the Depression, his output remained prolific. In the 1920s and 30s, Simmonds was commissioned by the City of Vancouver to replace several pavilions at the Pacific National Exhibition with a consistent grouping of Art Deco buildings including the surviving Livestock Building (1929), Women and Fine Arts Building (1931) and Forum (1933).



140 Esmond Street, 1930  
 [BCA BHS 204-414]

**FRANÇOIS & CEZARIE COMEAU**  
**RESIDENCE**  
 306 Esmond Avenue  
 circa 1925

This home was built for Francois Xavier "Frank" Comeau (1863-1943), a blacksmith who moved from Quebec to Vancouver in about 1890, and his wife Cezarie Marie (née Fortin, 1860-1950), also from Quebec, whom he married in 1903. Featuring a front gabled roof with decorative triangular eave brackets, this comfortable Craftsman bungalow displays other characteristics typical of the style such as lapped siding at the foundation, a shingle-clad main floor, casement windows and stained glass transoms on the front elevation. The most notable feature of the plan is the inset verandah with subtle segmental-arched openings and tapered square columns.







### DAVID GRAYBILL RESIDENCE

3757 Eton Street  
1913

Built by David Graybill in 1913, this house is a unique example of a two-storey Arts and Crafts house. The visor roofs, which shield the upper storey windows, and the second storey balcony, which was incorporated into the ground floor verandah roof, add to the house's character and remain its most notable decorative features. Other defining features are the wide, overhanging eaves with triangular eave brackets. Though the wooden siding has been covered with asbestos shingles—an easily-reversible alteration—the house remains in highly original condition.



### ISAK & LILLY GRONNING RESIDENCE

3766 Eton Street  
circa 1938

This house was built for Isac Hartvig Peterson "Harry" Gronning (1880-1955), a Norwegian-born butcher, and his wife Lilly Geneva (née Hatton, 1889-1978). The Gronnings married in Vancouver in 1913, and lived in this home until at least Harry's death in 1955. Designed to simulate a Norman style cottage, the most distinctive feature of this eclectic bungalow is its round entry tower with a conical roof. Other distinctive features include its rolled roof edges that simulate a thatched roof, and its rounded arch windows surrounded with imitation voussoirs. It retains its original wooden-sash windows with leaded panes.



### JOHNSON & BERG HOUSE

4247 Eton Street  
1913

This Edwardian-era bungalow displays an impressive mix of details added to a modest suburban form. A hipped roof was rarely used in conjunction with the Craftsman style. Here, the tapered verandah piers, attic balcony columns and gable screen reference the Craftsman style, while the overall symmetrical form and roofline are more typical Edwardian features. It appears to have been built as a revenue property by business partners and local builders Herman Johnson and Ole Berg in 1913 and rented by them as late as 1939.

### J.S. & MINA REID RESIDENCE

3851 Frances Street  
circa 1913

The gable-on-hipped roofline is this house's most unique feature. The home is a typical plan of the Foursquare type with the addition of an inset second-storey verandah. The full open front verandah has square columns and closed balustrades. A coloured glass transom was used about the living room window assembly. By 1915 the house was owned by J.S. and Mina Reid (1874-1969).



### GILMORE COMMUNITY SCHOOL

50 Gilmore Avenue  
Joseph H. Bowman, Architect, 1915  
Bowman & Cullerne, Architects, Additions in 1922 and  
1929

This Classical Revival school was originally designed as a two-storey four-room brick building in 1915, with a two-storey four-room addition in 1922 and an auditorium in 1929. It was built to replace a wooden schoolhouse that had been built on the site in 1912. The original section was designed by Joseph Bowman (1864-1943), a specialist in school buildings who was the school board architect for South Vancouver and Burnaby, with the additions designed after the formation of his partnership with Harold Cullerne in 1919. One of Bowman's first designs for Burnaby was a utilitarian two-storey school that could be built with two classrooms and later expanded to eight rooms as the district's school population grew; five schools from this design were built in 1908, and then four others in modified versions between 1910-16, including this school.



This school was named after provincial politician Hugh Gilmour, but the spelling of the name was inadvertently changed by a civic clerk. The classrooms retain their thick wood doors, cloakrooms and rounded walls. The first addition was built by the contracting firm of Patterson, Cope & Thomson. Original features include the dentilled cornice that encircles the entire building and its red brick façade. The school was the first brick school in Burnaby and is the only school of this era left in Burnaby.

c. 1918 [BCA BHS 370-779]





**KITCHENER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL**  
 1351 Gilmore Avenue  
 Bowman & Cullerne, Architects  
 1925, 1927

This landmark school was designed by the architectural firm of Bowman & Cullerne, specialists in the design of educational facilities. After Harold Cullerne (1890-1976) returned from service during the First World War, he joined J.H. Bowman (1864-1943) in a partnership that lasted from 1919 to 1934. The firm's projects include the Seaforth School (1922, now relocated to Burnaby Village Museum), Burnaby North High School (1923), and the Nelson Avenue School (1927).

This was originally designed as a two-storey, four-room building in 1925, with two-storey four-room wings added two years later. The building has been altered with the addition of stucco cladding over the original siding and replacement windows, but has retained its original form and massing, as well as its domed roof ventilator.

left and right above: c. 1950  
 [BCA]



top to bottom:  
 Douglas Road Gates, c. 1930 [BCA]  
 Woodward Mausoleum, 1924 [BCA]  
 Consecration Service 1924 [BCA]

**MASONIC CEMETERY**  
 4305 Halifax Street  
 1920s

Tucked into a sloping site in a zone that is now transitional between light industrial and residential uses, the Masonic cemetery is a beautifully landscaped oasis. Two outstanding features of this cemetery are the Woodward mausoleum, constructed in 1924, and the 1930s entrance gates. These substantial gates are constructed of random-coursed granite, and mark the cemetery's main entrance off Douglas Road.

An elaborate granite mausoleum, built for the prominent Woodward family, is located on axis with the main entry, at the brow of the slope. The Egyptian Revival style of the mausoleum was inspired by the opening of Tutankamun's tomb just two years earlier, a discovery that sparked worldwide Egyptomania. The Woodward's department store dynasty was founded by Charles Woodward (1852-1937), who visited Vancouver in 1891 and bought two lots for a store. Woodward's drug department opened in 1895. In 1901, he took an option on a lot at the corner of Hastings and Abbott Streets and incorporated as Woodward's Department Stores, which opened in November 1903. The family continued to run the business until 1993, when it went bankrupt and was sold to the Hudson's Bay Company. A number of the Woodward family are interred here.





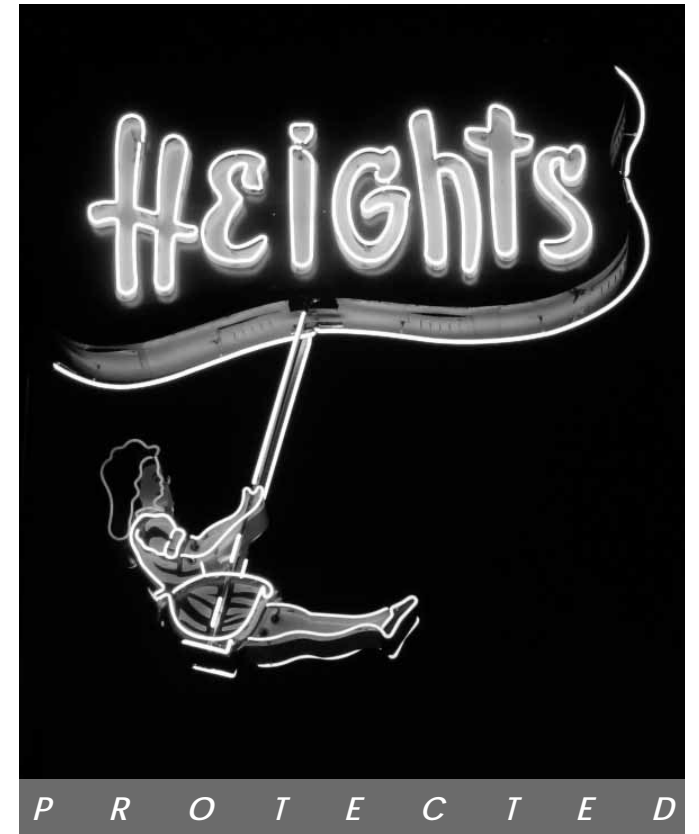
**WALL BLOCK**  
3722 Hastings Street  
1912

One of the prominent buildings along Vancouver Height's early commercial strip, this block has continuously served its original commercial/retail use, with apartments on the second floor. Alterations over the years have included a coat of stucco over the original lapped wooden siding, and the alteration of the roofline cornice. Notably, the building has retained its distinctive second storey bay windows, and three ground floor commercial spaces with recessed entrances. It was financed and built by Arthur Wall, a director of Hill, Wall & Company Ltd. Real Estate, which was based in the Pacific Block in Vancouver.



**HELEN'S CHILDRENS WEAR SIGN**  
4142 Hastings Street  
1956

While the building here is of some importance as the former North Burnaby municipal office, its primary importance is its delightful neon sign that has become a North Burnaby landmark. Helen Arnold opened Helen's Childrens Wear shop in the building next door to the old Municipal offices in 1948. In 1955, when North Burnaby moved out, she moved into the vacated building. As part of the renovations, Helen enlisted the assistance of her good friend Jimmy Wallace, owner of Vancouver's Wallace Neon Company, to create a new sign for her expanded business. One of the company's designers, Reeve Lehman, created the swinging neon girl that was installed in 1956. Designed in two parts, one section of the sign is cloud shaped and reads 'Helen's' while the other section is a moving representation of a little girl on a swing. The sign in nine feet six inches high and nine feet wide, and the lower section is animated with an internal motor and gears. It immediately became a landmark on Hastings Street, and recently the sign's design fame has spread far and wide as one of the best surviving examples of kinetic neon art in North America. In 2007, the City of Burnaby purchased the sign for preservation for a Heights neon landmark.



P R O T E C T E D

c. 1913  
[BCA BHS 204-306]



**BISHOP BLOCK**  
3736 Hastings Street  
1935

This one-storey commercial block retains its original division into three retail units. An eclectic Spanish Colonial Revival character is imparted by the use of visor roofs, covered in metal pantiles, that extend over the recessed entries. The stepped parapets are more reminiscent of the Art Deco style. Each of the three retail spaces retains their plate glass display windows. This commercial block was owned in 1939 by Mary J. Bishop of Vancouver.



c. 1928 [BCA BHS 476-18]

**TERENCE & MARY BODKIN RESIDENCE**  
124 Ingleton Avenue  
1930

This British Arts and Crafts residence was built for B.C. Coast Steamship Service seaman Terence William Bodkin (1876-1945) and his wife, Mary Margaret Bodkin (née Horie, 1882-1958), who had married in 1913. Mary, a violin teacher, was born in London, and Terrance was from Ireland. The house has retained many of its original features such as its side gabled jerkin-headed roof, half timbering and triple assembly windows, with multi-paned upper sash.



**VANCOUVER HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH**  
271 Ingleton Avenue  
1926; Sunday School 1931

This building was originally built in 1926 as the Vancouver Heights Baptist Church; a Sunday School was added in 1931, which conformed to the church building's Romanesque influenced style. This unique Burnaby building has retained its remarkable three-storey tower with buttresses and stepped parapet. It now houses the New Apostolic Church





**JAMES & HARRIET ATKEY RESIDENCE**  
*20 MacDonald Avenue*  
 1913

This Arts and Crafts residence has retained many of its original features, such as its full open front verandah with twinned square columns, shingle siding, and triangular eave brackets. Typical of the era, the front door has glazed insets and the living room window assembly has opening casements and transoms above. The second floor sleeping porch has retained its original arched openings. It has been restored and is in very good condition. It was built by C.A. Curseaden of Kerrisdale and sold to James William Atkey (1868-1956), a general store merchant, and his wife Harriet Ellen (née Bugg, 1868-1944) in 1915.



above:  
 stained glass (current)



P R O T E C T E D

**OVERLYNN**  
**CHARLES J. PETER MANSION**  
*3755 McGill Street*  
*Maclure & Fox, Architects*  
 1909

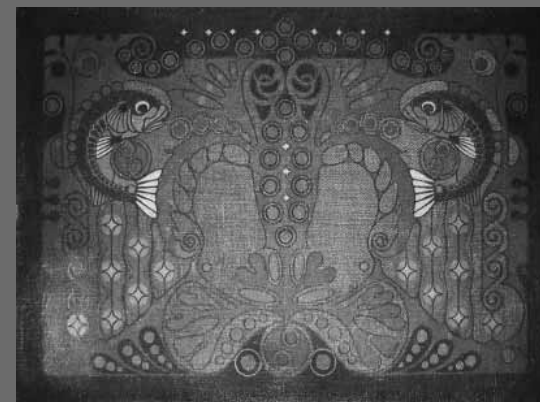
In 1909, Charles J. Peter and his employer, G.F. & J. Galt Limited, pioneered the development of Vancouver Heights in North Burnaby, believing it to be one of the most picturesque districts in area and an alternative to the CPR's prestigious Shaughnessy Heights development in Vancouver. Buyers were obligated to build houses worth a minimum of \$3,500 at a time when the average house price was \$1,000. Overlynn, built in 1909 for \$75,000, was one of the first houses constructed in Vancouver Heights and by far the most grandiose and impressive.

