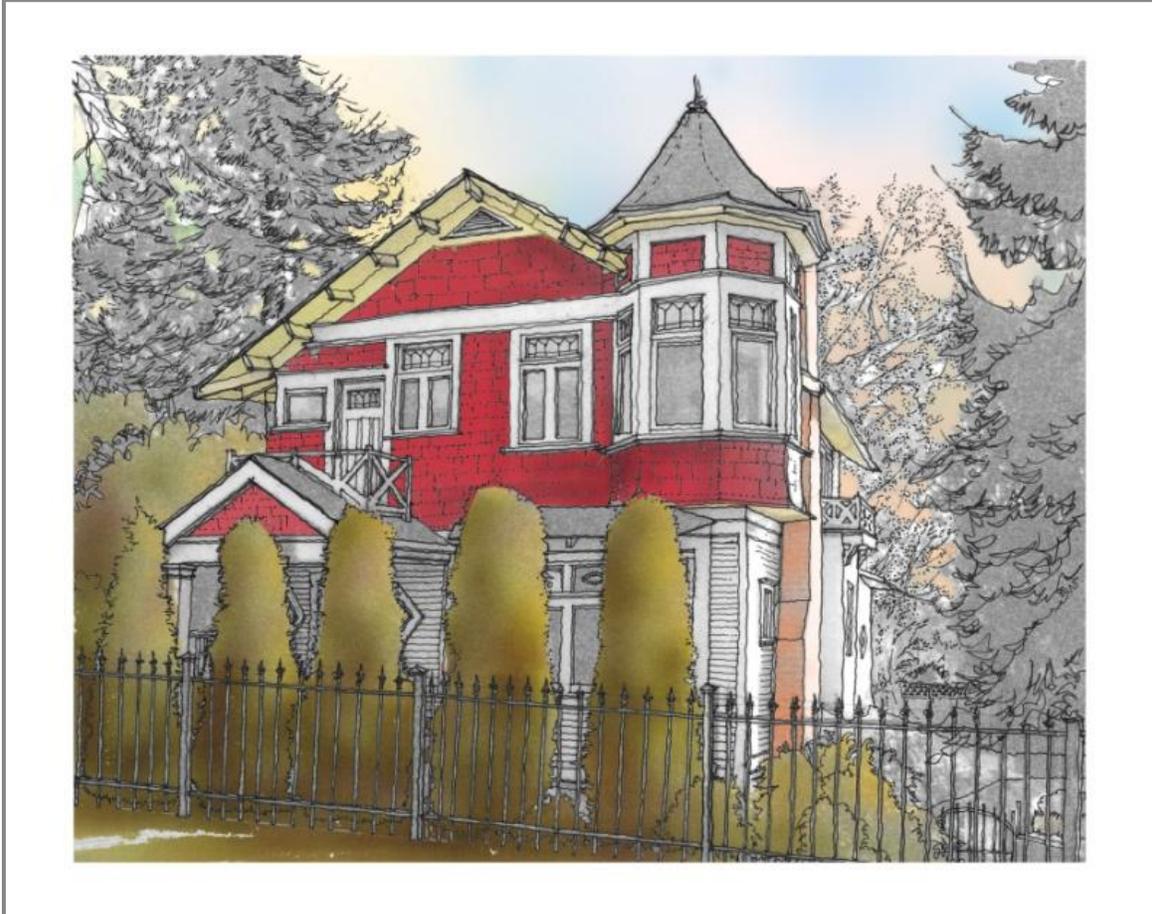


# DISTRICT OF NORTH VANCOUVER COMMUNITY HERITAGE REGISTER



## July 2012

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# HERITAGE REGISTER SITES

**BULL 1925 RESIDENCE**  
**732 8th STREET EAST**  
**1925**



This stucco-clad bungalow is an excellent example of the style of bungalow built in the period between the two World Wars. Charming in its simplicity, it conveys a traditional image of domesticity through the use of Period Revival details, multi-paned windows and a picturesque roofline. It was built in 1925 for Ontario-born John Bull (1850-1934), who was the manager of Lonsdale Coal & Supply.

**FRANKLIN RESIDENCE**  
**780 8th STREET EAST**  
**1912**



Parallel front gables with crossed vergeboards are just one of the unique features used in this superb example of the Craftsman Style. It is also distinguished by a full front verandah, paired classical columns, notched vergeboards, elaborate diamond-point eave brackets, dentil courses and decorative openwork railings. The first owner of this house was H.J. Franklin, a financier; the first known residents were the Marshall family. It is one of a number of elaborate houses built in this area, just to the east of the Grand Boulevard development.

**GARLING RESIDENCE**  
**732 9th STREET EAST**  
**Circa 1911**



A beautifully detailed bungalow which forms a consistent grouping with the adjacent Craftsman house, 740 9th Street East. The house features bracketed porch columns, triangular eave brackets, and two prominent clinker brick chimneys. The first owners were the Garling family; Frederic Hubert Garling, the first owner, was an Australian-born accountant. In 1906, he had married Julia Gertrude Sowden.

**TAPPAN RESIDENCE**  
**740 9th STREET EAST**  
**Circa 1911**



Also located just to the east of Grand Boulevard, this exceptional bungalow features the lavish use of random ashlar stonework, and a prominent front porch. This is a free adaptation of the Craftsman Style, with battered porch walls, a heavy timber porch gable screen, and prominent eave brackets. Consistent use is made of multi-paned wood sash casement windows. The house is remarkable for such elaborate detailing on what is essentially a modest house. The beautifully crafted stonework was laid by local mason Jack Swanson. Frederick Tappan (1876-1947), the first owner, was an electrical engineer with the B.C. Electric Railway Company. Tappan, who was married to Francis Maria Sowden, lived in the house until his death.

**POLONIS RESIDENCE  
1029 23rd STREET WEST  
1914**



A very good example of the Foursquare style, this house features symmetrical massing and a hipped roof, with a full front verandah and a hipped dormer. Hugh Polonis, the first owner, was a Scottish-born carpenter and shipwright, and lived here until his death in 1934.

**ALLAN RESIDENCE  
1491 29th STREET EAST  
Circa 1905**



One of the earliest surviving houses in the area, it was built by T.A. Allan after he pre-empted District Lot 2022. It has been altered over the years, and a coat of stucco has been applied over the original surfaces. The landscaping, which is mostly original, contains large mature rhododendrons, azaleas, a Hawthorne, and a large specimen Sitka Spruce  
**(Archival Photo: T.A. Allan's house, 1458 29th Street East (originally 1485 Ross Road) to the extreme right: Lynn peak in the background - NVMA #26)**

**SKY BUNGALOW**  
**3355 AINTREE DRIVE**  
**Fred Thornton Hollingsworth, Architect, 1950**



This dramatic structure is one of the icons of the development of Modernism on the West Coast. In 1950, developer Eric Allan and Architect Fred Hollingsworth approached the manager of the Hudson's Bay in Vancouver with an idea for promoting Allan's Capilano Highlands subdivision. They proposed that they would build a version of Hollingsworth's generic post-and-beam house - the "*Neoteric*" - on the Bay's Seymour Street parking lot. This would not only promote this new style of housing, but also modern furnishings and appliances, and the new postwar suburban lifestyle. The pitch was accepted, and the '*Sky Bungalow*' was built and opened to the public.

The design was similar to Hollingsworth's standard residential floor plans, but was lifted into the air on a concrete block pier, and cantilevered on steel beams, in order to minimize the amount of parking spaces affected - in the end the house's footprint only took six parking spots. Rather than the usual ground-hugging appearance of these houses, this gave the '*Sky Bungalow*' a dynamic, soaring profile that excited both thousands of visitors who toured it and the journalists of the time. It was considered startlingly contemporary, and was the first time that many people saw what soon became common features of the new West Coast houses.

*"Perhaps most remarkable about the Sky Bungalow is its warmth. We've rarely seen anything that deserves more the word "modern." Yet most of us want coziness in our homes, and contemporary design, however breathtaking, must give it to us if we are to part easily from our Cape Cods and Colonials. The Sky Bungalow does!"*

*"Maybe it was the natural fir plywood and warm cedar walls, or perhaps the red brick fireplace wall. At any rate, we felt it would be a pleasant place in which to live. Canadians understand the warm glow of natural wood, the reddish-brown of brick, the alive spring colorings of green and yellow, and like to live with them."*

*"The decorating staff of the local department store which supplied the furnishings were stimulated by Hollingsworth's sensitive feeling for color and texture. The cocoa brown chesterfield and heavy-textured citron yellow drapes in the living room blend perfectly with the cedar shelves and fir plywood. Little Chinese Kwan Yins beside the fireplace and pieces of Indian brass on the limed oak coffee table add accent spots of interest."*

*"This sense of unity in color and texture is carried throughout all the rooms, and is achieved with a variety of shades of green, yellows and browns. Chocolate-brown corduroy bedspreads in the master bedroom with golden-yellow drapes figured with chocolate brown leaves, for example. Add to this blond oak furniture, oak floorings and heavily textured rugs and you will know some of the color-texture harmony which prevails in the modest two-bedroom "**Sky Bungalow.**""*

***Canadian Homes & Gardens, June 1950, pages 22-24.***

After the exhibition ended, the house was purchased by Len A. Nikoloric, and moved to a permanent site in the Capilano Highlands. It was placed on a new base, designed by Hollingsworth, rooting the building to the ground in a manner more typical of his other buildings, and survives today in surprisingly original condition. Much of the interior is also intact.

**CAMERON RESIDENCE  
3092 ALLAN ROAD  
1918**



This is an early surviving home in the Lynn Valley area, and is notable for its full front verandah, a high front gable roof, and simple wooden detailing. The first owner, Alexander Ernest Machin (1878-1949), was a sign contractor, and did not live in the house; it was first occupied by the Cameron family.

**BOOTH RESIDENCE  
1050 BELVEDERE DRIVE  
Robert Booth, Architect, 1950-1951**



Robert Booth was a young architect just starting his career when he designed this house for himself and his family. Booth joined Gardiner Thornton Architects in September, 1947 and worked there for thirty-seven years. Previously he had worked for W.G. Swan, chief engineer on the West Coast for the armed forces. Construction of this beautifully-sited modern house started in December 1950 and was completed the following June. The cost was \$12,000 and Nelson Construction was the contractor.

**CHALLIER RESIDENCE**  
**"NEOTERIC" HOUSE**  
3405 Bluebonnet Road  
Fred Thornton Hollingsworth, Architect, 1950-1951



This was one of a number of speculative house types designed by Hollingsworth for developer J. Eric Allan, a generic post-and-beam design known as a "**Neoteric**." Each of these houses followed the same basic floor plan, then was adjusted for its individual lot. The interior was arranged around a central raised pavilion, ringed with horizontal clerestory windows. A central masonry chimney, in this case dark brown brick, anchored the living room area. The living and dining rooms and the kitchen were connected through a dogleg open plan; adjacent to the kitchen a small family room had wide wooden sash doors that opened onto an outdoor patio. A windowless brick infill side wall adjacent to the lot line (in this case to the north) provides privacy. Throughout the interior the structural wooden beams and posts, and the wooden plank ceilings, were exposed and varnished. The hallways were kept to a minimum width, and the bathrooms were located internally rather than against outside walls - a new idea just then being accepted by the Canada Mortgage & Housing Corporation. Heating was provided by warm air forced through a plenum space built under the house - there was no basement or crawlspace. Although many of these ideas are commonplace now, at the time they were quite radical, and signalled a break with traditional patterns of domestic layout.

This "**Neoteric**" was built for H. Challier at a cost of \$12,500, and has been well preserved. A subsequent owner renovated the kitchen, changing its orientation and combining it with the family room; the openness of the layout was preserved, and the interior woodwork and brickwork has never been painted in this house. The interiors of many similar houses were painted white to 'lighten them up' - this house, however, retains the dark, warm appearance of its natural materials.

**SUMPTON RESIDENCE**  
**107 BRAEMAR ROAD EAST**  
**Ron Thom, Designer, 1958**



Prominently located at the southwest corner of Lonsdale Avenue and Braemar Road, the low-slung bulk of this house steps down a sloping site, with the carport and entry at the top of the hill. Ribbon windows and white planar walls give this house more the appearance of the International Style, rather than the typical West Coast style of the time. The corner windows have been butt glazed, further lightening their visual impact, making the edges of the building dissolve.

Ron Thom was the designer of this modernist house, built for the Sumptons at a cost of \$13,000 by contractor H. Sellesback. Murray Sumpton was an engineer with Wismer & Rawlings Electric.

**ROSS RESIDENCE**  
**258 BRAEMAR ROAD EAST**  
**1925**



This modest house was built for Miss Irene Sherlock Ross in 1925. In 1927, she married Lewis Campbell Vullianny, a school teacher. This picturesque cottage appearance evokes a peaceful country lifestyle, a popular domestic image in the years following the turbulence of the First World War. The oldest surviving house in the area, it has been added to several times.

**"TOR Y MAR"**  
**281 BRAEMAR ROAD WEST**  
**1920, additions 1949**



This Craftsman cottage was built in 1920 by William Woods, a First World War veteran who emigrated from England after the war. At the time the house was built, the surrounding area was completely rural, and the property comprised approximately one acre and featured a riding academy and a grazing pasture for cows. In the late 1940s, Barbara Mather, and her mother, Otta, purchased the property, and enlarged the house. Barbara Mather was the first female landscape architect in British Columbia. She christened the property "Tor Y Mar," Gaelic for "Meadow in the Mountain," and proceeded to develop a showpiece garden that was featured in magazines of the day. Otta Mather died in 1970, the property was sold, and divided into four lots. The present owners bought the remnant lot in 1988, and in consultation with Mather started to restore the garden. The houses, again enlarged, retains many original features, including interior elements such as the period kitchen, wooden panelling and a granite fireplace and beamed ceiling in the living room. The garden has now reached a stage of full maturity, and is a beautiful example of a period setting.

**MacEACHERAN RESIDENCE**  
**3650 CAPILANO ROAD**  
**1934**



An unusual example of a rustic log residence, with cross-leaded glass and an inset central entry. The living room still contains its original river rock fireplace with an intricately carved log mantelpiece. The house was built by Archibald Dunerik "Mac" MacEachern, a WWI veteran who in 1934 became the lessee of the Capilano Suspension Bridge. The building is currently used as a restaurant.

**THE TEAHOUSE**  
**3735 CAPILANO ROAD**  
**Edward Mahon, Designer, 1911**



Situated on a steep cliff immediately adjacent to the Capilano Suspension Bridge, this unique log structure was originally built as a teahouse when the property was owned by Edward Mahon. It was constructed of specially cut 3" by 8" timbers nailed on top of each other, the edges of which had been rounded in a sawmill. This unusual form of construction was made possible by the low cost of lumber at the time. The first suspension bridge across the Capilano River was built here in approximately 1889. This teahouse structure was built by William T. Farrall, who in 1903 had also built the first wire rope bridge on this site.

**THE THUNDERBIRD ROOM**  
**3735 CAPILANO ROAD**  
**C.B.K. Van Norman, Architect, 1953**



The Thunderbird Room was built for Capilano Scenic Attractions Ltd. as a banquet room addition to the Teahouse. It was designed in a post-and-beam idiom by prominent architect Charles Burwell Kerrens Van Norman (1906-1975), one of the key local proponents of the modern styles of architecture. Opened in November 1953 with Margaret Watson as its first hostess, this was a very popular location for weddings and banquets. It is now used as a gift shop.

**RUSSELL RESIDENCE**  
**3910 CAPILANO ROAD**  
**1922**



This well detailed and beautifully maintained Craftsman bungalow features an unusual projecting second storey bay, and mature plantings that include a Chestnut tree and two large Douglas Firs. The original grounds included five acres; Robert Russell, an Australian, died in 1923, and his wife, Helen, managed this property as a small farm.

**NORMAN RESIDENCE**  
**4217 CAPILANO ROAD**  
**Ron Thom, Architect, 1956-57**



This handsome modernist residence was designed by renowned architect Ron Thom for Horace and Mary Norman. It employed simple forms of construction, with a slab on grade foundation, flat roof and flat projecting eaves. Designed on a 4 foot by 8 foot module, it is clad with sheets of plywood. The house has been maintained in original condition and the landscaping provides a beautiful and appropriate setting.

**EATON RESIDENCE**  
**116 CARISBROOKE ROAD EAST**  
**1911**



This tall Edwardian house with a recessed balcony at the second storey was originally built for the Eaton family; Leslie Seymour Eaton (1865-1945) was a director of the North Vancouver Coal and Supply Company, and later worked as a florist. From the early 1920s until her death, Jack Loutet's mother, Catherine, known as Kate, lived in this house.

**LOUTET RESIDENCE**  
**177 CARISBROOKE ROAD EAST**  
**1911**



This handsome Shingle Style residence features a second floor oriel window and exposed purlin ends. Simple in its detailing, textural interest is added through the overall use of cedar shingle cladding. The use of multi-paned casement windows, open eaves and exposed purlins show the influence of the British Arts and Crafts movement. This was the home of the Loutet family for many years. Jack Loutet was highly active in community affairs. Born in Couper Angus, Scotland in 1885, he immigrated to Canada in 1905. Professionally he was involved in real estate, but also served as Reeve of the District of North Vancouver in 1923, Mayor of the City of North Vancouver from 1945 to 1947, and was also an M.L.A. in the 1920s. He had also served as first Post Master for the District, from 1912 to 1913. Loutet lived in this house until his death at the age of eighty in 1966.

**AMES RESIDENCE  
190 CARISBROOKE ROAD EAST  
Blackadder & MacKay, Architects, 1925**



The Tudor Revival Style of this house is highlighted with the use of stucco and wood half-timbering, cross-lead casements and a tall stone chimney. This imposing home was built for Cyril Ames, manager of Ames Brothers, Manufacturers Agents and distributors of ceramic tiles. Ames (1885-1966) was born in Lancashire and emigrated to Canada in 1908. He started his business in 1910, and worked until his retirement in 1960, after which he moved to Qualicum Beach. From 1912 until 1927, Henry Blackadder was in partnership with British architect Alexander Sinclair Wemyss MacKay. Blackadder & MacKay furnished North Vancouver with a large number of residences in the Craftsman Bungalow and British Arts and Crafts styles. A number of their houses in North Vancouver featured unusually narrow staircases, a design idiosyncrasy attributed to Blackadder's belief that wide staircases were for those "too weighty in... body and head."

**CHESTERFIELD SCHOOL  
3371 CHESTERFIELD AVENUE  
Designated Municipal Site  
Heritage Revitalization Agreement**



**Blackadder & Jameson, Architects, 1912-1913**

The Chesterfield House School for day and boarding boys had originally been opened by Albert Henry Scriven in 1908 at the corner of 14th Street and Lonsdale Avenue; five years later it was moved to this location. This large shingle-clad structure once boasted extensive grounds, complete with a gymnasium and swimming pool. The remaining landscaping includes stands of mature hollies, laburnums, cedars, Black Walnut trees, a cherry tree, a rose garden, and a large rhododendron in the front yard. It has now been successfully converted into an apartment building, and retains most of its original character. Despite its institutional origins, its image is compatible with a residential use. Henry Blackadder (1882-1968) was born in Dundee, Scotland on September 11, 1882. His architectural career began at his birthplace. Upon completion of his four-year apprenticeship, he accepted work as an assistant to one of the most prominent firms in London, George & Yeates. In 1911, Blackadder moved to British Columbia and secured his first independent commission, for a residence in Vancouver. Blackadder jointly designed this project with Reyburn Jameson, who was only active in North Vancouver for two years and left soon after this project was initiated.

**CRAIGHEAD RESIDENCE**  
**3097 CONNAUGHT AVENUE**  
**Sharp & Thompson, Berwick, Pratt, Architects, 1949; Addition in 1950**



This unusual post-and-beam structure was originally addressed as 697 East Kings Road. Designed for Mr. and Mrs. A.S. Craighead, it takes full advantage of a sloping site, sitting at an angled orientation. As with many of Sharp & Thompson, Berwick, Pratt's best designs, the structural system is honestly expressed on the exterior of the building. A simple and rational system of framing has been adopted, employing a regular module that accommodates windows, doors, and panels of siding. Cantilevered roof beams overhang the cantilevered deck, joined by vertical stringers that form a structural cage. Nelson & Minions were the original contractors, and the cost of construction was \$7,200. An addition was built the following year at a cost of \$1,800.

**BROOKS RESIDENCE**  
**"NEOTERIC" HOUSE**  
**2725 CRESCENTVIEW DRIVE**  
**Fred Thornton Hollingsworth, Architect, 1950**



This is one of Hollingsworth's standard house designs, built for Edwin W. Brooks. The interior is arranged around a central raised pavilion, with a central brick chimney, and a brick side wall to the east side facing the property line. The raised pavilion is ringed with horizontal clerestory windows. The extra-wide front door has inset glass panels beside. The cost of construction was \$9,500; Gil Bradner was the contractor. In 1958 the existing carport was enclosed and a new carport added.

**HOMEACRE**  
**1401 DEMPSEY ROAD**  
**1913; Additions in 1916, 1918, 1921 and 1926**



This attractive home, in its wonderfully mature landscaped setting, has been owned since 1916 by the Summerfield family. When they acquired the property, they transformed the existing small cottage into a grand estate home. James Thomas Summerfield was involved in insurance and real estate and was active on District Council and other community organizations. As documented in her book "Garden Dreams Realized," Beatrice Summerfield spent over ten years her to complete the surrounding garden. James died in 1955 at the age of seventy-nine; Beatrice lived here until her death in 1970, and the property passed into their son's hands.