Overlynn is a superb example of the work of the noted architectural firm Maclure & Fox. Samuel Maclure (1860-1929) was known for his British Arts and Crafts residences, with meticulous attention paid to functional and beautiful interiors that utilized native wood combined with luxurious imported fittings. He was a leading exponent of the Art and Crafts design movement in B.C., and established a



above: *Overlynn*, 1912 [VCA]

below: wallpaper sample (current)



sophisticated local variation of residential architecture. Maclure's Vancouver office, in association with his partner Cecil Croker Fox (1879-1916), received some sixty residential commissions between 1909-1915 as a result of the booming local economy and subsequent development of new residential districts.

The interior of this grand Edwardian era estate home is notably intact, and retains many highly-refined original features, including substantive millwork of exotic woods, silver-plated and nickel-plated light fixtures, fine plasterwork, tiled fireplaces and exceptional hardware. Landscape features of Overlynn include the original layout for circulation paths, a porte-cochère, granite posts and stone walls, a sandstone and iron sundial, and mature trees and shrubbery. The house was designated by Burnaby Council in 1995 and was the first heritage building in B.C. to receive legal protection for its interior features.

below: staircase (current)







**HILLCREST**  
**GEORGE & ROSE NUTTALL RESIDENCE**  
*Hillcrest*  
*3756 McGill Street*  
*1921*

This house was built for local plumber contractor George Nuttall (1883-1970) and his wife Rose Ann Nuttall (née Clagg, 1881-1955). George continued to live in the house after Rose's death, until his own death in 1970. Although typical of the Craftsman style and form with its side-gabled roof, triangular eave brackets and front gabled dormer, this house has a number of special details, such as its beautiful art glass transom windows. The front verandah supports are massive stucco columns that contain stained glass lanterns with the house name, Hillcrest, and address.



**ANGUS & MARGARET MacDONALD RESIDENCE**  
*3814 Oxford Street*  
*circa 1910*

This house was built for Angus MacDonald, who served as a Burnaby councillor between 1911-1916, and 1921. MacDonald Street in Burnaby was named in his honour. His wife, Margaret, died in 1939 and Angus died in 1941. This was the one of the earliest houses built in Vancouver Heights. The prominent front corner turret demonstrates the late persistence of the Queen Anne Revival style is most notable in the three-storey front turret, adding an unusual level of articulation to the overall form. The transitional nature of Edwardian-era architecture is shown by the use of Ionic verandah columns, a reference to the newly-popular classical revival styles. Although some of the original siding has been covered with stucco, the house retains its original windows, scroll-cut eave brackets and arched gable window.

P R O T E C T E D



c. 1930 [BCA BHS 476.5]

**PETER & ALMA NEWSTROM RESIDENCE**  
*3865 Oxford Street*  
*circa 1915*

This bungalow was built and owned by Peter John Newstrom (1861-1947), who later worked as a bricklayer, and his wife Alma Mary (1865-1935). The Newstroms arrived in Canada from Sweden about 1912 and were long-term residents of this home; Peter lived in the house after the death of his wife, until his own death in 1947. Typical of the Craftsman style, the house has a side gabled roof with large front gabled dormer, scroll-cut bargeboards, open front verandah and granite rubble-stone foundation and tapered piers. It retains its original glazed front door assembly.



**JOSEPH & ANNE GARTLAN RESIDENCE**  
*4111 Oxford Street*  
*circa 1913*

This house was owned by Joseph Paul Gartlan (1877-1967), a steam shovel engineer for the B.C. Electric Company from 1906 to 1943, and his wife Annie Claudia Gartlan (née Wood, 1891-1933). Joseph was a long-term resident of the house, remaining until his death in 1967. Typical of the Edwardian era, this bungalow has a side gabled roof with a large front gable over the balcony, an open front verandah with square tapered columns, and a mix of narrow lapped wooden siding, square shingles and diamond shingles in the gable peak.



**JOHN & JESSIE MacLEAN RESIDENCE**  
*3827 Pandora Street*  
*circa 1926*

This cottage illustrates the traditionalism of the interwar years, when domestic ideals were expressed through modest homes displaying period revival influences. Reflecting the influence of the British Arts and Crafts movement, it features a symmetrical plan, a side jerkin-headed roof, a gabled front former and twin-coursed shingle siding, and retains its original wooden-sash windows with unusual multi-paned upper sash. It was built for John R. and Jessie MacLean. The house has been recently restored by the owners.





**ROSSER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL**

4375 Pandora Street  
Bowman & Cullerne, Architects  
1923

Originally built as North Burnaby High School, this eight-room school became Rosser Avenue School in 1945. It has been altered with replacement windows, the application of stucco over the original siding and an addition, but has retained its historical form including a hipped roof with half-timbered gables and a domed roof ventilator.

The Rosser Elementary School was designed by the architectural firm of Bowman & Cullerne, who specialized in school design. The firm's projects include Seaforth School (1922, now relocated to Burnaby Village Museum), Windsor Street School (1923), and Nelson Avenue School (1927).



left: Opening ceremonies, 1923  
[BVM BV976.220.5]

bottom: [BCA BHS 33-2]



*Photo from Wash Drawing  
Burnaby North High School. 1923*



c. 1950s [BCA BHS 370-291]

**WILLINGDON HEIGHTS UNITED CHURCH**

4304 Parker Street  
Twizell & Twizell, Architects  
1951

This church was built to serve a 500 home subdivision known as Willingdon Heights—Canada's largest single veteran's housing project created by the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation and constructed by the Whitsell Construction Company in 1948. The church building was designed as a simplified Gothic Revival church with a tall front tower and Gothic pointed-arch stained glass window and entrance.

This church was designed by Vancouver architects Twizell & Twizell. Both Robert Twizell (1875-1964) and younger brother George Twizell (1885-1957) articulated at Newcastle, England's Hicks & Charlewood before arriving in Vancouver in late 1907 or early 1908, with George working for Robert until they established a partnership a few years later. Their firm lasted for nearly half a century was well known for its numerous church designs.





## HORNE-PAYNE RECEIVING STATION

3700 Second Avenue  
Robert Lyon, BCER Company Architect  
1913



Constructed as an electrical grid substation by the B.C. Electric Railway Company, the Horne-Payne substation was part of the expansion of this utility company to central Burnaby that occurred as a result of the opening of the Burnaby Lake Interurban line in 1911.

The Receiving Station is intended to rearrange the company's system of distributing power over the whole of the Burrard Peninsula. Power will come to the transformers there and be converted and distributed to the various substations in Vancouver, New Westminster and the suburbs. ...Work has already been started at the foundation for the new plant. (Vancouver Daily Province April 29, 1913)

When constructed the substation was situated within a forest clearing in a largely undeveloped section of northwest Burnaby. The area now surrounding the substation is heavily developed for semi-industrial purposes. This steel-frame and poured concrete structure was designed to be utilitarian, but with decorative detailing. The south-facing front of the structure features massed corners detailed with decorative relief panels at the roofline. Additionally, this well-balanced building displayed symmetrical fenestration

with blind, and tall multi-paned steel-sash windows, some crowned with keystones. A tower added to the east side of the building's front is the most substantial change made to the appearance of the Horne-Payne substation.

This industrial structure was designed by prominent British Columbia architect Robert Lyon (1879-1963). Born in Edinburgh, Lyon apprenticed and worked as an architect in Scotland until 1908 before moving to New York in 1909. In 1911 he began his career in Vancouver as an "architectural engineer," with the B.C. Electric Company that lasted until 1918. After a short tenure in the lumber industry, Lyon returned to architecture, this time with own firm in Penticton. Active in municipal politics, he was instrumental in the incorporation of Penticton as a city, and became its first mayor from 1948-1949. Lyon retired from architecture in 1958 and died in 1963. Lyon also designed the Central Park Gate in Burnaby.

Today, the structure comprises the centre portion of a sizable property now owned by the utility provider and energy company Terasen, and is adjacent to the company's large yard of power lines and equipment.



Horne Payne Receiving Station,  
c. 1920 [BCA BHS 158-1]

## ST. NICHOLAS ANGLICAN CHURCH

3883 Triumph Street  
Frank A.A. Barrs, Architect  
1912

This church was one of the first built in North Burnaby to serve the new community of Vancouver Heights. Designed by architect Frank Barrs, and constructed by local builders Arthur England and Mr. Scott, it reflected the English roots of the Anglican Church with its fine Arts and Crafts style. It was officially opened in an impressive ceremony by the Bishop of New Westminster and could accommodate 200 worshippers. It was named after Saint Nicholas, the patron saint of sailors. The adjoining parish hall was completed in 1920. The church building features a gabled roof, triangular eave brackets and a semi-octagonal apse. Stucco has been applied to the exterior, but it retains its original form, scale and massing. It now houses the Burnaby Pacific Grace Church.



below left: 3883 Triumph Street,  
interior, c. 1930 [BCA BHS 476-9]

below: 3883 Triumph Street, c. 1914,  
[BCA BHS 204-235]



## NORTH BURNABY CENOTAPH

250 Willingdon Avenue  
1953

The North Burnaby Cenotaph is located in Confederation Park at the north end of the park on axis with the adjacent sports oval. The memorial is comprised of an obelisk set on top of a solid rectangular base, adorned with plaques commemorating those lost in the First World War, Second World War and the Korean War. Built of irregular granite blocks, the cenotaph is a solid structure of modest ornamentation that visually anchors the north end of the park. The site of the cenotaph and its adjacent gardens are surrounded by a simple barrier of continuous chain supported by low metal fence posts, providing a sense of solemnity and ceremony to the site. The cenotaph was erected by the North Burnaby Legion Post #148 and is one of four memorials to citizens of Burnaby whose lives were lost at war.



P R O T E C T E D



**JAMES & CATHERINE NEWTON RESIDENCE**

*3724 Yale Street  
1930*

Typical of the Craftsman style, this bungalow has retained its original side jerkin-headed roof, jerkin-headed dormer, twin-course shingle siding and tapered columns on the open front verandah. The panelled and glazed front door, and the multi-paned windows are original. It was built for James Newton (1887-1954), an inspector for the Workman's Compensation Board, for \$3,500 in 1930. James, and his wife Catherine (née McKechnie), lived here until his death in 1954.



**ROBERT & MARY B. McLENNAN HOUSE**

*3789 Yale Street  
1911*

Robert McLennan was the vice-president of the prominent Vancouver hardware firm of McLennan, McFeely & Company, popularly known as Mc.& Mc. Born in Pictou, Nova Scotia in 1861, Robert McLennan entered the hardware business at age fifteen. The West was an irresistible lure, and after he moved to Victoria in 1884, he took on a friend, Edward J. McFeely, as a business partner. Their business was a success and they soon opened a branch in the rapidly-developing new city of Vancouver. In 1898, Robert went to Dawson, where he opened a branch operation and served as mayor for one year in 1903. He returned to Vancouver in 1904, and as the business expanded E.G. Prior was taken on as partner. In addition to his business pursuits, the public-spirited McLennan served on many boards and committees. In 1887, Robert returned to Nova Scotia where he married Bessie Archibald McKenzie. They had nine children, one of whom was born in Dawson. Robert died in 1927, and Bessie died in 1941.

This grand residence was one of the first to be built in the Vancouver Heights subdivision, and its spectacular location retains panoramic views of Burrard Inlet and the North Shore. This house was undoubtedly designed by a local architect as it is an excellent example of the British Arts and Crafts style, with a shingled exterior, half-timbered gables and prominent brick chimneys. Although the west verandah has been enclosed and the windows altered, the house has been well maintained. Although owned by the McLennans, it may have been an investment property, as they lived for many years at a Vancouver address. In 1926, the house was sold to Vancouver Medical Health Officer F.T. Underhill.



A Charming Burnaby Home.

below:  
McLennan House, 1912 [BCA]

**ERNEST & KATHERINE HERMON RESIDENCE**

*3870 Yale Street  
Maclure & Fox, Architects  
1911*

Mr. Ernest Bolton Hermon, of the prominent engineering firm Hermon & Burwell, built this residence, and he and his wife, Katherine, lived here until 1935. The British Columbian described this home as "...a splendid mansion ...which cost in the neighbourhood of \$15,000." Hermon was born into a Dutch family in Ontario in 1863, and moved to British Columbia in 1886.

This is one of only three examples of the work of Samuel Maclure in Burnaby and is an outstanding example of his firm's typical British Arts and Crafts style designs. Samuel Maclure (1860-1929) was known for his British Arts and Crafts style with meticulous attention paid to functional and beautiful interiors that utilized native wood combined with luxurious imported fittings. He was a leading exponent of the Art and Crafts design movement, and established



a sophisticated local variation of residential architecture. Maclure's Vancouver office, in association with his partner Cecil Croker Fox (1879-1916), received some sixty residential commissions between 1909-1915 as a result of the booming local economy and subsequent development of new residential districts. This partnership lasted until when Fox was killed overseas in active service during the First World War.



The house has received some alterations, including stucco and brick being added to the lower floor, but it has retained its original form and massing including its symmetrical design, hipped roof and second floor half timbering.

Hermon Residence  
c. 1917 [BCA]

**AGNES & ELIZABETH MICHIE RESIDENCE**

*3894 Yale Street  
circa 1935*

This interwar bungalow is beautifully preserved and retains many original features. Symmetrical in design, with two steeply-pitched front gables that flank a central arched gable over the front entrance, it also retains its narrow arched windows and projecting purlins in the front gables. Narrow sidelights flank the front door. The matching front elevation windows are typical of the period, with double-hung sash flanking a plate glass "picture window" with a curved transom; the upper panes are cross-lead. This house was built by Agnes Michie and Elizabeth D. Michie.

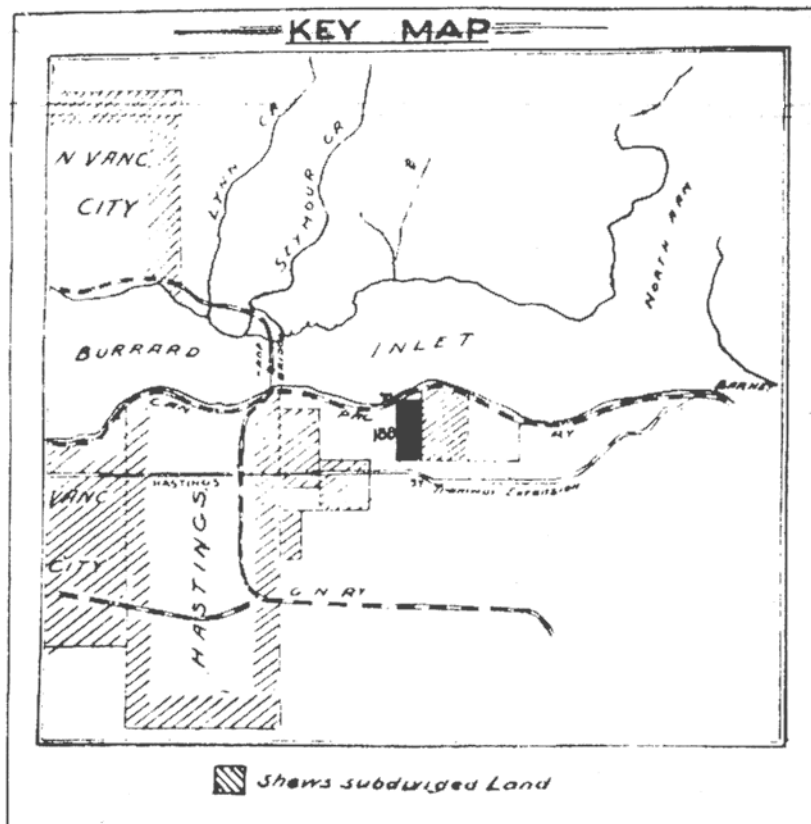




# CAPITOL HILL

Will be One of Vancouver's Swellest Suburbs.

Buy Lots Now and be in on Ground Floor



## They Will Never be Cheaper

Vancouver's future growth will be eastward along the waterfront. The value of the property along the carline has been well demonstrated by the prices of the land on Westminster line. Lots the same distance from the centre of the city are worth many times the price now asked for this property. With transportation lots on Capitol Hill owing to their superior location and other advantages will be worth many times the present price.

Capitol Hill is the choicest block of land on the Inlet, situated near Second Narrows with a gentle slope to the water, overlooking North Vancouver, the waterfront and the gulf in the distance.

This property is high, well drained, free from stones, boulders and ravines. There has been no choicer piece of land, offered to the public. It has been partially cleared and streets are now being opened up through the property.

Twelve blocks only will be sold, six in single and half blocks, the other six will be sold in lots. \$200 each for inside and \$500 for double corners on terms of quarter cash and the balance in six, twelve and eighteen months. Ten per cent. will be allowed on purchases of whole blocks, and five per cent. on half blocks. This affords an opportunity for a number of investors to syndicate their money, buy a block and resell at a profit.

## We Will be Pleased to Show Intending Purchasers This Property

on Monday, March 15th, and Tuesday, March 16th. Wednesday morning is the opening day of this property, and at the hour of 9.30 a. m., March 17th, Capitol Hill will be offered to the public of Vancouver for the first time as one of the most promising investments and most beautiful residential sites adjacent to the city.

Automobiles will leave our office on Monday, March 15th, at 10 a. m. and 2.30 p. m.

If you want to double your money in a short period, buy in Capitol Hill.

# THE SCOTT BROKERAGE CO.

Telephone 3348

Next to Crystal Theatre

147 Hastings East

"Capitol Hill is already a household word in Vancouver. Today we marked off a great number of lots - the majority of which were actual sales, the balance reservations for one, two and three days. When you know the actual location of Capitol Hill and note the wonderful natural advantages tributary to this property you will agree with us when we say that it is a suburb which will experience a marked advance in value in the immediate future. ... Every foot of this property embraces the finest of soil. It is free of stones, boulder or ravines. Being situated on a high tableland Capitol Hill has no fogs and is excellently drained. It commands a beautiful view of the waterfront, the mountains and the gulf in the distance and overlooks the entire surrounding country."

*The Vancouver Province*: March 20, 1909, p.19 (Scott Brokerage Co. Real-estate advertisement)

Capitol Hill ad, March 13, 1909  
[*The Vancouver Province*]



**CAPITOL HILL SCHOOL**

*350 Holdom Avenue  
Bowman & Cullerne, Architects  
1923; Additions in 1926 and 1927*

This school was originally designed by Bowman & Cullerne as a two-storey, four-room school building in 1923, with a two-room addition completed in 1926 and another in 1927. Originally designed in the Arts and Crafts style, it has been altered, with the addition of stucco over the original siding and replacement windows, but has retained its original form and massing, as well as its roof-top ventilator and front gabled entrance with grouped columns.

Bowman & Cullerne specialized in school design. After Harold Cullerne (1890-1976) returned from service during the First World War, he joined J.H. Bowman (1864-1943) in a partnership that lasted from 1919 to 1934. The firm's other school designs included Seaforth School (1922, now relocated to Burnaby Village Museum), Burnaby North High School (1923), and Nelson Avenue School (1927).



below: 1926  
[BCA BHS 476-8]



**CAPITOL HILL COMMUNITY HALL**

*361 Howard Avenue  
Harold Cullerne, Architect  
1948*

The Capitol Hill Community Hall was designed by local architect Harold Cullerne (1890-1976). After Cullerne returned from service during the First World War, he joined J.H. Bowman in a partnership that lasted from 1919 to 1934. After Bowman retired in 1934, Cullerne practiced on his own, continuing to work on schools and institutional buildings, such as the Art Deco Hollywood Theatre in Vancouver. In 1944, Cullerne designed a community hall for Capitol Hill; the scheme was delayed, and redesigned before it was finally built after the end of the Second World War.

A simple front gabled roof hall structure, this hall is a monument to community spirit, erected by community members on a volunteer basis, and used for community events for over half a century. The hall replaced two earlier structures, both destroyed by fire, that had served the same purpose.

below: Community Hall under construction with volunteer labour, 1948 [BCA BHS 258]



**ANNIE BARRETT-LENNARD RESIDENCE**

*5450 Parker Street  
circa 1935*

Built for Annie Barrett-Lennard, this British Arts and Crafts residence has retained many of its original features, such as its stucco and half-timbering exterior with a cat's slide roof over the front entrance. The steeply-pitched gables, asymmetrical half-massing, leaded windows and pegged joinery all are references to traditional British antecedents.





# Twelve Dollars

\$12 \$12 \$12 \$12 \$12

Rent-Payers! Room Renters! Cabin Dwellers! Attention! Just imagine, for \$12 cash and \$12 a month you can in a few years become your own landlord, and while making these small payments you can be living free in your bungalow or your mansion on your own property in one of the finest residential districts in or around Vancouver and with a most magnificent view—that is BROADVIEW

## FIVE CENT CAR FARE

**\$500**  
\$12 CASH  
\$12 a Month

# BROADVIEW

**\$500**  
\$12 CASH  
\$12 a Month

# Twelve Dollars

BROADVIEW is not a subdivision on the prairie. It is only 33 feet outside of Vancouver, and what is more to the point it only requires a FIVE CENT CAR FARE to get there. It does not matter how far or how near you are to your work it is only the one fare and the one ride, 5 CENTS, to BROADVIEW

## Maxwell B. Hanafin

DODSON BLOCK  
25 Hastings St. East

Room 102 Phone Seymour 8755  
OPEN EVENINGS TILL 9 O'CLOCK

**\$500**  
\$12 CASH  
\$12 a Month

# BROADVIEW

# BROADVIEW

**\$500**  
\$12 CASH  
\$12 a Month

# Twelve Dollars

\$12 \$12 \$12 \$12 \$12

That is all the cash required to make the first payment for a lot in BROADVIEW, and the monthly payments thereafter are just as easy—only \$12 a month. Fancy, for \$3 per week you become your own landlord, you have a stake in the city of greatest opportunities in Canada, and when your day's work is done you have the satisfaction of knowing that you are going to YOUR OWN HOME—BROADVIEW

## FIVE CENT CAR FARE

# Twelve Dollars

There are today in BROADVIEW 125 houses and families, the streets are cleared, sidewalks are laid, postoffice, general stores and two churches are being contracted for. WATER IS PIPED TO YOUR DOOR. You will have to hurry if you wish to buy there. Come and see a lot—in BROADVIEW

## Maxwell B. Hanafin

DODSON BLOCK  
25 Hastings St. East

Room 102 Phone Seymour 8755  
OPEN EVENINGS TILL 9 O'CLOCK

## NORTH BURNABY

### BROADVIEW

"Situated on the eastern limits, lying between North Burnaby and Central Park districts is Broadview. It has the advantage of two railway lines - the B.C.E.R., with Horne Payne, Crown and Ardley Stations, the Great Northern and Canadian National Railways. This may be considered as an extension of the Lake district inasmuch as it possesses similar advantages in soil and is capable of development as highly productive garden areas. Broadview adjoins two large government reserves, and efforts are being made to have at least a part of this opened for settlement in five-acre blocks. Broadview is adjacent to Vancouver city boundary, 20 minutes car ride from the centre of the city; direct access to city via new road being built by the G.N.R. It has approximately 100 families and is rapidly increasing. The Ratepayers' Association has a strong membership. People take an active interest in municipal affairs and organizations cater to the social life of the community."

Beautiful Burnaby British Columbia, 1921

Broadview ad, October 12, 1912  
[The Vancouver Province]



Schou Street School, 1913 [BHS 325-25]



## SCHOU STREET SCHOOL

4041 Canada Way  
Joseph H. Bowman, Architect  
1914

This school was built to replace tents and temporary buildings that had previously been used for the local children of the Broadview neighbourhood. The site was donated to the School Board in 1911 by the real estate firm of Leibly & Blumer in anticipation of increased settlement in the district. The school was named after the street, which had been named after Nicolai Schou, Burnaby's second Reeve. Originally designed in the Arts and Crafts style, the character of the school was altered in 1964 when its original siding was covered in stucco and the windows were replaced, but has retained its original form and massing, including its front gabled entrance with recessed doorway and twinned square columns. Of special note is the name of the school above the front entry.