**ROBERTS RESIDENCE**  
**1405 DORAN ROAD**  
**Circa 1911; Additions 1927**



Contractor John Evelyn Roberts built the original part of this home circa 1911. It is a well preserved example of the Arts and Crafts style. Roberts was born in India in 1880, and moved to North Vancouver in 1908; he died of diabetes at the age of thirty-seven. His widow, Ella, remained in residence, and in 1927 had an addition built to the west side of the house, attached to the main house but a separate dwelling designed in a Period Revival manner. The house has been well maintained in its beautifully mature landscape.

**THOMAS NYE RESIDENCE**  
**3545 DOWSLEY COURT**  
**Henry Blackadder, Architect, 1912**  
**Designated Municipal Heritage Site**



In 1902, Thomas Samuel Nye (1874-1938), a returning Boer War veteran, chose District Lot 2026 as his military grant for service, and later made his fortune during the land speculation boom through subdivision of his property. Nye went broke, however, building this imposing Tudor Revival home, known locally as "Nye's Folly." In addition to Blackadder, four other architects gave interior and exterior advice on the design of this building. After the local economy collapsed, Nye moved to Daisy Lake in 1915, but later returned to North Vancouver. It remains the centrepiece of the North Lonsdale area. Between the years 1921 and 1932 it was rented to the Kingsley School, a private school for boarders and day boys. The house is distinguished by its superb fitted stonework, and its mature landscaping, which includes an impressive dry stone retaining wall, a long row of planted holly trees, and an unusual specimen Chinese Fir tree. The house was damaged in a 1990 fire, and the property has been subdivided, but the house retains much of its original character and prominence.

**BONE RESIDENCE**  
**2310 DUCHESS AVENUE**  
**1926**



This house was built by Thomas Alexander Bone (1867-1937), who was a Scottish-born carpenter who came to Canada in 1904. A masterful sense of detailing is displayed in the tapered porch columns and the delicate window mullions of the multi-paned casement windows. The house is still owned by the Bone family.

**MOON RESIDENCE**  
**2576 EDMONTON BOULEVARD**  
**Fred Thornton Hollingsworth, Architect, 1950**



The Moon Residence is one of Fred Hollingsworth's more interesting designs. The asymmetrical layout, jutting triangular forms, central interior chimney, and horizontal board-and-batten siding are all overt references to the organic theories of Frank Lloyd Wright. These individual elements are here translated into a comprehensive stylistic expression. Hollingsworth's early modular post-and-beam houses were a response to the post-war housing boom, intended as low-cost housing, simple and easy to erect, built on concrete slabs with no basements. Deceptively simple, they employed the latest in technology to provide comfort, including radiant floor heating. These designs provided maximum efficiency at minimum cost. In his best designs, such as this one, these simple forms are handled with great sophistication, resulting in a structure that belies its original modest cost of \$11,000. The floor plan is angled to take full advantage of the spectacular treed lot, located near Edgemont Village. The Moon Residence has been maintained in pristine condition. Jack and Marion Moon only lived here briefly, as Jack was transferred to Calgary shortly after the house was completed. They remained clients of the architect, and Mrs. Moon still resides in the house south of Calgary designed for them by Hollingsworth.

**HIGHLANDS UNITED CHURCH**  
**3255 EDMONTON BOULEVARD**  
**R. William Wilding, Architect, 1957-1958**



A landmark in Edgemont Village, this church expresses its verticality through the use of a tall structural A-frame roof framed with laminated beams. Wilding was given five sites to choose from; the one that he picked had a sharp fall down a bank to a creek. Because of the grade, the church is reached by a bridge at the upper level. The building is well integrated with the site, with a Sunday School and meeting room at the lower level, and an outdoor patio. Conceived as an all-wood structure, the exterior is clad with vertical rough red cedar boards; the roof was originally clad with cedar shingles to evoke the surrounding woods and mountain views. Cedar is also used throughout much of the interior; the interior of the nave features exposed laminated beams, and is dramatically lit through the use of coloured glass, mostly amber, in small slit windows. A large skylight illuminates the altar area. When it opened in November 1958, the seating capacity was 302 in the nave and 40 in the choir. The total cost of the building was \$150,000. Highlands United was published in *R.A.I.C. Journal*, December 1956 and May 1961, *Canadian Architect*, February 1961, and the Massey Medals for Architecture Exhibition, 1961.

**"SHALAL GARDENS"**  
**FOUR-PLEX APARTMENTS**  
**3704-3710 EDGEMONT BOULEVARD**  
**3712-3718 EDGEMONT BOULEVARD**  
**3723-3727 BLUEBONNET ROAD**  
**3729 EDGEMONT BOULEVARD**  
**3743-3749 EDGEMONT BOULEVARD**  
**Fred Thornton Hollingsworth, Architect, 1951**



These four separate structures were a series built in 1951 for J. Eric Allan. Situated on both sides of Edgemont Boulevard, this was a demonstration of an alternative form of housing in the Capilano Highlands development. Each block contains four self-contained apartments, each with their own ground level entry. These units are arranged in a pinwheel fashion, and are visually separated by tall flange walls built with Roman brick. The window arrangement ensures complete privacy between each unit. Broad roof overhangs, light-coloured stucco cladding, dark encircling beltcourses, and ribbon and corner windows, are used to modulate the mass of the structures. Generally the forms echo the work of Frank Lloyd Wright, but have been developed to suit local conditions. One of the interesting aspects of the Capilano Highlands development was the attempt to create a complete community, with different forms of housing, and a central self-contained shopping area with community amenities. The provision of this type of apartment within a suburban development was considered progressive at the time.

**PERRY RESIDENCE**  
**3526 EVERGLADE PLACE**  
**Arthur Erickson, Architect, 1963**



This modest structure displays a number of the elements which typify the residential work of Arthur Erickson. A series of irregular rambling interlocking pavilions are grouped around a central courtyard. The rear (living room) block has raised south-facing clerestories, which form the edge of a sloping roof form. The eavetroughs are dramatically extended to provide horizontal emphasis, and to define the edge of the courtyard. Vertical wooden siding is used throughout, and all the wood surfaces have been left with a natural finish. The house is set to the rear and side of a large corner lot, with a cedar hedge at the front, and planted bamboo.

**ATKINS RESIDENCE**  
**"FLYING ARROW HOUSE"**  
**805 FOREST HILLS**  
**Fred Thornton Hollingsworth, Architect, 1950**



*"To many people, a "Modern" house is "one of those flat-roof things with windows all around like a goldfish bowl." Some houses being built today are as unattractive as that definition sounds, but they do not represent contemporary styles of architecture any more than bargain-basement dresses represent the latest Paris fashions."*

*"The architects who are turning out our fine, contemporary, Western style of home are not preoccupied with flat roofs or view windows... only with the concept of bright, roomy, efficient houses designed to fit the activities and interests of the prospective owners. Thus the term "Modern" actually embraces an infinite variety of styles, and each should be judged on its own merits."*

*"Take, for instance, the "**Flying Arrow**" home of Jim and Berenice Atkins in Capilano Highlands. Designed by Fred Thornton Hollingsworth, it is an excellent example of good contemporary planning, yet it has an attractive style all its own."*

*"A striking feature is the angle-pitched roof. Structurally this is very simple, for the low-pitched overhang is supported by an extension of the interior scissor-beams. Also effective is the use of solid brick in the end wall, a treatment that adds visual and structural stability to the post and beam frame construction. Inside, too, the brick wall, plus the massive brick fireplace, provides an interesting color and texture contrast to the extensive use of wood surface."*

*"The compact, open plan gives a lot of freedom in a small area... about 1200 square feet... with an open ceiling over living room, dining room, kitchen, utility and hall. "its' a house that grows on you," says Mrs. Atkins. "The more we live in it the more we like it.""*  
*Western Homes & Living, March 1952, page 14.*

This striking home was built for the Atkins by contractor Gil Bradner for a total cost of \$9,200. Some of the cost-saving features integrated into the design were slab-on-grade construction (with radiant heating - the concrete floors were exposed, polished, and coloured Rust Red. The truss roof beams were originally painted pink. Only clerestory windows faced the street, allowing maximum privacy, while large windows at the rear faced onto a screened patio. A pop-up monitor faces north, and allows an extra band of windows that light the roof trusses. The "*Flying Arrow*" has been very well-maintained in its original condition, except for one feature; the brick end wall had to be taken down when the adjacent creek overflowed and undermined it.

**HILL RESIDENCE**  
**1506 FREDERICK ROAD**  
**Circa 1911, Additions 1914**



Simply detailed in the Craftsman Style, this modest house was built by G.G. Smith for the Hill family, who lived here for about twenty years. Bernard Hill was an accountant, and later Treasurer, for the District of North Vancouver. A full front verandah with square columns and balusters is a pleasing feature of this house.

**DAVISON RESIDENCE**  
**3096 FROMME ROAD**  
**Circa 1907**



The first owner of this house, Walter Horatio Davison (1867-1951), a Scottish immigrant who had come from Nova Scotia in 1904. A mechanical engineer and carpenter by trade, he was in charge of "fluming the bolts" in the Upper Lynn and Rice Lake areas, and was a foreman at the Hastings Shingle Manufacturing Company. The delicate wooden detailing of this house includes drop finials and drilled porch balusters.

**HAMILTON RESIDENCE  
3321 FROMME ROAD  
1911-1912**



A unique stone house built by Mr. A. Hamilton, a bricklayer, for his family. The porch is highlighted with a pedimented gable and tapered columns, showing a Craftsman influence; the lintels over the structural openings are unusual for being composed of small pieces of stone. The house was later owned by Constantine Nordby.

**SUBURBAN FARMS  
4342-44 GALLANT AVENUE  
Circa 1930s**



This unassuming retail block on the main street of Deep Cove is the only surviving example in the District of North Vancouver of a "boomtown" false front, once the most characteristic form for commercial buildings. It once accommodated the post office and a realty office, then became a butcher shop, and has been a grocery for three decades. Set close to the street, it and the adjacent store at 2211 Panorama Drive establish the commercial character of this key intersection.

**LOGAN RESIDENCE**  
**1442 HAROLD ROAD**  
**1922**



A simple symmetrically-massed house with arched porch supports and a number of decorative stained glass panels. It is situated at a dead end of Harold Street, adjacent to a ravine. The first owner was John Mitchell Logan, born in Scotland in 1878, who immigrated to Canada in 1910 and moved to North Vancouver in 1918. He worked as a superintendent at J. Coughlan & Sons, Steel Engineers & Fabricators, who later as a shipyard loftsman until his retirement in 1947. Logan lived here until his death in 1951.