This school was designed by Joseph H. Bowman (1864-1943), a specialist in school buildings, who was retained as the school board architect for South Vancouver and Burnaby. One of his first designs for Burnaby was a utilitarian two-storey school that could be built with two classrooms and later expanded to eight rooms as the district's school population grew; five schools from this design were built in 1908, and then four others in modified versions between 1910-16, including this school.

## HUGH & MARY McCALLUM RESIDENCE

3838 Regent Street  
circa 1912

Typical of the Arts and Crafts style, the house has its original front gabled roof, triangular eave brackets, full open front verandah and pointed bargeboards. The house has received some alterations including the addition of asbestos shingles over the original siding. It is one of the few surviving early homes of the Broadview subdivision which was established in 1911. This was the long-term home of Hugh McCallum Senior (1873-1960), a steam engineer from Scotland, and his wife Mary (née Baxter, 1875-1958); Hugh continued to live in the house after Mary's death.



Panorama of Dominion Bridge Plant, c. 1935 [BCA]



## DOMINION BRIDGE

3880 Henning Street  
1930

This industrial structure represents an important piece of Burnaby history as Dominion Bridge supplied steel to large construction projects such as the Lion's Gate Bridge. Originally a symmetrical, two-storey structure with hipped roof, it was built as a manufacturing plant but has now been entirely encased within a later, metal clad structure and is used as part of a movie studio operation.



## NORTH BURNABY

### LOCHDALE/ BURNABY MOUNTAIN

"Picturesquely situated on the south-westerly slope of the highest hill on the Burrard Peninsula is a district that in many ways resembles the early pioneer settlements. ... its centre is at the intersection of east Hastings Street and Sperling Avenue. Only a few years ago a dense forest covered this area and the settlers were few and some distance apart. After the war working men began to enter the Lochdale woods in quest of cheap home-sites. Today there are more than 400 residents in the district who combine to make a happy contented industrious community living on the edge of a big city yet enjoying the life offered by the country. ...The Community Hall is the centre of all social activities. Dances, concerts and other forms of entertainment are all there. ...Curtis Street runs from Sperling Avenue up the hill, locally known as Hastings Grove. From the top on a clear day there is a view for miles around..."

The Sunday Province: March 8, 1925 p.4 "Lochdale Home of the Community Spirit"



Gilleys Camp on Burnaby Mountain,  
c. 1910 [BVM HV977.14.4]



## HASTINGS GROVE STORE

7262 Curtis Street  
circa 1912

Samuel Fred Munson was born in North Branch, Michigan in 1876, and moved to Edmonton in 1902. In 1909 he relocated to the booming city of Vancouver, where he established himself in the real estate trade and specialized in subdivisions. He purchased a tract of 160 acres in North Burnaby where he founded the townsite of Hastings Grove. This square, flat roof commercial building was built by Munson as the terminus of an automobile shuttle that would bring potential purchasers from downtown Vancouver to Burnaby Mountain to the restaurant located here, so that they could relax and view the new subdivision. Improvements at the townsite included large boarding-house, a Methodist church, graded streets and five houses that Munson erected.

The building retains its distinctive form and serves as a rare survivor of the 1910-1913 real estate boom of Burnaby's Lochdale area even though some of its characteristic commercial elements have been lost including its cornice and large front display windows. Stucco has covered its exterior lapped siding and the building has been transformed into an apartment complex.



left: Samuel Fred Munson, 1914 [Howay & Schofield, B.C. Biographical]

bottom: Prospective purchases pose beside the Hastings Grove Bus and Store, 1912 [BCA BHS 222-1]



Community dinner, c. 1935  
[BVM BV.005.20.7]

## LOCHDALE COMMUNITY HALL

490 Sperling Avenue  
1925

The Lochdale Community Hall is Burnaby's last remaining early community hall building. It was constructed with volunteer labour and donated materials through the efforts of the Lochdale Social Club. This residents' association has used the Hall to support the community through public political meetings, theatre, dinners and dances, creating strong community ties in North Burnaby. The Hall was also used briefly for the services of St. Margaret of Scotland Anglican parish until their church was completed in 1929, demonstrating a spirit of community cooperation at a time when local institutions were being established in Lochdale neighbourhood.



P R O T E C T E D

## JOHN & MARY CUNLIFFE RESIDENCE

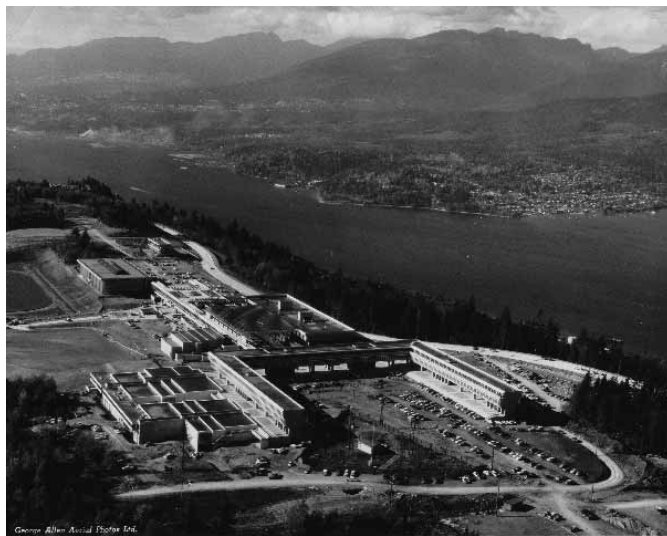
1205 Sperling Avenue  
circa 1919

This residence was built for Irish-born John Cunliffe (1861-1942), a mining engineer, and his wife Mary Jane (1859-1943). Typical of the Craftsman style, the house has a front gabled roof, triangular eave brackets, and shingled siding on the main floor and lapped wooden siding at the foundation level. The full-width verandah has openings with rounded corners, and the casement windows on the front façade have handsome stained glass transoms. This is one of the few remaining historic homes of the Lochdale district.



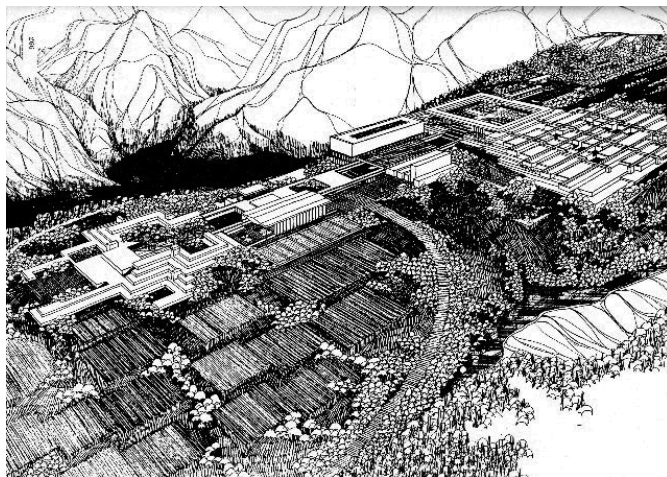


**SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY**  
*University Crescent*  
*Erickson/Massey Architects*  
*Design Competition, 1963; Campus opened 1965*



Under construction, 1965 [AEC]

Following the end of the Second World War, there was unprecedented growth throughout the Lower Mainland. Many returning veterans had settled on the coast, and the loosening of wartime restrictions led to the creation of many new suburban developments throughout the region. The growing population strained existing facilities, and there was a recognition that new educational facilities had to be constructed to meet these growing demands. For many years, the only university in the province was the University of British Columbia. In the 1960s new universities were planned for both Victoria and Burnaby to serve the wave of baby boomers just then going through high school. The dramatic site chosen for the Burnaby university was the top of Burnaby Mountain, with expansive views over mountain ranges and water. An architectural competition was held for a campus of 7,000 students that could eventually be expanded to 18,000.



Erickson/Massey rendering, 1963 [AEC]



Roof [photo courtesy Steven Zhen Wang]

Of the many submission, the judges reached unanimity on the winner, an outstanding scheme submitted by the firm of Erickson/Massey. The judges went even further, and recommended that every effort be made to ensure that the winning design be built as submitted. The new Chancellor, Gordon Shrum, agreed. The realization of this scheme won extensive recognition for the work of Arthur Erickson and Geoffrey Massey, and launched Erickson's international career. In Erickson's words:

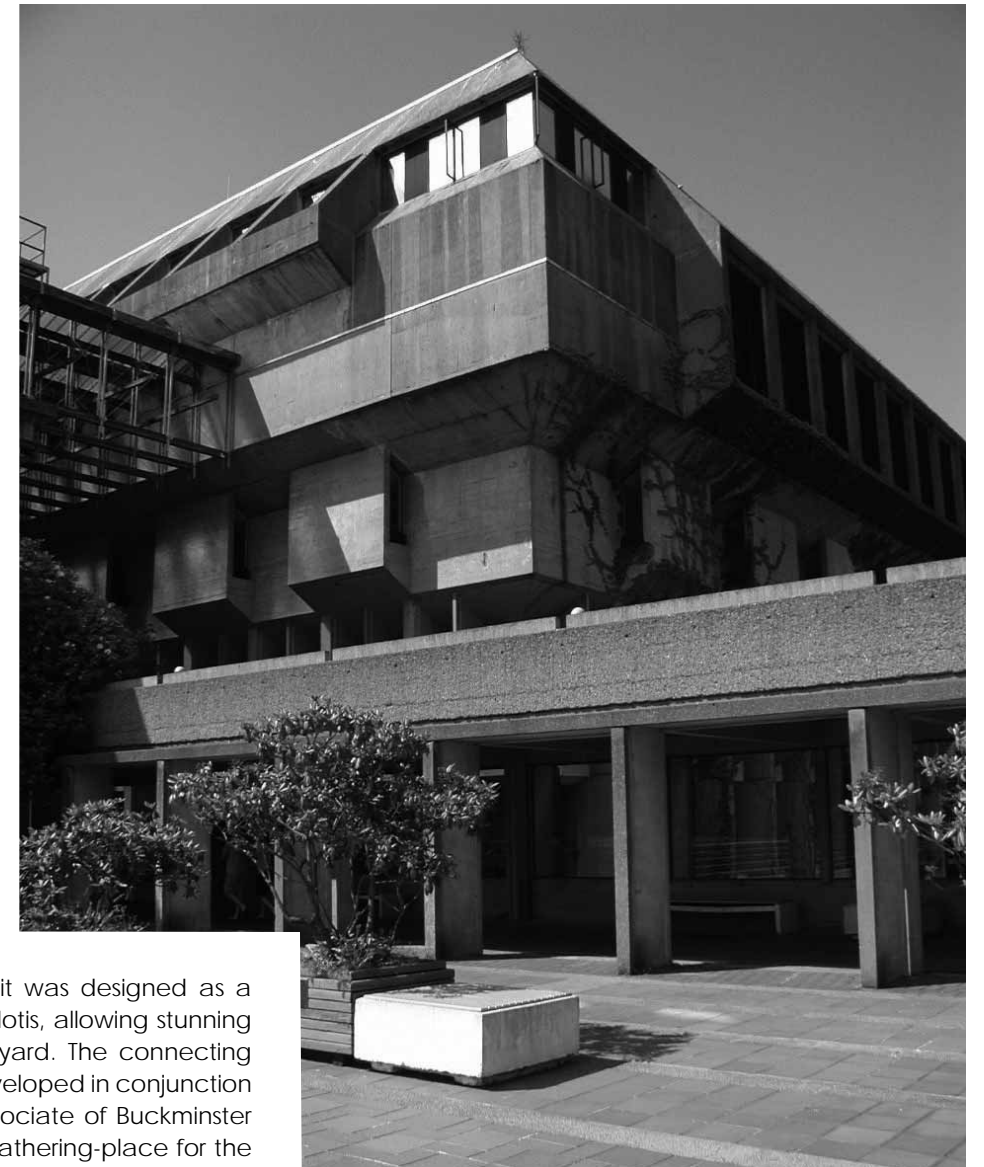
Unlike any previous university, Simon Fraser is a direct translation into architecture of the expanding fields of knowledge that defy traditional boundaries, of the vital role of the university as both challenger and conservator of human culture, and of the university community as one in constant intellectual, spiritual and social interchange.

The planning, design concept, design coordination, site development and landscaping for the original part of the campus were all under the control of Erickson/Massey. The complex was conceived as one building, with future growth occurring at the periphery. Tall buildings would have been out of scale with the massive mountaintop ridge, so a series of horizontal terraced structures were designed that hugged the ridge and dissolve into the landscape. Following the linear peak of the mountain, the scheme organized various parts of the campus along an east/west line. The concept of a central academic quadrangle was conceived within the tradition of Oxford and Cambridge, and to enhance

the sense of contemplative quiet, it was designed as a perfect square raised on massive pilotis, allowing stunning views through a landscaped courtyard. The connecting link was a gigantic space frame—developed in conjunction with Jeffrey Lindsay, a one-time associate of Buckminster Fuller—that provided shelter and a gathering-place for the students. Other architects who had placed among the top five in the competition were retained to design the individual components of the original plan: the Academic Quadrangle by Zoltan S. Kiss; the Theatre, Gymnasium & Swimming Pool by Duncan McNab & Associates; the Science Complex by Rhone & Iredale; and the Library by Robert F. Harrison.

The new school opened for classes in September 1965, nicknamed the "instant university," and quickly gained a radical reputation. The startling futuristic architecture and open layout suited the explosive nature of the mid-1960s, when political and social traditions of all types were being questioned and student protests were common. Many of SFU's programs were considered experimental, even controversial, and unrest and conflict on the campus continued for a number of years.

Since this auspicious beginning forty years ago, SFU has grown to house 25,000 students on three campuses. The core of the original campus, recognized world-wide as a profound work of architecture, remains essentially intact today.



[photo courtesy Isabelle Ducret]



View of Reflecting pool, c. 1960 [AEC]



# NORTH BURNABY

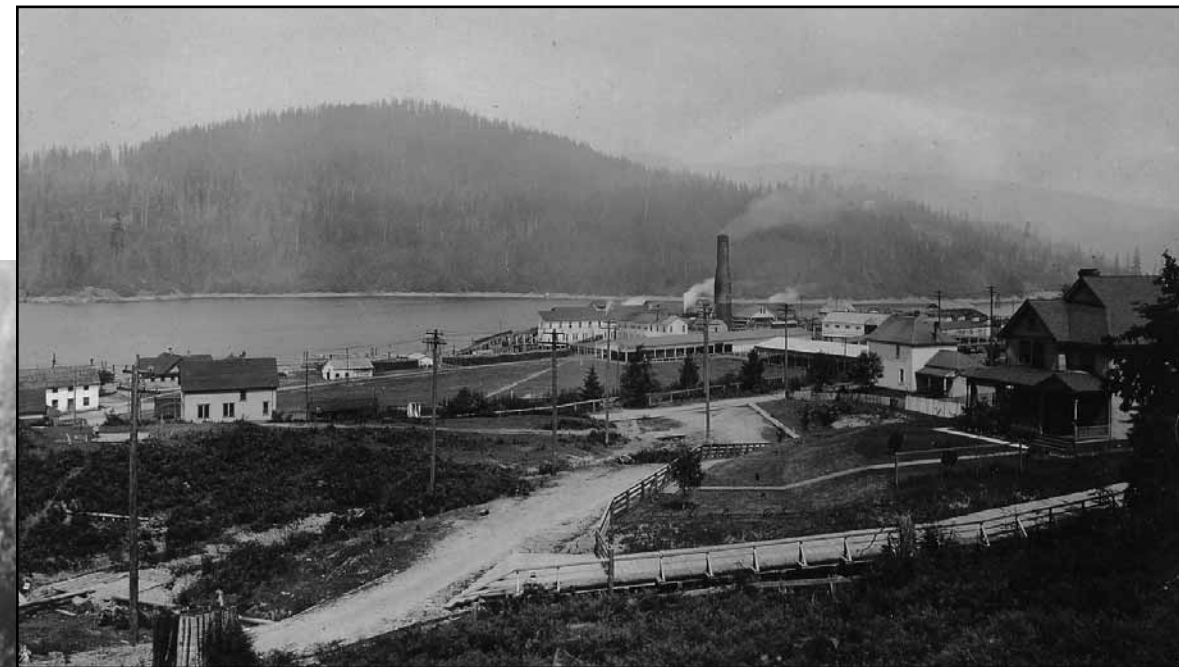
## BARNET

"It will come a surprise to most people to know that the second largest lumber mill in British Columbia, and one of the largest on the Pacific Coast... The Barnet Lumber Company Ltd. is the Mill that holds this enviable position. ...At the booming grounds at Barnet is a large assortment of logs of all sizes, fir, spruce, hemlock, cedar and pine. ...In this up-to-date mill whose output averages, when working full blast, a half a million feet of lumber in an eight-hour day. Then there are the planer mills, storage sheds and the lath mills. The wharfs have six "Ross" lumber carriers that were moving to and fro, carrying the stacked lumber to the boats for shipment to all parts of the world. Sometimes as many as three boats are loading at one time. ... A committee of the employees handles the dance hall and all the community work, such as tennis courts and other recreational activities. The cook-house is another revelation of spotless cleanliness, and the meals they serve for forty cents would make the average restaurant, or mother, turn green with envy. They can seat 150 men easily, and are now feeding 100 men daily, with a choice of soup, two meats, two fishes, two vegetables, pie, pudding, tea, coffee and milk, this served on clean earthenware (not tin plates). The company has their own post-office and general store, as well as dozens of nice homes, so that the married men can live on the property if they like. The company is to be congratulated for running a model mill, under such ideal conditions; the have proved that it is not only workable, but that it pays in every way."

Vancouver - Canada's Pacific Gateway, 1927

left: Barnet Marine Park aerial view, 1930s [BCA]

inset: Barnet Marine Park North Pacific Lumber Co., 1905 [BCA]



*Barnet Lumber Co. Ltd. Barnet, B.C.*

*Copyright  
Western Canada Airways Ltd  
Vancouver, B.C.*





## NORTH PACIFIC LUMBER COMPANY RUINS

*Barnet Marine Park, Barnet Highway*  
1910

Located on the shore of Burrard Inlet, these poured concrete piers of the smokestack burner and the former boiler and plant of the North Pacific Lumber Company are among the only remains of the once-thriving industrial site located on the waterfront on the south shore of Burrard Inlet. The sawmill and the Village of Barnet were initiated by David MacLaren, a wealthy lumberman from Buckingham, Quebec, who had previously established the Fraser Mills in Coquitlam in 1889. McLaren gambled that a sawmill on the main line of the C.P.R. near Vancouver would serve the Canadian domestic market and be a profitable venture. The North Pacific Lumber Company established itself on this peninsula on Burrard Inlet and was fully operational in 1900.

In 1909, the mill was completely burned out by a fire starting in the boiler room. Immediately the plant was rebuilt, modern in every respect and absolutely fireproof, as the entire power plant and boiler room was built of reinforced concrete and steel, of which these ruins are the last remains. The plant closed during the First World War and reopened as the Barnet Lumber Company in 1925 only to close forever in 1931 after a strike during the Great Depression.



## BARNET LUMBER COMPANY HOUSE

*8007 Texaco Drive*  
*Townley & Matheson, Architects*  
1925

This house is one of two surviving houses built as a "Model Home" for the manager of the Barnet Lumber Company, which was the successor to the North Pacific Lumber Company. It was used as a combined home and office. It was constructed with framing lumber and millwork sawn at the mill. Typical of the Craftsman style, the house has a front gabled roof with triangular eave brackets. It has been altered with the addition of asbestos shingles over the original siding, but retains its form, scale and massing.

This house was designed by the firm of Townley & Matheson. The partnership of Fred Laughton Townley (1887-1966) and Robert Michael Matheson began in 1919, and the firm left a rich legacy of sophisticated work, including schools, commercial structures, many fine residences and the landmark Vancouver City Hall.

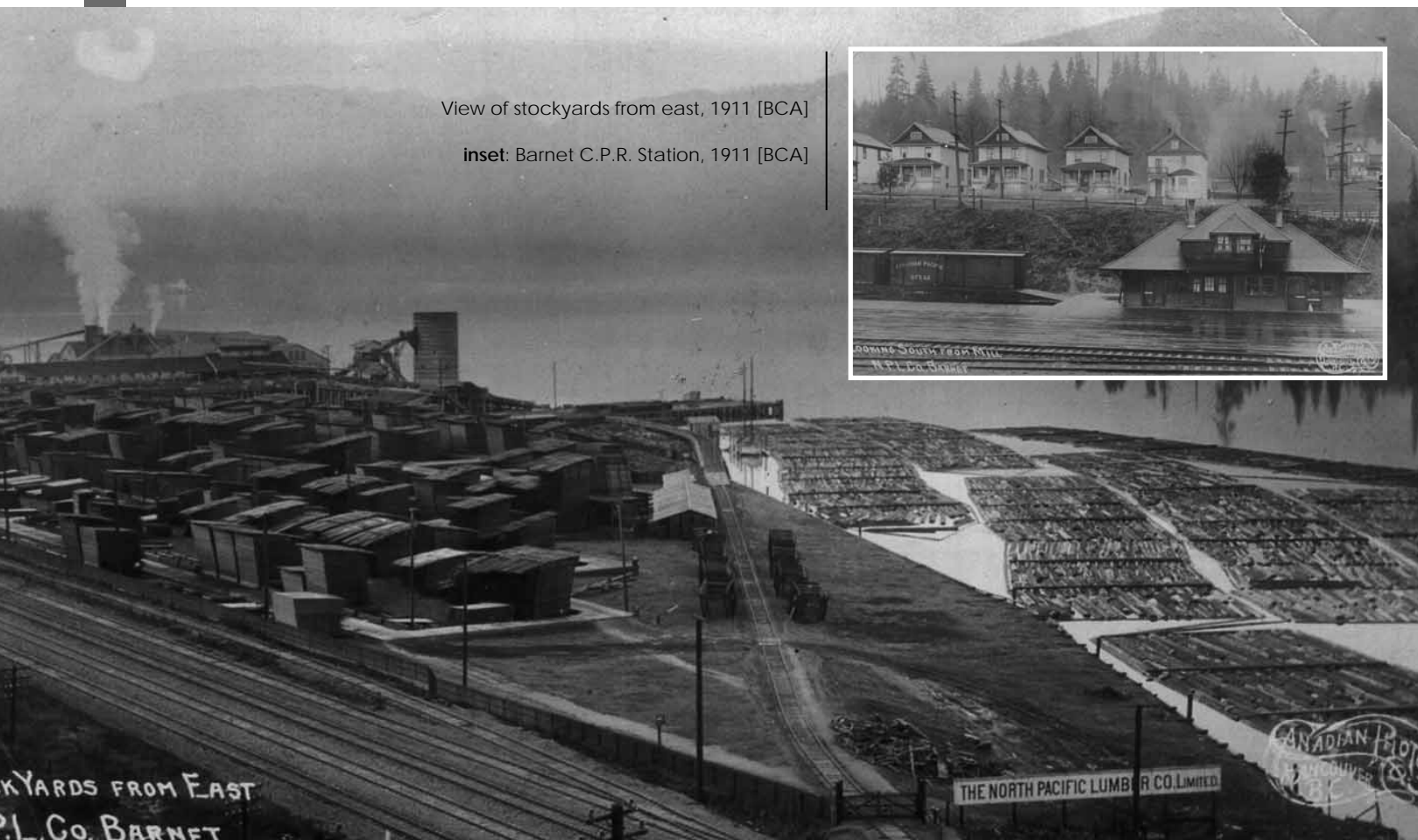
right: Company House, c. 1937 [BCA]

below right: Barnet Lumber Company ad, 1925 [BCA]



View of stockyards from east, 1911 [BCA]

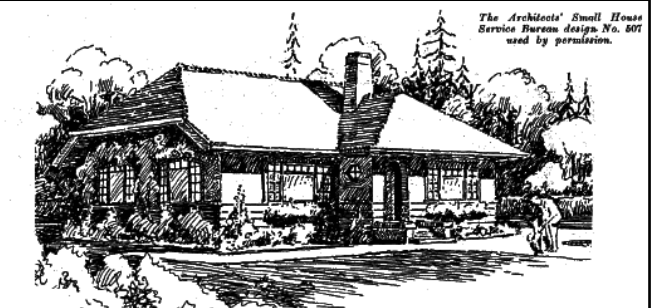
inset: Barnet C.P.R. Station, 1911 [BCA]



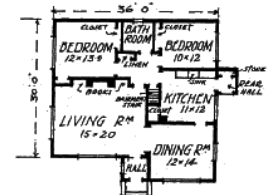
## BARNET LUMBER COMPANY HOUSE

*8039 Texaco Drive*  
*Townley & Matheson, Architects*  
1925

This house is one of two surviving houses built as a "Model Home" for one of the assistant managers of the Barnet Lumber Company; using framing lumber and millwork sawn at the mill. This house was also designed by the firm of Townley & Matheson. The house was raised and renovated in 1997, resulting in alterations such as new dormers and elongated porch piers.