**"THE HOMESTEAD"**  
**1207 HARRIS AVENUE**  
**1926**



This striking log structure was built by John Ernest (Jack) Gillis, a retired logger and one of Deep Cove's first residents. It was built entirely of cedar, using only hand tools such as adzes, axes and hand saws. The rustic decorative features include peeled log railings, a log arch over the entry, exposed log purlin ends, and barn shake roofing. The pronounced bellcast to the front gable roof gives the building a very distinctive profile. Gillis was born in Prince Edward Island in 1898, and he and his wife, Christina, moved here on their honeymoon in 1923. The Deep Cove area was just being opened up, and the road did not yet come through to the four lots they purchased for \$20 each. This was one of the few permanent homes in the Deep Cove area at the time, and also served as a small general store in the 1930s. Jack Gillis lived her until his death in 1965.

**CANYON HEIGHTS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL  
4501 HIGHLAND BOULEVARD  
White & Cole, Architects, 1955; Additions in 1956**



Built in response to the postwar population boom, the linear mass of this large, low-slung school building is composed of a series of interconnected structures. A one-storey block sits to the south, with a two storey block to the north. A central gymnasium is tied to both blocks by a one storey connecting wing. The present structure is the result of a building program that began in 1955, and continued with additions that began the following year.

**"PARADISE"  
5690 INDIAN RIVER DRIVE, SUNSHINE  
Circa 1919**



This is one of the larger examples of the summer homes built in the Sunshine Creek area, oriented towards the water. Two stories in height, with stacked front verandahs, it presents a simple, symmetrical facade facing the beachfront and backs up against a large stand of trees. It was owned during the 1930s by Dr. Alfred T. Harrison, an eye specialist and remembered as a very religious man.

**LYNN VALLEY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL**  
**3203 Institute Road**  
**Blackadder & MacKay, Architects, 1920**



Following a rapid expansion in population, new schools continued to be built in the Lynn Valley area. In 1911-1912 a third building, with four classrooms, was built. On September 10, 1920, the Minister of Education, the Honourable J.D. McLean, laid the cornerstone for this school, the fourth on this property. Baynes & Horie were the contractors for this elegant structure, which employs alternating bands of brick and precast concrete. Separate entrances were provided for boys and girls, and the corners are highlighted with bulls' eye windows. The original cost for this building was \$54,000. The design reflects the early training of its architect, Henry Blackadder. His architectural career spanned four decades in British Columbia, but began with a four-year apprenticeship at his birthplace in Dundee, Scotland. He subsequently accepted work as an assistant to one of the most talented Edwardian architects in London, Sir Ernest George (1839-1922). The designs created by George, and his partner Alfred Yeates, made an indelible impression on Blackadder. During the eight years he worked with them, George & Yeates completed several large commissions, one of which was the design for the British Pavilion at the World's Fair of 1904. The handsome, symmetrical design of this school can be clearly traced to the Edwardian Baroque work of George & Yeates. Made redundant through the construction of a new elementary school, Lynn Valley School has now been converted for use as a Community Heritage Services Centre.

**WALTERS RESIDENCE**  
**1279 KEITH ROAD WEST**  
**William H. Birmingham, Architect, 1946**



This simple but striking modern house was built for Mr. and Mrs. Howard Walters. It is sited on a large lot at the edge of a cliff, with a spectacular south-facing view. Mature evergreens ring the site, and a paved turn-around sweeps through the front yard. Architect Birmingham (1911-1997) had studied at the University of Toronto, and his post-war work still carried some of his earlier Arts and Crafts influences. In the Walters Residence we can still see this residual influence in the overall horizontal lines and use of simple materials. The modernity of the house is implicit, however, in the broad flat roof planes. The floor plans are simple and compact, with an open plan living and dining room facing south towards the view. A recreation room was placed to the north in a one-storey wing, adjacent to the entry court. The house and property have been very well maintained. Howard H. Walter was a manager at the B.C. Electric Railway Co. This house was built at a cost of \$8,500 by C.J. Oliver Ltd. It was published in the *R.A.I.C. Journal* in June 1947.

**LAMBERT RESIDENCE**  
**123 KENSINGTON ROAD EAST**  
**1921**



This Craftsman bungalow features a nesting of three gables on the façade, creating an attractive composition and roof design. The walls are shingled and triangular brackets support the eaves. The Craftsman style was the most popular form prior to the First World War, and maintained its popularity well into the 1930s. A comparison with historic photographs show that there have been few alterations, namely the front steps, the enlarged east dormers, and the conversion of an enclosed garage into a carport. The original owner Charles Henry Lambert

(1876-1955), and his daughter, Phyllis who also lived here, both worked for the B.C. Fire underwriters Association.

**BETHEL METHODIST CHURCH**  
**131 KINGS ROAD EAST**  
**1915**



This church is simply-detailed in the Craftsman tradition, with triangular eave brackets, exposed rafter ends and pointed verge-boards. Originally built for a Methodist congregation that was related to the West Vancouver Methodist Church, first services were held in November, 1913. This modest church is unusual for its wartime date of construction. After Unification in 1925, it served as a United church until 1953, and is still used as a hall of worship.

**EVA RESIDENCE**  
**145 KINGS ROAD EAST**  
**Circa 1908**

Typical of the Late Queen Anne style, with an inset porch and projecting front bay, this modest house is one of the earliest in the North Lonsdale area. John W. Eva, the first owner, was a fireman with the City, and later a quarryman.



**HUMPHREYS RESIDENCE**  
**360 KINGS ROAD EAST**  
Circa 1911



Simply-detailed in the Craftsman style, much of the character of this house is derived from the consistent use of multi-paned casement windows. Sydney Humphreys, the first owner, was at the time the Treasurer for the City of North Vancouver. Later, Humphreys (1882-1954) was the proprietor of the London Fish cannery; in 1927 he and his wife Elizabeth Johnstone Humphreys (1889-1976) built a larger home on Grand Boulevard.

**LESLIE RESIDENCE**  
**361 KINGS ROAD EAST**  
**Blackadder & MacKay, Architects (attributed), 1921**



This Craftsman bungalow, with decorative half-timbering, is situated on a large lot with many mature landscape features. Henry Blackadder, the most prolific local architect at the time, has been attributed as the designer. The first known owner was Matthew Henry Hughes, a labourer with the District of North Vancouver, but he apparently never lived here; the house may have been built on a speculative basis. The first known resident owner was Thomas Soga Leslie (1884-1951), at the time a salesman with the William N. O'Neil Company, a wholesale tile distributor. Leslie later became a director of the company.

**WARD RESIDENCE**  
**390 KINGS ROAD EAST**  
**Circa 1910**  
**Designated Municipal Heritage Site**



The first owner of this house, William E. Ward, was an employee of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Ward (1864-1954) was a claims clerk, and retired in 1930. This handsome residence demonstrates the strong influence of British Arts and Crafts design, prevalent in British Columbia during the Edwardian era. This residence displays typical Arts and Crafts elements, such as its complex roofline and rich contrast of surface textures including stucco, half-timbering and cedar shingle siding. The use of a British idiom was common, indicating nostalgic familiarity for Britain, and loyalty and patriotism through the commissioning of homes designed by British-trained architects. The Arts and Crafts movement looked both forward - to a new social order and rational expression of construction, and back - to values rooted in British soil. Built on a prominent corner lot, the mature landscaping features a very large Black Walnut tree, and a row of hazelnut trees on the southern edge of the property.

**NICHOLSON RESIDENCE**  
**416 KINGS ROAD EAST**  
**1925**



This stucco-clad residence features multi-paned wood casement windows and a steeply-pitched front gable roof with a side gambrel extension. The landscaping features a low rock wall at the front, with a high cedar hedge. William Swinton Alan Nicholson (1886-1977), the first owner, was at the time a salesman with the Leith Murray Company.

**"STONEHAVEN"**  
**461 KINGS ROAD EAST**  
**Completed circa 1932**



An imposing Late Craftsman design, this stone-clad house features a masterful use of form and detailing. Textural interest is added through the alternating use of smooth and rough-dressed facings, and stone eave brackets. The entry features an unusual roman arch supported on paired classical columns. The house was built with surplus stone from the construction of the third Hotel Vancouver after cessation of the work on that project due to the Depression. It took a number of years to complete the construction. The first occupants were George Forrester Jacobs (1874-1962), a real estate agent, who lived here until his death, and his wife Anne Lowndes (née Harrison) Jacobs (1880-1963). The extensively landscaped setting has been carefully maintained over the years, and includes a rock wall with an iron fence at the property line, a curving driveway, a cut-leaf paper birch at the north-east corner, and a notably large tulip tree at the north-west corner.

**DICKINSON RESIDENCE**  
**122 KINGS ROAD WEST**  
**1913**



The first owner of this Craftsman style house was William Dickinson, a manager for the Royal Bank of Canada. The Dickinsons were active in the local community and in Anglican church activities. The house features an inset front porch with unusual open-work porch railings.

**DENCH RESIDENCE  
194 KINGS ROAD WEST  
1919**



A very good example of the Late Craftsman Style, with triangular eave brackets, tapered window surrounds, and exposed rafter ends. The first owner was Sabra Elizabeth Dench, who lived nearby and maintained this house as a rental property. Dench was born in Nova Scotia in 1860, and lived in North Vancouver until her death in 1938.

**MOLLIE NYE HOUSE  
940 LYNN VALLEY ROAD  
1913  
Designated Municipal Heritage Site**



Alfred John Nye was born in Brighton, England in 1879, and relocated to North Vancouver in 1891, just as the District was incorporated. Nye was the first British Columbian returnee from the Boer War, and in 1901 he received District Lot 2025 under the South African War Grant Act. This striking Craftsman residence was built in the spring and summer of 1913 by Norman Cross of local fir, cedar and granite. The land had been cleared and the basement excavated by Thomas Spendlove. The house was built at a cost of \$3,500. The arched porch opening, supported by tapered stone columns, is a unique and prominent feature. Nye lived here until his death in 1941. Mollie Nye, his daughter, was born in this house, and lived here until her death in 1997. Both the interior and exterior of the house remain virtually unchanged. Mollie Nye's family wished to see the house preserved as a memorial to this special long term Lynn Valley resident, and as part of a subdivision of the original two acre parcel the house was donated to the District of North Vancouver for community use, and has since been restored. The completed project

was opened to the public on April 5, 2003.

**DOVERCOURT HOTEL**  
**1606 LYNN VALLEY ROAD**  
**1909-1912**



The first hotel in the Lynn Valley area, the Dovercourt was built by Harry Holland, an Englishman who had shipped all he necessary beer-making apparatus from home via Cape Horn. The North Shore, however, boasted a preponderance of Presbyterians, and the liquor license was never granted. It opened as a temperance hotel the next year.