"Where Happiness Reigns Supreme"



Phones:  
Glenburn 884  
Highland 180

**BARNET  
BOOSTS  
BETTER  
BUILT  
BUNGALOWS**

SASH  
DOORS  
SHINGLES  
MOULDINGS

PINE  
FIR  
HEMLOCK  
CEDAR

EVERYTHING IN LUMBER  
Domestic — Foreign — Rail  
Capacity, 500,000 per day All White Employees

**BARNET LUMBER CO. Limited**  
Mills: Barnet, B.C. Retail: 3995 Hastings Street East  
Phones: Highland 180, Glenburn 884

## NORTH BURNABY

### BURQUITLAM

"No part of Burnaby has more consistently laboured to advance its prosperity than Burquitlam. Enterprise and intelligence has hewn homes from the forest and developed land into highly productive gardens and poultry ranches. Burquitlam is the growing suburb to the north of the City of New Westminster. It is reached by the Sapperton carline direct from Edmonds being only a few minutes ride from New Westminster market. It is also served by the B.C.E.R. Burnaby Lake line and adjoins on the best golf links in Greater Vancouver."

Beautiful Burnaby British Columbia, 1921



View of the Brunette River Bridge on North Road looking south, 1911 [BVM HV972.11.21]





**AINTREE**  
**STANLEY & ISABEL PICKEN RESIDENCE**  
 6825 Cariboo Road  
 1929

Stanley Boyd Picken (1890-1950) and Isabel Grace Frederique Picken (1893-1971) purchased this property in 1927 to establish the Aintree Dog Kennels, which was the first in the province to breed Irish Setters. Stanley Picken worked at a variety of other jobs including his position as keeper of the Brunette River Cariboo Dam.

Aintree is an example of the type of private country estate residences built in Burnaby outside of the established suburbs during the 1920s, and is representative of middle-class residential life during this time. Considered a fine example of romantic architecture, the Aintree stands in harmony with its woodland setting. The north wing was added in a compatible style in 1932 using former bridge support beams from the old Cariboo Road Bridge for foundation support. The Picken House retains most of its original exterior elements including its picturesque shingled siding and half-timbering, demonstrating the late influence of an Arts and Crafts sensibility considered compatible with a country lifestyle. An arson fire almost destroyed the residence on May 1, 2003 but it was restored and rebuilt by the GVRD Parks department and won a Heritage Society of B.C. Outstanding Achievement Award in 2005.

below:

View of Cariboo Bridge and Aintree (background), c. 1935 [BCA BHS 204-326]



**GUSTAF & AMANDA ORRE RESIDENCE**  
 9635 Sullivan Street  
 1923

The Orre Residence is one of few surviving farmhouses in the Burquitlam neighbourhood, and a reminder of its agricultural past. Built after the end of the First World War, it demonstrates the late persistence of the Craftsman style. It features a side gabled roof with shed roof dormer, windows with multi-paned upper sash, and a full front verandah with twinned square columns at the entry. On the front, cast concrete blocks, with rusticated surfaces, imitate stone and provide a note of sophistication. The house is believed to have been built in 1923 by Gustaf Ludwig Orre (1873-1940), a poultry farmer, and his wife Amanda (née Rehn, 1885-1955), who had both emigrated from Sweden.



**SEVEN GABLES**  
**ALEXANDER EVANS RESIDENCE**  
 9957 Sullivan Street  
 circa 1900

A civil engineer from England, Alexander Easson Evans, developed a model farm on North Road—named Saint Phillians—and built this as his farmhouse. When his wife, Ethel, died in 1904 at the age of 40, she was buried on the farm. In 1910, for several months the founding services for St. Stephen Anglican parish were held in Evans home, and he donated land for the construction of a church. This included Ethel's grave, which became consecrated ground for a family burial plot. During the First World War, Evans served overseas, and was killed in active service on January 5, 1916 and is buried in Berks Cemetery Belgium. He is also commemorated on his wife's gravestone in St. Stephens.

In 1907, Evens rented the house to the Wiltshire family who renamed it Seven Gables. Architecturally, this landmark house is an unusual example of the vernacular



Queen Anne style. It appears to have been influenced by Ontario gabled cottages that were built throughout Eastern Canada and by many settlers in the Fraser Valley. Some elements have been removed including two of the original seven gables on the front façade, and new windows have been added, but many original features have been retained such as the irregular plan, banked windows and wraparound verandah.



Wiltshire family c. 1905  
 [courtesy Surrey Pioneers]



c. 1915 [St Stephens Church  
History, *The Place & The People*]



**ST. STEPHEN'S ANGLICAN CHURCH**

*9887 Cameron Street  
Wesley A. Peters, Architect  
1913*



The site of St. Stephen's Anglican church is one of the historic landmarks of old Burquitlam. Originally this was part of the Alexander and Ethel Evans farm, Saint Phillians. Initial services for the church were held in the Evans home and later in the Burquitlam school. Alexander Evans donated this site to the Anglican Church in trust with the wish that it would become a future church site and consecrated ground for a family burial plot.

In 1913, the parish raised the funds to build the first church which was designed by architect Wesley A. Peters. Briefly prominent as an architect in Kelowna prior to the outbreak of the First World War, his origins and ultimate fate are obscure. After he moved to Kelowna from Winnipeg, his first large commission was a Presbyterian Church, consecrated in 1909. He also designed two Anglican churches, including the landmark St. Michael's & All Angels Cathedral. Despite his success in the Interior of the province, Peters moved

to New Westminster, and then disappeared from the architectural scene in B.C. by the time of the outbreak of the First World War.

St. Stephen's was consecrated by Bishop de Pencier, assisted by Rev. F.V. Venable of Port Moody on September 28, 1913. The Bishop in his "eloquent service emphasized that this church shall always have the symbol of God on it because it was beautifully designed."





*Burnaby's Heritage: An Inventory of Buildings and Structures* was a collaborative effort between Jim Wolf, City of Burnaby Heritage Planner, and Donald Luxton & Associates Inc. Based on previous neighbourhood surveys conducted from 2005-2007, information on potential sites was gathered, new research and field surveys undertaken, and the final list of sites assembled. This document identifies those sites already protected, those adopted on the Burnaby Community Heritage Register (BCHR), and those sites that are eligible for the BCHR, based on their community heritage value.

We extend our sincerest thanks to Jim Wolf for acting as project liaison, and for his research and writing as part of the team. The consultant team for Donald Luxton & Associates Inc. consisted of: Donald Luxton, Principal; Susan Boissonneault; Clint Robertson; Laura Pasacreta; and Susan Seager. Additional research was undertaken by Dorothy Mindenhall. The art direction and graphic layout was by G. Todd Brisbin of Iota Creative.

We would like to acknowledge the ongoing contributions of the members, past and present, of the City of Burnaby Community Heritage Commission, who have contributed to different aspects of this project.

City of Burnaby Community Heritage Commission, 2009–2010

Chair: Councillor Colleen Jordan  
Vice Chair: Councillor Anne Kang

**Members:**

- Councillor Richard Chang
- Brian Elder
- Ruby Johnson
- Les Lee Lowe
- Coni O'Neill
- Harry Pride
- Zoe Towle
- Cleona Winter

**Staff:**

Jim Wolf, Long Range Planner

Deborah Tuytens, Museum Services Supervisor  
Arilea Sill, City Archivist  
Blanka Zeinabova, Administrative Officer

There are also a number of people who have made important contributions to our understanding of Burnaby's heritage sites. We thank them for their individual contributions to this project:

- Jennifer Nell Barr, Victoria
- Cheryl Cooper, Arthur Erickson Conservancy, Victoria
- Arthur Erickson, Architect, Vancouver
- Maurice Guilbord, Programmer, Burnaby Village Museum,
- Robert Hill, Toronto
- Pixie McGeachie, Burnaby Historical Society
- Carey Pallister, City of Victoria Archives

Municipal Hall (detail)  
[BCA BHS 230-15]

**Apse** - a semicircular projection of a building, usually domed.

**Ashlar** - building stone cut into square or rectangular blocks and may be laid in random or regular courses. Faces of the blocks may vary from roughly hewn to smoothly finished or marked with vertical incisions.

**Baluster** - one of a row of vertical members supporting a handrail or supporting a protective capping on a parapet: such a row comprises a balustrade.

**Bargeboard** (vergeboard) - a plain or decorative board fixed beneath the eaves of a gable to cover the ends of the horizontal purlins.

**Batten** - a narrow strip of wood covering joints, as in board-and-batten siding.

**Battered** - a wall or pier that tapers from its base upwards.

**Bay** - structural subdivision of a building.

**Bay Window** - a projection from the face of a building, usually built from ground level but can be cantilevered or jettied. Can vary in shape - bow (curved), semi-octagonal, boxed etc. It may be one or more storeys.

**Bellcast** - the flared lower edge of a roof or wall surface.

**Belt Course** - see string course.

**Bevel** - a sloping surface, usually on an edge.

**Board-and-Batten** - building siding which consists of wide vertical boards nailed edge to edge, with the joints covered by narrow strips of wood (battens).

**Bracket** - a projecting support from a wall, column or post, may be plain or scroll-cut.

**Cantilever** - a projecting beam or other member supported only at one end.

**Capital** - the decorative (moulded, turned or carved) top of a column.

**Casement** - a window hung to a frame by hinges on one of its vertical sides.

**Chamfer** - a symmetrical bevel, with arrisses cut at 45°

**Cladding** - exterior wall covering.

**Clerestory** - an high-level window wall for light and ventilation.

**Colonnade** - a row of columns.

**Column** - a vertical member either designed to carry the weight of an upper level or used as a decorative element. Consists of a base, shaft and capital.

**Coping** - a protective capping of brick or stone on the top of a wall.

**Corbel** - a projection, usually masonry, built into a wall and projecting from its face.

**Cornice** - a projecting ornamental moulding along the top of a building, wall or arch.

**Course** - a continuous layer of horizontal masonry.

**Cove** - a concave junction between a ceiling and a wall, or an exterior curve.

**Cupola** - a small, domed circular or polygonal rooftop structure; can be used to allow for ventilation and light to the interior of a building.

**Dentil** - a small block, used in rows (resembling a row of teeth).

**Dormer** - a structure, usually containing windows, which projects from a sloping roof, has vertical sides, and a flat, sloping, gabled or other shape of roof.

**Double-Bevelled Siding** (bullnose siding) - wooden exterior wall cladding of boards which have horizontal, rounded edges, at the middle and on the bottom.

**Double-Hung** - a window in which both the upper and lower sash are counterweighted and moveable.

**Drop Finial** - an ornamental feature placed below the apex of a gable.

**Drop Siding** - horizontal exterior siding with a vertical face and a deep groove on the top outer edge which fits into a slot on the rear lower edge of the board above.

**Eave** - the horizontal edge of a roof.

**Façade** - the "face" or elevation of a building.

**Fascia** - a horizontal board which covers the rafter ends at the eaves of a roof.

**Fenestration** - the architectural arrangement of windows in a façade.

**Finial** - an ornamental feature placed on top of a pinnacle.

**Frieze** - a decorative horizontal band.

**Gabled Roof** - a peak formed with a single slope on either side of the ridge.

**Gambrel** - a roof line which breaks the slope on either side of the ridge into two slopes creating a bell-shaped appearance.