**WILKINS RESIDENCE**  
**1560 MacGOWAN AVENUE**  
**Circa 1917**



A prominent house, built at a late date in a modest variation on an Edwardian style, with chamfered porch columns and decorative gable detailing. The first owners, William Henry Wilkins and his wife, Olive, also originally owned the seven lots adjacent to this house. William Wilkins (1885-1967) was a dairy man; born in Gloucestershire, England, he came to North Vancouver in 1907, and in 1912 married Olive May Newman (1895-1973) who had been born in North Vancouver.

**MAGINNIS RESIDENCE**  
**3668 MAGINNIS AVENUE**  
**Circa 1930**



Original owner, Irish-born Robert Maginnis (1861-1935), after whom the street was named, operated a modest cattle ranch here as early as 1908. From 1917 until his retirement in 1929, Maginnis was a foreman for the district of North Vancouver. The original house on the site was destroyed by fire and replaced by the present modest, but attractive, late Craftsman-inspired cottage.

**LONEY RESIDENCE**  
**427 MONTERAY AVENUE**  
**Ron Howard, Architect, 1960-1961**



*"When the John Loneys called in architect Ron Howard to design a house for them, they already had two basic essentials: a spectacular view lot in North Vancouver's Delbrook district, and a complete set of furnishings from their apartment. Because they are a working couple, they especially wanted a home that would be easy to maintain, and they also wanted plenty of space for hobbies."*

*"So Ron Howard, with a specific set of factors to work from, designed a three-bedroom contemporary home, in a flat-roofed post and beam style, with a basement. The house has a cool and elegant decor, with its exterior featuring vertical channel siding, white plywood panels and walnut brown trim. The interior color scheme is coordinated throughout in white, turquoise, blue, mauve and walnut."*

*"Painted walls are white, and wall-to-wall carpeting turquoise, making a cool foil for upholstered furniture in brown, turquoise and blue. Custom-made dining furniture and stereo are in a lovely dark walnut, while the kitchen is brightened with Japanese ash cupboards, blue and mauve provincial print wallpaper, turquoise countertops and vinyl tile floor. The master bedroom has a white broadloom carpet for a touch of luxury, with turquoise drapes and spread, contrasted with white painted furniture. Leading from the bedroom is a private balcony, separated from the balcony off the living area. Downstairs is Mr. Loney's domain, with large workshop, recreation room and storage."*

*"All in all, the Loneys have ended up with everything they wanted, in a house that functions well as a restful haven from the workaday world."*

*Western Homes & Living, January 1964, page 6.*

John and Anne Loney were undoubtedly very happy with the end result. At the time, John Loney was an elevator superintendent for the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool. The house was built by Neilson & Grinn at a cost of \$17,000.

**THE FROMME BLOCK**  
**3074-3096 MOUNTAIN HIGHWAY**  
**1912**



This prominent building, built by Julius M. Fromme, is one of the last remaining commercial heritage buildings in the District of North Vancouver. This landmark structure played an important part in the early life of the Lynn Valley settlement. Fromme, the owner of the Lynn Valley Lumber Company, was a driving force in the development of the local community, and established his company's office here. Typical of its time, this block featured retail units on the ground floor and residential apartments above. Located at the primary intersection in the area, from 1912 until 1958 it was the location of the local post office. The building has been altered with a coat of stucco over its original wooden siding, and the storefronts have been rebuilt, but it retains its original form and much of its historic character. Built to its front property lines, it also makes an important contribution to the streetscape as a visual landmark.

**LYNN VALLEY SCHOOL**  
**3220 MOUNTAIN HIGHWAY,**  
**Provincial Department of Land & Works, Architects, 1908**



This early one-room schoolhouse was the second to be built on this site; the first had been built in 1904, but was later demolished. This is one of the earliest remaining buildings from the first settlement of Lynn Valley. The design was the standard adopted for British Columbia schools, which by 1906 had the main windows banked on the left side of the entry. Despite having been raised and slightly altered, it still retains much of its original character, and is a prominent symbol of early pioneer days in the area.

**LYNN VALLEY METHODIST CHURCH**  
**3355 MOUNTAIN HIGHWAY**  
**1912**



The first Methodist services in Lynn Valley were held in 1900 in a shingle mill. When the local school opened in 1904, services were moved there, and it was not until May 1912, when this modest structure was dedicated, that the Methodists in the area had their own church. It was used by the United Church of Canada after Church Union in 1925. Originally built on Institute Road, the church was relocated to this site in 1962, and has subsequently had a number of public uses including a community centre and a play-school, and now houses the Lynn Valley Society for the Performing Arts.

**McINTYRE RESIDENCE**  
**3391 MOUNTAIN HIGHWAY**  
**Circa 1911**



This early home is a very good example of the vernacular use of the Craftsman style. The one-piece porch pillars and heavy eave brackets are notable features. The second floor originally had a front-facing sleeping porch, since enclosed. James McIntyre, the first owner, was a stableman at the Hastings Shingle Manufacturing Company.

**WHALLEY RESIDENCE**  
**2732 NEWMARKET DRIVE**  
**Lewis Construction Company, Designer, 1958; Additions in 1965**



Located in Capilano Highlands, this two storey variation on a post-and-beam Lewis structure features diagonally cut beam ends and awning-swing casement windows. It was built for J. Whalley at a cost of \$16,000. A cobble stone retaining wall has been used to outline the edge of the driveway. In 1965 a recreation room was added at a cost of \$2,500. The house has been very well maintained.

**LUCAS RESIDENCE**  
**"NEOTERIC" HOUSE**  
**2895 Newmarket Drive**



**Fred Thornton Hollingsworth, Architect, 1950**

Similar to the other "*Neoterics*," this house features a broad central brick chimney, a brick sidewall facing the property line, and a raised living room pavilion with clerestory windows. The clients for these houses were generally referred directly to Hollingsworth by Eric Allan. This house was built for A.C. Lucas at a cost of \$9,500 by contractor Gil Bradner, whose firm was kept very busy at the time by the Capilano Highlands development.

**LOG RESIDENCE**  
**2263 OLD DOLLARTON HIGHWAY**  
**Circa 1935**



This small, compact one and one-half storey log residence is located on Dollarton Highway. The overlapped notched log corners are tapered from bottom to top. The structure has been well maintained and was recently renovated; the bottom logs have been meticulously replaced. Originally located at 2047 Dollarton Highway, adjacent to the Swedish Community Hall, the house was relocated in 1960 by T.W. Galloway and Durl Cook.

**STEELE RESIDENCE**  
**173 OSBORNE ROAD EAST**  
**Blackadder & MacKay, Architect, 1921**



This modest Tudor Revival house features a side entry and porch, and a river rock chimney, and is oriented so that the rear of the building faces towards the view. Typical of the work of Blackadder & MacKay, a British influence is reflected in the design. The first owner was Thomas Steele. By 1929, Ralph Thomas Johnson (1888-1984), an engineer's assistant at Imperial Oil, lived here with his family.

**DUNNELL RESIDENCE**  
**310 OSBORNE ROAD EAST**  
**Benzie & Bow, Architects, 1926**



This British Arts and Crafts-style residence was built for Bernard Dunnell by Smellie & Gallagher Contractors. Located on a prominent corner site, it features an inset entry, heavy timber eave brackets, and brick stair cheeks. Typical of the work of Benzie & Bow, it features a prominent hipped roof and multi-paned windows that reference traditional British antecedents. Bernard Dunnell was an electrical engineer.

**RESIDENCE**  
**133 OSBORNE ROAD WEST**  
**1924**



This bungalow is a very good example of the Craftsman style, with many typical features including a porch gable screen, triangular eave brackets, twin-coursed shingles, and triple porch columns. The builder and first owner was Christopher W. Ford, a local contractor, and likely this house was built on a speculative basis; the first known resident was W.J. Gilbert, a printer at the *Vancouver Sun*.

**GREEN-ARMYTAGE RESIDENCE  
165 OSBORNE ROAD WEST  
1920**



This attractive bungalow exhibits a heavy timber gable screen, stone porch piers, exposed rafter ends and notched vergeboards, all hallmarks of the Craftsman Style. Nancy Green-Armytage (1893-1968) was the first registered owner; her husband, Geoffrey Green-Armytage (1888-1954), was a surveyor by trade and later worked as a forest ranger.

**KEIR RESIDENCE  
244 OSBORNE ROAD WEST  
1920**



A modest example of the Craftsman style, this hipped roof bungalow features a projecting front verandah with square porch columns and balusters, and multi-paned wooden-sash windows. Alexander Keir, the first owner, was a warehouse foreman for A.P. Slade and Company, wholesale grocers, in Vancouver.

**PANORAMA MARKET**  
**2211 PANORMA DRIVE c. 1922**



Vinyl siding covers this log structure, which was known as Mollard's Market for many years. It is a neighbourhood landmark and a commercial anchor that is a landmark at this key intersection. The design features a broad front to the street, a side gabled roof, and a recessed entrance.

**PYBUS RESIDENCE/B.C. MILLS PREFAB**  
**PARK ROAD, LYNN HEADWATERS PARK**  
**B.C. Mills Timber & Trading Company, Designers, 1908**



This is a rare surviving example of an early "ready-made" building, designed and manufactured by the British Columbia Mills Timber & Trading Company. The B.C.M.T. & T. Co. prefabs, based on a patented modular system, were distributed throughout Western Canada from 1904 until 1910, and are readily distinguishable by the vertical battens that hide the joints between the modular wall panels. Although the use of these prefabricated buildings was widespread at the time, many have since been demolished or altered, and this is likely the last surviving example on the North Shore.

This modest structure was originally erected at 147 East 1st Street in the City of North Vancouver. Built in 1908 for Captain Henry Pybus, it was constructed as an investment property. It may be assumed that the owner chose this prefabricated system for its ease of construction, its cost effectiveness, and its reputation for quality. Pybus owned the property until at least 1920. By approximately 1919 the Pruden family lived in the house. Subsequent residents included Alex V. Carlson, a lumberman (in 1925) and Mark Falcovitch, an electric

welder (in 1926). The frequent turnover of tenants may be explained by the modest size of the house, and its original proximity to the industries in the waterfront area.

Although this house is a modest structure, it is a significant surviving example of an important building type, and when threatened by redevelopment, was relocated to Lynn Headwaters Park and is now used for historical displays and as an interpretive centre.

### **GOLDEN RESIDENCE**

**CARETAKER'S RESIDENCE, MURDO FRAZER PARK 1950**

**2720 Pemberton Avenue**



Located in a stunning park setting, this one storey rustic log cabin is beautifully wedded to its site. Reached by a bridge that spans a small stream, the house is framed by large trees, and has a duck pond behind. It was built for Victor Golden; the original cost of this house was \$3,000; a carport, tool shed and barbecue were added in 1951 for \$300. Golden, who owned a chain of restaurants, landscaped the site so that the streams south of Edgemont Boulevard emptied into this collecting pond. The property has been acquired by the District of North Vancouver, and Golden's house now serves as the caretaker's residence for Murdo Frazer Park.

### **HIRST RESIDENCE**

**1798 PETERS ROAD**

**Ron Thom, Designer, 1949**



Peters Road once had an interesting collection of modernist buildings, now gone except for the Hirst Residence. Douglas Shadbolt designed a house for Bruno and Molly Bobak across the street from this house in 1948, which has been demolished. Architect Ron Thom built his own house at 1793 Peters Street, also demolished. At the time he was building his house, Thom apparently talked to a number of other property owners on the street, and offered to design their houses for free if they would build them just the way he designed them. He was successful in convincing several of them to accept his offer.

This unusual house was built for John Hirst at a cost of \$8,000. The strong geometrical expression and sensitive integration with the site suggest Thom's design strengths, developed more fully in later projects. The linear block of the house is partly set into a slope; a concrete block base anchors the structure, while the upper storey has windows that project outwards like a ship's bridge. Thom's dynamic geometry reflects the influence of Frank Lloyd Wright, but also demonstrates a growing appreciation among West Coast designers of the potential freedom allowed by wood frame construction.

**O'BOYLE RESIDENCE**  
**4121 PROSPECT ROAD**  
**1936**

**Designated Municipal Heritage Site**



A unique log structure with river rock chimneys; the front door has unusual hammered iron strapwork. This was built as a retirement home for Father F. O'Boyle, who had been associated with Saint Edmund's Roman Catholic Church. O'Boyle was Rector at Holy Rosary Cathedral and Father Superior of the Oblates of Canada. Members of the congregation assisted the contractor, Mr. Smith, with the construction of the house, and the title to the property was held by Vera Morrissette, a wealthy friend of O'Boyle,

**GODFREY RESIDENCE**  
**4220 PROSPECT ROAD**  
**Thomas Hooper, Architect, 1928-1930**



This one of the last houses known to have been designed by the talented Thomas Hooper (1857-1935), a leading British Columbia architect for many years; prior to the First World War Hooper had the largest architectural practice in Western Canada. From 1915 to 1927 he lived in New York, and this was one of the few buildings that he designed after he returned to Vancouver. It was designed for the family of Katharine Jane (Tennant) Godfrey, Hooper's niece, and her husband, Morley Godfrey, and three children. In 1926, Katharine had contracted tuberculosis, and the only known cure was a high altitude and bed rest. The Tennants acquired this 7/8 of an acre property high up Prospect Road, and in 1928 Hooper designed the house

and garage. Construction started first on the large garage, and the family lived there until the house was completed. It had a full bathroom, and the gardener later lived there after the main house was finished. The house is an attractive cottage with Period Revival references such as the rolled eaves on the front dormer, front projecting bays and a rounded entry arch. It is set well back from the street and angled to maximize the view; a deep lawn and rockery, with mature trees, enhance the superb setting.

**WILLIAMSON RESIDENCE**  
**192 QUEENS ROAD EAST**  
**1920**



Situated at the corner of Queens Road and Saint George's Avenue, this prominent house marks one of the entry points to the North Lonsdale area. The first owner was Franklin Milton Williamson (1885-1958), a locally-based dental surgeon.

**BENT RESIDENCE**  
**144 QUEENS ROAD WEST**  
**1912**



This stately house exhibits a transitional point in the development of local architectural styles. It features the tall verticality and front gable roof typical of the Edwardian era, overlaid with the decorative Craftsman features. The first owner was Robert J. Bent, and it is very similar in style to another house that Bent built the previous year at 138 Windsor Road East.

**RODGERS RESIDENCE  
156 QUEENS ROAD WEST  
1923**



Built for Samuel Cunningham Rodgers (1868-1962), this house indicates the late persistence of the Craftsman style, here seen in the use of triangular eave brackets. The Craftsman style was the most popular housing style prior to the First World War, and remained common until the 1930s. This house forms part of a consistent grouping along 100 Block Queens Road West. Rodgers was a wholesale grocery stockman, and lived here until his death at the age of ninety-three.

**CHRISTIE HOUSE  
267 QUEENS ROAD WEST  
1911  
Designated Municipal Heritage Site**



This impressive house, with its striking Queen Anne turret, is a prominent landmark on this street. Other notable design features include open eaves with exposed purlins, a consistent use of casement windows with stained glass transoms, and the use of cedar shingles and lapped wooden siding. Interior details include a butler's pantry, and local wood panelling. It was built on a speculative basis by Thomas E. Christie, his brother Henry and their colleague Norman Day;

all three worked at the Wallace shipyards. Finished in 1911, it was unoccupied until 1917, after which R.D.E. McMann, a Customs official, lived here for one year. It was later occupied in the 1920s by Dr. Salt as his residence and medical office. Christie House is owned by the District of North Vancouver, and is being converted for use as a community arts facility.

**TURNER RESIDENCE**  
**404 QUEENS ROAD WEST**  
**1914**



This is a well-detailed Craftsman house, with a stone foundation and a full front verandah. It occupies a prominent corner location, and features triangular eave brackets, and a front gable roof with cross gable dormers. It is unusual for being clad with drop-siding. William Turner, the first owner, ran a furniture business in Vancouver.

**McCARLEY RESIDENCE**  
**875 QUEENS ROAD WEST**  
**Lewis Construction Company, Designer. 1956**



This beautifully sited home is another example of the sophistication achieved by the Lewis Construction Company. As a design/build firm, they were able to achieve a surprisingly high standard of work within a fixed idiom. The post-and-beam framework allowed great flexibility in layout, yet certain basic planning principals usually prevailed. Private sleeping rooms were on the ground level, with living and dining rooms and kitchen above. The siting of this house on the crest of a hill takes full advantage of available light. The McCarley Residence has been very well maintained in its original condition.

**HOFFMAN RESIDENCE**  
**903 QUEENS ROAD WEST**  
**Fred Thornton Hollingsworth, Architect, 1951**



*"The most interesting homes are those which express the personality and interests of their owners. The houses themselves may be modest and their furnishings unpretentious, yet they achieve a distinctive character by reflecting a strong personal taste and pattern of living."*

*"You can see this in the attractive home of Irwin Hoffman, musical director and conductor of the Vancouver Symphony, and his accomplished wife, concert violinist Esther Glazer... Their active musical interests are expressed in "doing." rather than listening or watching, and so their home includes neither a TV set nor the expected Hi Fi and record library. Separate study and practice areas were a definite requirement."*

*"Recognized as one of North America's most talented conductors, Mr. Hoffman begins his 11th concert season with the Vancouver Symphony on October 7th."  
Western Homes & Living, September 1962, page 10.*

The Hoffman Residence, set among beautifully landscaped grounds, has been pristinely maintained. It is one of the generic "Flying Arrow" houses that Hollingsworth designed in the early 1950s, and has the same pop-up roof monitor, scissor-trusses and brickwork as the Atkins Residence on Forest Hills Drive. Although not originally built for the Hoffman's, they acquired the house at an early date, and were its best known residents.

**HANNA RESIDENCE**  
**4181 RANGER CRESCENT**  
**Doug Simpson, Semmens & Simpson Architects, 1953**



Designed by Doug Simpson for John and Freda Hanna, this home was published in *Western Homes & Living* for October 1954. It has been very well maintained, and its landscaping features a mature Japanese maple and a large oak tree. John Hanna was the President of Center & Hanna, a well-established local undertaking firm.

*"After 10 Months in Their New Home the John Hannas Say - We Wouldn't Change a Thing"*

*"To say that a family has just moved into their new architect-designed home, complete with custom-made furniture, and grounds landscaped by a professional, may seem as though the completed unit lacks individuality. Such is not the case with the John Hanna home in Forest Hills... designed by Doug Simpson of Semmens & Simpson for the Hannas alone. It was their ideas that went into the arrangement of rooms. It was their desire for conservative-contemporary, yet light "child-resistant" furniture which influenced designer Robin Bush in the execution of cabinetwork, chairs, settees, selection of lamps and other miscellaneous items."*

*"Soft colours have been used throughout, with a delicate shade of aqua predominating on walls and upholsteries. Change of tone is achieved through the general use of Philippine mahogany for built-ins and walls."*

*Western Homes & Living, October 1954.*

**POOL RESIDENCE**  
**3219 REGENT AVENUE**  
**Lewis Construction Company, Designer, 1956**



This elegant post-and-beam residence, built for Dr. Don Pool and his family, is one of the best realized of Lewis' designs. Set into a slope at the crest of a hill, the carport is entered from the Windsor Avenue side of this corner lot. From Regent Avenue, all that is visible is the top storey. A cathedral entry pavilion juts out at front, with obscure reeded glass panel sidelights. Clerestory windows at the front ensure privacy, while generous glazing at the side and rear maximize on the light and views. Simple in detail, but beautifully proportioned, the house sits on an immaculately landscaped site.

**RITCHIE RESIDENCE**  
**1032 RIDGEWOOD DRIVE**  
**Sharp & Thompson, Berwick, Pratt, Architects, 1950**



Ned Pratt was very interested in the provision of reasonably-designed low-cost housing. He introduced the idea of post-and-beam construction to this area, and experimented with a variety of ways in which to use it. Pratt accepted the industrial standards of construction, recognizing that it was less expensive to build in a modular fashion. As plywood and other products were available in 4 foot by 8 foot dimensions, this became the unit of design for his simple open plan houses. One material he worked with was plywood, which afforded flexibility at an affordable cost, and he worked closely with Bill Mar, head of research at MacMillan Bloedel, to develop the experimental "*Silverwall*" system of prefabricated plywood wall panels that could be used as infill cladding in post-and-beam structures. The Ritchie Residence was the first that Pratt designed with a prefabricated panel cladding system. Each panel consists of two sheets of plywood with insulation sandwiched between. It was built at a cost of about \$10,000 (including the lot) by contractors Nelson & Minions. Emmett Ritchie was no stranger to the industry; Pratt had previously designed an extravagant house in West Vancouver for his relative, lumber magnate William Brooks.

**ST. CATHERINE'S CAPILANO**  
**1058 RIDGEWOOD DRIVE**  
**Sharp & Anderson, Architects, 1962**



During the postwar era, the use of expressionistic design was seen as appropriate for houses of worship. Spirituality was expressed not through the use of traditional period revival elements, but rather through soaring vertical forms, dramatic lighting, and natural materials. In the design for St. Catherine's, verticality is emphasized by the tall A-frame roof. The massing is broken up with a one storey entry pavilion to the east, and a two storey support wing at the rear. A low rock retaining wall visually anchors the front part of the structure, with a cantilevered walkway across the front facade. A large cross is rendered in shadow relief with vertical wooden strips on the solid front panel. Yellow glass strip windows lighten the appearance, and provide a warm golden glow inside. St. Catherine's is a prominent landmark in the Edgemont Village area. Architect Mark Sharp was the son of G.L. Thornton Sharp, prominent as a partner in one of the province's best-known firms, Sharp & Thompson.