**Hewn** - made or shaped with an axe, adze or other cutting tool.

**Hip** - the angle formed by the intersection of two sloping roof surfaces.

**Half-Hipped Gable** (jerkin-headed gable) - a gable with the top ends shortened and sloped backward to the ridge.

**Hipped Roof** - a roof with surfaces sloping in four directions - can be pyramidal, ridged or have a flat deck on top.

**Hood Moulding** - a projection from a wall above a doorway or window to keep rain away from the opening.

**Inglennook** - the space on either side of a fireplace, or within the wide fireplace opening, with a seat.

**Jerkin-Headed Roof** - see half-hipped gable.

**Jetty** - the projection of an upper storey or other member of a structure over the part below.

**Lintel** - a horizontal member laid across the top of a door or window aperture to support the wall above.

**Moulding** - a decorative finishing strip.

**Mullion** - a vertical bar of wood, metal or stone dividing a window into two or more parts.

**Muntin** - an intermediate glazing bar within a window sash.

**Newel** - the principal supporting post for a handrail at the bottom or angles of a staircase.

**Oriel** - a curved or angled window, projecting outward from the wall and supported by brackets.

**Parapet** - a low wall around a roof or platform.

**Pediment** - a low-pitched triangular end or gable above a portico, door or window.

**Pent Roof** - a visor-like roof that protrudes from a wall.

**Pilaster** - a flat column against the face of a wall - usually built in and projecting no more than one-third of its surface breadth.

**Pointing** - the finishing of rough mortar joints in masonry work with fine mortar, shaped with special tools, and sometimes coloured to contrast with the masonry.

**Porte-Cochère** - the roofed area outside an entrance where passengers may enter or leave their vehicles.

**Portico** - a roofed space with at least one side open, usually with columns that support the roof.

**Purlins** - horizontal roof timbers.

**Quoin** - the stone or other dressing of the external edges of a building or boundary wall.

**Rafter** - a sloping roof beam, run from eave to ridge

**Roughcast** - external plastering or stuccoing normally consisting of two coats in which pebbles are added to the second coat of plaster or stucco before it is thrown on.

**Saddlebag Dormer** - a symmetrical pair of low-slung, shed-roofed dormers, one each side of a roof ridge.

**Sash** - the moveable frame of a window that holds the glass.

**Segmental Arch** - an arch in which the curve is a segment of a circle and is less than a semicircle.

**Shakes** - split lengths of wood used as wall or roof cladding.

**Shed Roof** - a roof consisting of a single slope.

**Shingles** - sawn lengths of wood used as wall or roof cladding.

**Sidelight** - narrow windows on either side of an entry door.

**Siding** - exterior wooden cladding.

**Soffit** - the underside of a structural component such as the enclosed underside of an overhanging eave.

**Stringcourse** - the horizontal division of a building marked by a band of wood, brick or stone running across the face of the building; may mark the division between floors or the lower level of the windows.

**Tripartite** - composed of, or divided into, three parts.

**Turret** - a tower at the corner of a building.

**Vernacular** - a utilitarian style of architecture or decoration peculiar to a specific culture or locality.

**Voussoirs** - a wedge-shaped stone used to form an arch or vault

**Waney-Edged** - sawn lumber with irregular, rounded lower edges that were part of the original outside curve of the log.

**Watertable** - a projecting band of wood, metal, stone or brick around a house between foundation and first floor levels, for the purpose of deflecting rain or snow away from the foundation.



**North Burnaby - Barnet**

Barnet Marine Park, Barnet Highway, 140  
8007 Texaco Drive, 141  
8039 Texaco Drive, 141

**North Burnaby – Broadview**

4041 Canada Way, 130  
3880 Henning Street, 130  
3838 Regent Street, 131  
7262 Curtis Street, 134  
490 Sperling Avenue, 135  
1205 Sperling Avenue, 135  
888 University Drive, 136

**North Burnaby – Burquitlam**

6825 Cariboo Road, 144  
9635 Sullivan Street, 145  
9957 Sullivan Street, 145  
9887 Cameron Street, 146, 147, 148

**North Burnaby – Capitol Hill**

350 Holdom Avenue, 126  
361 Howard Avenue, 127  
5450 Parker Street, 127

**North Burnaby – Vancouver Heights**

3765 Albert Street, 102  
270 Boundary Road, 102  
324 Boundary Road, 102  
420 Boundary Road, 103  
510 Boundary Road, 103  
650 Boundary Road, 104  
3746 Cambridge Street, 104  
3774 Cambridge Street, 104  
3890 Cambridge Street, 105  
3896 Cambridge Street, 105  
3738 Dundas Street, 105  
3815 Dundas Street, 105  
4115 Dundas Street, 105  
140 Esmond Avenue, 107  
306 Esmond Avenue, 107  
3757 Eton Street, 108  
3766 Eton Street, 108  
4247 Eton Street, 108  
3851 Frances Street, 109  
50 Gilmore Avenue, 109  
1351 Gilmore Avenue, 110  
4305 Halifax Street, 111  
3722 Hastings Street, 112  
3736 Hastings Street, 112  
4142 Hastings Street, 115  
124 Ingleton Avenue, 115  
271 Ingleton Avenue, 115

20 MacDonald Avenue, 114  
310 MacDonald Avenue, 114  
3755 McGill Street, 114, 115  
3756 McGill Street, 116  
3814 Oxford Street, 116  
3865 Oxford Street, 117  
4111 Oxford Street, 117  
3827 Pandora Street, 117  
4375 Pandora Street, 118  
4304 Parker Street, 119  
3700 Second Avenue, 120  
3883 Triumph Street, 121  
250 Willingdon Avenue, 121  
3724 Yale Street, 122  
3789 Yale Street, 122  
3870 Yale Street, 123  
3894 Yale Street, 123

**South Burnaby – Alta Vista**

7530 Buller Avenue, 28  
7790 Buller Avenue, 29  
5512 Clinton Street, 30  
6270 Clinton Street, 30  
7125 Frederick Avenue, 31  
7015 Gray Avenue, 31  
4361 Hurst Street, 31  
4000 Imperial Street, 32  
4850 Irmin Street, 36  
7207 Jubilee Avenue, 36  
7150 McKay Avenue, 37  
6935 Nelson Avenue, 37  
7175 Royal Oak Avenue, 37  
4156 Rumble Street, 38  
4569 Victory Street, 38  
4737 Victory Street, 39  
7161 Waverly Avenue, 39

**South Burnaby – Burnaby Lake**

7640 Berkley Street, 68  
5558 Buckingham Avenue, 69  
5573 Buckingham Avenue, 69  
6011 Buckingham Avenue, 70, 71, 73  
7616 Burris Avenue, 73  
7484 Burris Street, 70  
7616 Burris Street, 71  
7667 Burris Street, 71  
7668 Burris Street, 72  
4861 Canada Way, 73  
5070 Canada Way, 73  
6079 Canada Way, 73  
5551 Claude Street, 72  
3555 Douglas Road, 74  
5180 Glencairn Drive, 74  
7445 Hazzard Street, 75  
7685 Hazzard Street, 75  
5584 Kincaid Street, 75  
3789 Royal Oak Avenue, 76

7828 Stanley Street, 77  
7864 Stanley Street, 77

**South Burnaby – Burnaby Village Museum**

6501 Deer Lake Avenue, 94-99

**South Burnaby – Central Park**

4382 Beresford, 12  
5170 Boundary Road, 12  
4807 Buxton Street, 13  
4826 Buxton Street, 13  
3883 Imperial Street, 11, 14, 15  
5457 Inman Avenue, 16  
5575 Jersey Avenue, 17  
6884 Jubilee Avenue, 17  
3895 Kingsway, 18  
5152 Kingsway, 20  
6186 Royal Oak Avenue, 22  
5488 Smith Avenue, 23  
5688 Sussex Street, 23  
6050 Sussex Street, 23  
3762 Thurston Street, 24  
5088 Willingdon Avenue, 24  
6088 Wilson Avenue, 25

**South Burnaby – Deer Lake Park Heritage Precinct**

6344 Deer Lake Avenue, 80, 81, 82  
6450 Deer Lake Avenue, 83  
6490 Deer Lake Avenue, 84  
6570 Deer Lake Avenue, 84  
6664 Deer Lake Avenue, 85  
6450 Deer Lake Drive, 86  
6466 Deer Lake Drive, 86  
6543/45 Deer Lake Drive, 87  
6110 Price Street, 88  
6176 Price Street, 88  
5141 Sperling Avenue, 90  
5145 Sperling Avenue, 91  
5155 Sperling Avenue, 91

5165 Sperling Avenue, 92  
5195 Sperling Avenue, 93  
5255 Sperling Avenue, 93  
5655 Sperling Avenue, 93

**South Burnaby – East Burnaby**

8941 Armstrong Avenue, 62  
7997 Eighteenth Avenue, 64  
7836 Eleventh Avenue, 64  
7686 First Street, 62  
8088 Fourteenth Avenue, 65  
7725 Fourth Street, 65  
7502 Second Street, 63  
7510 Sixth Street, 63  
7966 Thirteenth Avenue, 65

**South Burnaby – Edmonds**

6445 Arbroath Street, 50  
6985 Canada Way, 50  
7037 Canada Way, 51  
7183 Edmonds Street, 52  
7408 Edmonds Street, 52  
7349 Eleventh Avenue, 52  
7106 Eighteenth Avenue, 53  
7717 Nineteenth Avenue, 54  
7276 Griffiths Avenue, 54  
6166 Imperial Street, 55  
6650 Southoaks Crescent, 56  
6650 Southoaks Crescent, 57  
6325 Sperling Avenue, 58  
6830 Sperling Avenue, 59  
7135 Walker Avenue, 59

**South Burnaby – Fraser Arm**

8610 Gilley Avenue, 42  
4250 Marine Drive, 43  
5634 Marine Drive, 46

Abbey Mausoleum, 33  
 Aberhart, Premier William, 76  
 Adams, Henry J., 13  
 Allen, James Charles, 80  
 Anderson, Bessie, 83  
 Anderson, James, 75  
 Anderson, Robert Fenwick, 83  
 Anglican Church, The, 75  
 Arnold, Albert F., 32, 76  
 Arnold, Helen, 113  
 Atkey, Harriet Ellen (née Bugg), 114  
 Atkey, James William, 114

Baldwin, Dr. William, 87  
 Baldwin, Ruth, 87  
 Banks, Lieutenant-Governor Charles, 76  
 Barnet Marine Park, 138, 139  
 Barrett, Rosalie (née Moore), 91  
 Barrett-Lennard, Annie, 127  
 Barrs, Frank A.A., 121  
 Bateman, Edwin Wettenhall, 97  
 Bateman, Mary (née Dale), 97  
 B.C. Electric Railway Company, 120  
 Bell, Flora, 96  
 Bell, William, 96  
 Bell, Reverend William, 18  
 Benedictine Monks, 84  
 Berg, Ole, 108  
 Bishop, Mary J., 105  
 Black, Reverend James, 25  
 Bodkin, Mary Margaret (née Horie), 113  
 Bodkin, Terence William, 113  
 Bowbrick, Pastor Arthur James, 37  
 Bowden, C.G., 77  
 Bowman & Cullerne, 36, 55, 98, 109, 110, 118, 126  
 Bowman, Joseph Henry, 18, 36, 56, 90, 98, 109, 110, 126, 127, 130  
 Brissonean, Leonidas, 30  
 Brookes, James, 65  
 Brown, A.E., 59  
 Bruce, Lieutenant-Governor, 107  
 Buck, Frank Ebenezer, 93  
 Burdick, Esther Robina (née Armstrong), 28  
 Burdick, William Leslie, 28  
 Burnaby Civic Employees Union, 97  
 Burnaby Engineering Department, 15  
 Burnaby South High School, 57  
 Burnett, David, 68  
 Burnett, Geoffrey, 68  
 Burnett, Geoffrey Kirby, 51  
 Burnett, Kathleen Wallen, 51  
 Burns, Tommy, 33  
 Butler, F.J., 31  
 Buxton, George Searby, 13  
 Buxton, Mary Isabel (née Natriss), 13

Caldwell & Carson Real Estate Company, 105  
 Caldwell, David, 105  
 Cates, Captain Andrew Jackson, 102

Ceperley, Grace E. Dixon, 7, 80, 81, 82  
 Ceperley, Henry Tracy, 6, 7, 80, 81, 82  
 Chrisp, Alfred John, 64  
 Chrisp, Sarah Hannah (née Hindmarch), 64  
 Clark, John William, 106  
 Clark, Roseanna, 106  
 Clarke, Ellen, 17  
 Clarke, Joseph, 17  
 Coburn, Minerva Jane, 12  
 Coldicutt, Margaret Jane (née Styler), 63  
 Coldicutt, Thomas Davis, 63  
 Comeau, Cezarie Marie (née Fortin), 107  
 Comeau, Francois Xavier "Frank", 107  
 Cullerne, Harold, 36, 98, 109, 110, 126, 127  
 Colonial Finance Company, 105  
 Cummins, Catherine Emma (née Cook), 38  
 Cummins, Roy Franklin, 38  
 Cunliffe, John, 135  
 Cunliffe, Mary Jane, 135  
 Cunningham, Edna Elizabeth, 74  
 Cunningham, Frederick Woodman, 74  
 Cunningham, James, 74  
 Currie, Alice Margaret, 69  
 Curseaden, C.A., 114