**FORSTER RESIDENCE**  
**1160 RIDGEWOOD DRIVE**  
**Fred Thornton Hollingsworth, Architect, 1950**  
**Designated Municipal Heritage Site**  
**Heritage Revitalization Agreement**



This house is located close to Fred Hollingsworth's own home. It features a prow-shaped front wall, built with large stones placed in a form, around which concrete was poured and allowed to set; this is similar to the 'desert concrete' that Frank Lloyd Wright used at Taliesin West. The rest of the house, built for Mr. & Mrs. J.A. Forster at a cost of \$12,500, is a rambling linear structure, integrated into the stand of tall evergreens on the site. Art Forster's parents also built a house designed by Hollingsworth nearby, at 3470 Sunset Boulevard.

**HOLLINGSWORTH RESIDENCE**  
**1205 RIDGEWOOD DRIVE**  
**Fred Thornton Hollingsworth, Architect, 1946; Carport 1955; Additions 1960 and 1979**



*"Fred Thornton Hollingsworth: The Romantic"*

*"Perhaps this is why we stay a small practice - because we're romantics and it is to me exciting to see a family raised in a fine building they have lived in since the day they were born."  
Canadian Architect, September 1966, page 57.*

Fred Thornton Hollingsworth was born in Goldbourne, England in 1918 and moved to Vancouver in 1929. He articulated with the firm Sharp & Thompson, Berwick, Pratt from 1946 to 1951, and afterwards was a design associate with W.H. Birmingham until 1958. He was in practice in Vancouver from 1959 until 1963, then partnered with Barry Downs for three years. Since 1966 he has run his own firm, and is still in active practice. Much of Hollingsworth's work is concentrated in the Capilano Highlands area, where his own home was built on a corner lot right after the end of the Second World War. Fusing the influences of Frank Lloyd Wright, Japanese architecture and the bungalow style of Greene & Greene, this house has acted as a testing ground for his design ideas; several additions have expanded the original modest scale of the house. The garden, which is beautifully integrated with the house, was featured in *Western Homes & Living* in July 1958. Hollingsworth still lives in this house, after half a century.

**INGRAM RESIDENCE  
1255 RIDGEWOOD DRIVE  
Fred Thornton Hollingsworth, Architect, 1946**



This well preserved home is located just to the west of Hollingsworth's own residence. It was built for Mr. & Mrs. Jake S. Ingram at a cost of \$6,500, and features an unusual blend of materials, including a cobble stone planter, lapped board siding, and a concrete block feature wall at the entry. Adjacent to the front door is a patterned glass screen wall, with insets of obscure glass. The house is very well integrated with its treed site.

In September 1952 *Canadian Homes & Gardens* published the Ingram House under the caption "*They Built for a Good Long Future - Another Wise Home-Owner, Jake Ingram of Vancouver, Built this Friendly Home Seven Years Ago; Even Today It's as Modern as Canadian TV*"

*"Here's a well-planned, average-sized house, typical of contemporary architecture and construction. But wait - if you look up Fred Hollingsworth's files, you'll find this house crossed his designing board just after the war. When they built the place it was considered semi-revolutionary, but it's pretty well standard by today's measurements. Take a look at that open layout, the warm, friendly quality of the house... Nothing old fashioned about this hacienda." Canadian Homes & Gardens, September, 1952, page 27.*

**CHOW RESIDENCE  
1319 RIVERSIDE DRIVE  
Blair MacDonald and Barry Downs, Architects, 1960**



*"The House on the Riverbank"*

*"When you don't have a lot of money to work with, you have to be subtle rather than dramatic, says Vancouver architect Blair MacDonald. This explains the approach he and architect Barry Downs used when they designed a house for Bill and June Chow of North Vancouver. The site itself was dramatic enough, a beautiful lot clothed in evergreens and vine maples sloping steeply from the road down to a gentle terrace beside the broad Seymour River. The character of this lovely setting is reflected in the design of the house, a play of subtle forms and materials that seems to form a part of the scene. Because the house is approached from above, special attention had to be given to the roof. Two different types were used; a flat roof covered with large, smooth stones repeats the texture of the river bed; the sloping cedar shake roof reflects the shape and color of the surrounding evergreens. The use of concrete block for foundation and retaining walls creates another visual link between the house and its setting, a strong horizontal line that ties the long, single-level house in wood and stucco to the rocky foreshore from which it rises. The wall rises 30 feet from the ground at its closest point to the river. This outstanding Western home received countrywide praise when it was selected as one of 17 houses in the 1964 Massey Competition Exhibit which recently toured Canada." Western Homes & Living, March 1965, page 11.*

The Chow Residence has been very well maintained. The area of the house was 1,400 square feet, excluding the carport. It was built by Burdett Construction at a cost of \$17,800. Despite the dramatic appearance of the lot, it measures only 80 by 120 feet, a surprisingly compact site which has been brilliantly utilized. Eastern designers were jealous of the freedom expressed in houses such as this; the Western architects had the advantages of adventurous clients and a more benign climate.

**KOVACH RESIDENCE AND STUDIO**  
**2357 RIVERSIDE DRIVE**  
**Ron Thom, Architect, 1959-1960; Garage 1967**



At 3,000 square feet, this three storey, four bedroom house is one of the largest that Ron Thom designed. Rudy Kovach was one of Vancouver's best known interior designers of the era, and a friend of Thom's. The site that Kovach chose was the northernmost of the lots on Riverside Drive that face the Seymour River. Kovach bought an existing house, which was later demolished once this substantial studio was built as an addition. The shell of the house was designed by Thom using top quality materials, including cedar planking and edge-cut fir flooring; the interior features were designed by Kovach. The house features a brick fireplace with an arched opening, twelve foot windows downstairs facing the view, and vaulted ceilings on the top floor that follow the angles of the unusual cross-gabled roof. Set on a large lot, the house retains its original square-plan garage, with its pyramidal roof and sculpted finial. The Kovach Residence remains in substantially original condition, and is being restored by its current owner.

**DOLLAR MILL HOUSE**  
**571 ROSLYN BOULEVARD**  
**Circa 1920-22**



This was one of several houses built by the Dollar Mill for its key employees, such as managers and foremen. It is one of the last to remain substantially unaltered, and is one of the last early intact houses in the Dollarton area. Typical of the period, it displays the use of cedar shingle cladding and a jerkin-headed roof.

**CARD RESIDENCE**  
**1202 ROSS ROAD**  
**1913**



A superb example of the Craftsman Bungalow style, this house is notable for its projecting wrap-around verandah, its ground level basement, and its hip-on-gable roof. The Craftsman style was the most popular residential style during this period, and buildings like this were often constructed from pattern book plans which were acquired from magazines and bungalow publications. The Craftsman Bungalow style flourished on the West Coast, where its development was spurred by a benign climate, and easy availability of wood and skilled carpenters. This house was built for Edith and William Card; William Card was employed as a labourer at the Lynn Valley Lumber Company, and was in active service during the First World War. In 1922, William and Alice Simpson acquired the house, and added the verandah the next year; William Simpson was a painter by trade.

**MUNRO RESIDENCE**  
**1396 ROSS ROAD**  
**Circa 1910**



This tall Edwardian house was built adjacent to J.M. Fromme's property; Charles Munro was a foreman at the Hastings Shingle Co. Mill on Seymour Creek. The house exhibits typical features of the era, including a front gable roof with symmetrical side shed dormers, and is clad in cedar shingles that came from the Fromme Lumber Mill in Lynn Valley.

**(Archival Photo:** Charles Munro, woods-foreman, standing beside a load of cedar shingle bolts being taken off Seymour Range in 1915 (from Draycott "Early Days in Lynn Valley).

**FROMME RESIDENCE**  
**1466 ROSS ROAD**  
**1900**



This was the first house built in the Lynn Valley area. Julius Martin Fromme was born in Nova Scotia in 1857, and came from a German background. He moved to North Vancouver and homesteaded District Lot 2023 in 1899, soon commencing construction of this house facing the skid road used by the logging industry. Fromme bought the Hastings Shingle Company in 1907, renamed it the Lynn Valley Lumber Company, and built a second mill at Lynn Valley Road and Mountain Highway; this company logged the west bank of Lynn Creek. Fromme was considered one of the pillars of Lynn Valley life; he retired as a lumberman in 1922 but remained very active in community affairs, and served as Reeve from 1924 to 1930. Fromme lived in this house until his death in 1941 at the age of eighty-three. The house was subsequently altered several times, but still retains its original skewed orientation on the lot, and its notable stone fence.

**ROUSSEAU RESIDENCE**  
**1509 ROSS ROAD**  
**Circa 1911**



This is a very early Craftsman Bungalow, perhaps built as early as 1910. It was first owned by Kenneth Ray Rousseau, a former Ontarian who worked as a manager in the engine division of Fairbanks-Morse and lived here for twenty years.

**HAMPTON RESIDENCE  
2950 SAINT GEORGE'S AVENUE  
1920**



Located on a prominent corner, this house is an unusual variation on the Craftsman Style. A random ashlar stone foundation, brick arches and stained glass panels highlight this simple structure. Thomas Hampton, a bricklayer, was the first owner.

**RESIDENCE  
3039 SAINT GEORGE'S AVENUE  
1912**



Tall and imposing, this is a very good example of the popular vernacular residential style of the Edwardian era. A full front porch, supported on Doric columns, adds a graceful touch to this building. Thomas S. Nye was the first owner of this house. Construction started in 1912, but it was not occupied until about 1922, when it was purchased by Gertrude Elizabeth Mair, a war widow.

**STROBEL RESIDENCE**  
**3040 SAINT GEORGE'S AVENUE**  
**1915**



A sophisticated example of the Craftsman style, with a side gable roof, stone foundation and unusual projecting front porch. Letitia Jackson Strobel was the first registered owner.

**CORNISH HOUSE**  
**3190 SAINT GEORGE'S AVENUE**  
**Benjamin John Cornish, Designer, 1911**



Grand and imposing in the Tudor Revival Style, this residence was designed and built as a show home by Benjamin John Cornish, a partner in Cornish & Cooper, contractors who built many homes in the North Lonsdale area. Cornish was one of the early settlers on the North Shore, and had been elected a Councillor for the District of North Vancouver in 1899. Cornish & Cooper were prominent manufacturers of sash and doors, mouldings and trim, as well as general contractors. In addition they traded in different woods. Every room in the house contains a variety of woods, and the level of craftsmanship is very high. Cornish sold the house in 1921 to the Ames family, who in 1925 installed the first electric Christmas lights in the District.