Dalton & Eveleigh, 54  
 Dalton, William, 54  
 Dawson, J.R., 104  
 Dawson, Frances Abigail (née Thompson), 104  
 De Pencier, Bishop, 147  
 Dodd, Edna Mary (née Engeseth), 30  
 Dodd, Vincent Esmond, 30  
 Dodson, William, 69  
 Dorrell, Lieutenant-Colonel G.H., 32  
 Duke of Connaught, 3  
 Duncan McNab & Associates, 137  
 Dunn, Alice, 36  
 Dunn, Richard, 36

E. Evans & Son, 97  
 Eagles, Dr. Blythe Alfred, 93  
 Eagles, Dr. Violet Evelyn (née Dunbar), 93  
 Edgar, Ann 'Bebe', 86  
 Edgar, Maude Magnolia (née Holden), 86  
 Edgar, Robert McBeth, 86  
 Emery, Robert Frederick, 21  
 England, Arthur, 121  
 English, Mary, 54  
 Erickson, Arthur, 87, 136, 137  
 Erickson/Massey Architects, 87, 136, 137  
 Evans, Alexander Easson, 145, 146  
 Evans, Enoch Evans, 97  
 Evans, Ethel, 145, 146  
 Evans, George Norris, 97  
 Eveleigh, Sydney, 54  
 Eyres, Captain William J., 73

Farish, Dr. James Collins, 104  
 Ferguson, Arthur, 7, 80

## INDEX BY

## OWNER, BUILDER &amp; CONTRACTOR

Floden, Carrie, 64  
 Floden, Eric Birger, 64  
 Fox, Cecil Croker, 113, 123  
 Fripp, Robert Mackay, 77, 81, 82

G.F. & J. Galt Limited, 102  
 Gartlan, Annie Claudia (née Wood), 117  
 Gartlan, Joseph Paul, 117  
 Gibson, George Selkirk, 6, 80  
 Gilmour, Hugh, 109  
 Gordon, Charles, 68  
 Gray, George, 52  
 Gray, Mary, 52  
 Graybill, David, 108  
 Greenwood, Albert, 38  
 Greenwood, Emma, 38  
 Gronning, Isak Hartvig Peterson "Harry", 108  
 Gronning, Lilly Geneva (née Hatton), 108  
 Guardhouse, Lonsdale L., 50

Haddon, George S., 69  
 Haddon, Jessie (née Reade), 69  
 Harrison, Robert F., 137  
 Hart, Alice Chapman, 85  
 Hart, Frederick John, 70, 85  
 Hau, Anna (née Sorenson), 73  
 Hau, Hans Jorgensen, 73, 92  
 Herd, James, 101, 103  
 Herd, Mary Jane Barrie (née Fenton), 103  
 Hermon, Ernest Bolton, 123  
 Hermon, Katherine, 123  
 Hill, Annie Sara (née Kenrick), 84, 90  
 Hill, Bernard, 92  
 Hill, Louis Claude, 69, 84, 90  
 Home of the Friendless, 45  
 Houston, John, 72  
 Hubbert, Wallace H., 32, 33, 34

Irvine, Thomas, 96

Johnson, Andrew M., 20  
 Johnson, Herman, 108  
 Johnson, Margaret, 20  
 Johnson, Marie E., 29  
 J.P. Matheson & Son, 59

Karman, Rachael, 65  
 Karman, William, 65  
 Kelly, Allan C., 103  
 Kelly, Joseph Wellington, 103  
 Kelly, Margaret Ann (née Allan), 103  
 King, James, 31  
 King, Jane, 31  
 Kirk, Irene (née Evans), 39  
 Kirk, Thomas Henry, 39  
 Kirkham, William, 12  
 Kiss, Zoltan S., 137  
 Klondike Kate, 33

Ledingham, G., 39  
 Lehman, Reeve, 113  
 Leibly & Blumer Real Estate Company, 62, 130  
 LePage, Pierre, 31  
 Lett, Chief Justice William, 84  
 Lindsay, Jeffrey, 137  
 Lochdale Social Club, 135  
 Long, Arthur, 77  
 Lort, Ross, 18, 74  
 Love, Jesse, 98  
 Love, Martha, 98  
 Lubbock Family, 99  
 Lyon, Robert, 14, 120

Macey, Frank William, 83, 84, 85  
 Mackie, Christina, 50  
 Mackie, John, 50  
 MacLean, Jessie, 117  
 MacLean, John R., 117  
 MacLeod, Alfred W., 86  
 MacLeod, Ruth, 86  
 Maclure & Fox, 114, 123  
 Maclure & Lort, 74  
 Maclure, Samuel, 74, 80, 114, 123  
 MacDonald, Angus, 116  
 MacDonald, Angus John (née Cummins), 106  
 Macdonald, Mabel Jessie, 106  
 Macdonald, Margaret, 116  
 MacLaren, David, 140  
 Mahoney, Edwin C., 90  
 Massey, Geoffrey, 87, 136, 137



Mathers, Mary Elizabeth Jane (née Whelan), 84  
 Mathers, William John, 84  
 Matheson, John Phillip, 59  
 Matheson, Robert Michael, 59, 141  
 Mawhinney, Annie Josephine (née Sutcliff), 70, 71  
 Mawhinney, Elizabeth (née Rutledge), 71  
 Mawhinney, Isaiah, 70, 71  
 Mawhinney, William Alexander, 70, 71, 73  
 McCallum, Hugh Senior, 130  
 McCallum, Mary (née Baxter), 130  
 McCarter & Nairne, 63, 702, 76  
 McCarter John Y., 63, 72  
 McFeely, Edward J., 122  
 McGregor, Douglas, 41  
 McGregor, Duncan Campbell, 43  
 McGregor, Margaret Jane, 41  
 McKenzie, Bessie Archibald, 122  
 McLennan, Mary B., 122  
 McLennan, Robert, 122  
 McNeil, Mary, 114  
 Michie, Agnes, 123  
 Michie, Elizabeth D., 123  
 Mobilio, Domenic, 33  
 Moore, Ethel Hutchings, 91  
 Moore, Marcia, 92  
 Moore, Montague, 92  
 Moore, Robert, 96  
 Mowat, Amelia Mary (née Hoy), 12  
 Mowat, Daniel, 12  
 Morrison, Beatrice Amanda (née Smith), 105  
 Morrison, Ella Jean, 104  
 Morrison, Harold D., 105  
 Morrison, Harrison Donald, 105  
 Mortimer-Lamb, Harold, 74  
 Mortimer-Lamb, Katherine Mary Lindsay, 74  
 Munson, Samuel Fred, 134  
 Murphy, Elizabeth Ann (née Delby), 42  
 Murphy, Joshua Robert, 42  
 Muttitt and Bell, 59

Nairne, George, 63, 71  
 Naud, Onzieme George, 39  
 Neville, Ada (née Cook), 37  
 Neville, Richard, 17, 37  
 Newhoven, Casper, 23

Newhoven, Catherina, 23  
 Newhoven, Cornelius, 23  
 Newhoven, Martin, 23  
 Newstrom, Alma Mary, 117  
 Newstrom, Peter John, 117  
 Newton, Catherine (née McKechnie), 122  
 Newton, James, 122  
 North Burnaby Legion Post #148, 121  
 Nuttall, George, 116  
 Nuttall, Rose Ann (née Clagg), 116

O'Rourke, Mickey, 76  
 Olund, Nels, 64  
 Orre, Amanda (née Rehn), 145  
 Orre, Gustaf Ludwig, 145

Patterson, Cope & Thomson, 109  
 Patterson, Dugald Campbell, 53  
 Patterson, Frances Mabel, 53  
 Perry, A.S., 72  
 Peter, Charles J., 114, 115  
 Peters, Mr., 101  
 Peters, Wesley A., 147  
 Physick, Lewis Baker, 103  
 Physick, Millicent (née Edwards), 103  
 Pickard, John, 46  
 Picken, Isabel Grace Frederique, 144  
 Picken, Stanley Boyd, 144  
 Pletcher, Grace (née Smith), 22  
 Pletcher, Henry, 22  
 Poirier, Isaiah, 72  
 Prior, E.G., 122

R.W. Coventry Dick & Son, 51  
 Ramsay, Elsa Kirby (née Burnett), 77  
 Ramsay, Henry, 77  
 Reid, J.S., 109  
 Reid, Lieutenant James Donald McRae, 18  
 Reid, John, 14  
 Reid, Mina, 109  
 Reifel Family Mausoleum, 33  
 Revely, Annie Gower, 104  
 Rhone & Iredale, 137  
 Robertson, Robert, 31  
 Romanov, Grand Duke Alexei, 33

Royal City Glass Company, 21

Salt, George, 98  
 Sanderson, Ellen Jane Garvin, 16  
 Sanderson, Thomas, 16  
 Schou, Nicolai, 130  
 Scott, Mr., 121  
 Seaforth Chapter of the Imperial Order of Daughters of  
 the Empire, 98  
 Selkirk, Mary, 65  
 Sharp & Thompson, 32, 35  
 Sharp, George, 35  
 Shaw, Charles R., 65  
 Shaw, Mary D., 65  
 Shearer, John D., 69  
 Shearer, Katherine, 69  
 Shrum, Gordon, 136  
 Simmonds, H.H., 107  
 Simpson, Neil, 24  
 Simpson, Sarah Margaret (née McLeod), 24  
 Sincock, Jane, 52  
 Sincock, Thomas, 52  
 Skinner, Johnson Alfred, 46  
 Skinner, Mary Emma (née Bailey), 46  
 Smith, Agnes, 22  
 Smith, James, 22  
 Smith, Maxwell, 11  
 Standish, Hattie, 52  
 Standish, John Albert, 52  
 Stefanini, Rizieri, 15  
 Stowe, George Norman, 70  
 Stowe, Lillian (née Ross), 70  
 Sutcliffe, Arthur, 104  
 Sutcliffe, Mary Seymour, 104

Thompson, Charles, 35  
 Thurston, John Albert, 24  
 Thurston, Sarah Sedona, 24  
 Timms, 46  
 Toebaert, Alphonse J., 99  
 Townley & Matheson, 88, 103, 141  
 Townley, Frances M., 88  
 Townley, Fred Laughton, 59, 88, 141  
 Townley, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Owen, 88

Train, Charles William, 76  
 Tuckey, Clifford, 96  
 Turner, Gertrude Helena (née Whealhouse), 72  
 Turner, Lucy Lillian, 102  
 Turner, Robert Ketchson, 102  
 Turner, Wrathman Sheridan, 72  
 Twizell & Twizell, 23, 119  
 Twizell, George, 119  
 Twizell, Robert Percival Sterling, 6, 79, 80, 84, 119

Venable, Reverend F.V., 147  
 Verner, Edwin Hamilton George, 75  
 Vickers, George S., 62  
 Vorce, C.B., 99

Walker, Olive, 93  
 Walker, Walter James, 54  
 Walker, William J., 93  
 Wall, Arthur, 112  
 Wallace, Jimmy, 113  
 Walsh, Frank Wallace, 102  
 Walsh, Rena, 102  
 Ward-Leverington Ltd., 63  
 Westminster Ironworks Company, 14  
 Whittaker, Henry, 45  
 Whitechurch, Maurice, 96  
 Whitechurch, Mildred, 96  
 Whitsell Construction Company, 119  
 Wickenden, C.O., 15  
 Williamson, William, 97  
 Wilson, Annie, 25  
 Wilson, William, 25  
 Wiltshire, 145  
 Winch, Ernest, 17  
 Wintemute, Jane, 68  
 Wintemute, Joseph S., 68  
 Woodward, Charles, 111  
 Woodward, Harriet, 90, 91, 92  
 Woodward, Maud, 90, 91, 92, 93  
 Woodward Mausoleum, 111  
 Wright & Tucker, 54  
 Wysong, Jacob, 58  
 Wysong, Margaret, 58