**WISMER RESIDENCE**  
**167 SAINT JAMES ROAD EAST**  
**Circa 1929**



This modest bungalow was built circa 1929, and the first known resident was James Wismer. After a year, the house was occupied by E. Egeberg. One and one-half storeys high, with a side gable roof, shingle siding, wooden-sash casement windows and half-timbering in the gable ends, this house reflects the influence of the British Arts and Crafts style.

**BROWN RESIDENCE**  
**382 SAINT JAMES ROAD EAST**  
**1914**



Situated at a prominent corner, this large house has a stone foundation, and a side gable roof with a front shed dormer. The extensive mature landscaping includes an unusual Spanish Chestnut tree at the east side of the house. The first owner was Harold Brown, a dock agent for the Grand Trunk Pacific Steamship Company. Brown lived here until 1934.

**MORCOM RESIDENCE**  
**389 SAINT JAMES ROAD EAST**  
**Thomas R. Morcom, Architect, 1923**



An architect by profession, Thomas Richard Morcom was born in Wales in 1870, immigrated to California, then appeared briefly in Vancouver in 1912 at the height of the great Edwardian boom era. The following year he had relocated to Victoria and by 1913 was in partnership with Vivian J. Cummings, a London-trained architect who had been working in Francis Rattenbury's office. As well as designing houses, offices and public buildings, in April 1914 Cummings & Morcom let the contract to construct a "fireproof moving picture theatre building" in Esquimalt. Other projects they were working on were not built, due to the financial collapse and the declaration of war in August, 1914. By 1915, Morcom relocated to the mainland. He built, and it is assumed that he designed, this house, in 1923. Morcom was living in the City of North Vancouver at the time of his death in 1936.

**WAKLEY RESIDENCE**  
**414 SAINT JAMES ROAD EAST**  
**William Bow, Architect, 1914**



Located at a prominent corner in the North Lonsdale area, this landmark house exhibits stylistic elements derived from both the Craftsman and British Arts and Crafts, including a bellcast hipped roof, shed dormers and casement windows. A sunroom is located at the south-west corner of the house. The house was built for Stanley George Wakley (1877-1932), chief clerk at the North Vancouver branch of the B.C. Electric Railway Company. It was occupied by the Wakley family into the 1930s. William Bow (1882-1956) was a Scottish-born and trained architect who later moved to North Vancouver and became one of the most prominent North Shore designers.

**FORD RESIDENCE  
124 SAINT JAMES ROAD WEST  
1914**



Contractor Christopher W. Ford built this home at the time of his marriage in 1914. His wife, Ethel Louise Ford, was a music teacher. Designed in the popular Craftsman style, this modest bungalow features decorative half-timbering in the front gable. Christopher Ford died in North Vancouver in 1945, at the age of eighty-eight; Ethel died in 1950 at the age of eighty.

**NYE RESIDENCE  
154 SAINT JAMES ROAD WEST  
1912**



This was the home of George Gordon Nye (1885-1958), North Vancouver's first professional photographer, who was the brother of Thomas and Alfred Nye. Nye's photographic business operated from approximately 1905 to 1910; afterwards he turned to the more lucrative career of carpentry. His photographs remain however, and are well known today as a chronicle of early North Vancouver life. George and his wife, Bertha, were very active in community affairs. This home is a beautifully preserved example of the typical residential vernacular of the Edwardian era Style, with inset front and rear porches, a hipped roof with front hip dormer, and a stone foundation.

**LENNOX RESIDENCE**  
**2905 SAINT KILDA ROAD**  
**1930**



Beautifully sited on a steeply sloping lot with a spectacular view, this Period Revival house was built in 1930 for Charles James Lennox, a partner in Lennox & Fletcher, Barristers, and his wife, Dorothy. The garage was built in 1934, and in 1940 a small guest cottage was built on the property. Born in Scotland in 1875, Lennox was later a County Court Judge prior to his retirement in 1950. He lived here until his death in 1952.

**MODIN RESIDENCE**  
**1029 SHAKESPEARE AVENUE**  
**1923**



This prominent house, located on a well-landscaped corner lot, was built for Carl August Bernhard Modin. Born in Sweden in 1891, Modin moved to Canada in 1910. He relocated to North Vancouver in 1919, and worked as a sawmaker and sawfiler. Modin, who was married to Ester Maria Neilson, died in 1959. This house remained in the ownership of the Modin family for many years. Typical of the influence of the Period revival styles of the 1920s, the house features a side jerkin-headed roof that recalls English Arts and Crafts precedents.

**WEST RESIDENCE  
585 SHANNON CRESCENT**



**Fred Thornton Hollingsworth, Architect, 1956**

Built for D.R. West by Gray Construction at a cost of \$15,000, this house has been beautifully integrated with its sloping site. The carport is sunk below the main bulk of the house, above which is placed a large south-facing deck. The entry faces west; low pitched asymmetrical gable roofs are lifted over triangular clerestory windows. A low curving rock wall, following the curved drive, is used to define the edge of the front lawn. The wood siding has been left unpainted, which ties the house to its heavily wooded site.

**TREND HOUSE  
4342 SKYLINE DRIVE  
Porter & Davidson, Architects, 1954**



In the postwar years, young Canadian families embraced modern architecture and all that it represented - easy-to-care-for products, new technology and increased leisure time were all evident in new residential designs. In response, the B.C. wood industry launched a promotion, demonstrating how their products could be used in imaginative and expressive ways. Three main groups, the B.C. Lumber Manufacturers Association, in conjunction with the Plywood Manufacturers Association of B.C. and the Consolidated Red Cedar Shingle Association of B.C., banded together to build eleven "*Trend Houses*" across Canada in the early 1950s.

Built as display homes, they represented the latest in residential design developments, and showcased the use of wood in modern buildings. These were all architect-designed, open at first to the public, and when possible furnished with award-winning Canadian-designed products, recommended by the National Gallery and Eaton's Department Store.

Ted and Cora Backer had already acquired this lot when they heard about the Trend House programme; an arrangement was reached whereby a cash contribution was made to the cost of building, suppliers and contractors gave the project special rates, and the house was open to the public for four months before the Backers moved in. John Porter, of Davidson & Porter, was chosen as the architect for this dramatic split level residence. A casual open plan was used, that allows views out from different levels but also privacy from the street. The 6" by 12" roof beams run lengthwise, with the ceilings clad with saw-kerfed 1" by 6" cedar shiplap. There is no central ridge beam, allowing for a more open and flowing expression to the high asymmetrical ceiling. Artist and UBC professor Lionel Thomas was the colour consultant; the original exterior colours were gunmetal black on the cedar shiplap siding, with terra cotta trim. The interior used the same black on the cedar panelling, combined with grayed blue-green, with terra cotta and maize yellow accents. The enclosed kitchen had maize yellow walls and counter tops, and a blue-green linoleum floor.

The living room is on the top level, to maximize exposure to the view, and adjoins the open family room. A generous deck opens off the living room and encircles the house to provide access to the patio at the rear. The dining room is one level down, adjacent to the kitchen; the bedrooms are on the lower level. This house has a remarkably open feeling, although it is only 2,000 square feet in size.

In addition to showcasing the potential of wood in residential construction, the house also demonstrated a number of modern conveniences, including the latest thermostatic temperature controls, remote control touch-plate lighting, copper plumbing and fibreglass insulation.

*"The Trend House, then, has demonstrated how these modern materials and conveniences apply under actual living conditions... not just in a testing laboratory or a working model. While a strictly low-cost home would hardly be expected to incorporate all the special features shown in the Trend House, it displays many practical ideas which could be used economically in the most inexpensive home."*

*Western Homes & Living, August 1954, page 14.*

**LICHTENSTEIGER RESIDENCE**  
**4448 SKYLINE DRIVE**  
**D.W. Lichtensteiger, Architect, 1957**



*"Architect-Designed Side Split"*

*"There aren't many homes above the one architect Dave Lichtensteiger has built not far below the bottom of the Grouse Mountain chair-lift in North Vancouver."*

*"Naturally the view is pretty spectacular this far above the city, and the top floor living area of this side-to-side split-level house makes the most of it."*

*"Dave and June Lichtensteiger and their four children... enjoy this setting in an attractive plank-and-post-and-beam house that reflects the sensitive design characteristic of this English-trained architect's work."*

*"From the road it establishes a dramatic mood with a long, low-pitched roof line sweeping to the carport where it breaks its angle of fall in a gentle and unexpected upsweep. The careful arrangement of windows in a pleasing geometrical pattern is nicely related to the bold structural lines and the 4-foot module of construction."*

*"A solid glue-laminated door also conforms to the module pattern and fits the scale of the spacious entry hall. Rough-textured pebble tiles of green marble provide a pleasant contrast to the smooth finish and light tones of plaster and Japanese Sen wall surfaces."*

*"The high open-beam ceiling above the entry carries the eye through to the spacious living area on the upper level where the exposed framework of relatively heavy timbers forms an important part of the decorative design."*

*Western Homes & Living, March 1960, page 12.*

The total finished floor area of the house was 1,900 square feet on three levels. The 4" by 10" roof beams were 36 feet long, and were carefully selected so as to avoid warping and checking. The house was built by Burdett Construction at a cost of \$15,000. The landscape design was provided by Raoul Robillard, one of the first official landscape architects in British Columbia. Dave Lichtensteiger was known as the architect for the North Vancouver School Board, and in addition to several schools designed the local Board offices.

**BAVARIAN ARMS CAFÉ  
5053 SKYLINE DRIVE  
1948**



This striking log structure was built for Mrs. P. Ford as a rest stop on Mosquito Creek Trail, at the bottom of the Grouse Mountain Chair Lift. Built at a cost of \$3,000, it incorporated a 'Store and Living Quarters.' Set in a forest of mature evergreens, it presents the very picture of appropriate rustic vernacular. It was built with honestly-expressed natural materials, including a rock foundation and smooth-peeled logs. The gambrel roof has a bellcast flare at the edges, and is carried on an interior log truss structure. The windows are multi-paned casement wood sash. In the 1950s a series of new structures was begun on Grouse Mountain, and this chair lift was abandoned. The cafe has since been converted for use as a private residence, and has been very well maintained.

**MITCHELL RESIDENCE  
3623 SUNNYCREST DRIVE  
Arthur Erickson, Architect, 1965-1966**



Foremost among the innovators of West Coast design was Arthur Erickson. His work has not been characterized by consistency of style but rather by a search for dramatic effects. Among his influences he cites Frank Lloyd Wright as having taught him a great deal about sensitivity to land, space and the materials of building. Born in Vancouver in 1924, his first interest was painting. Graduating from McGill University with honours in 1950, Erickson travelled extensively until 1953, when he returned to Vancouver and set up his sole practice until 1962. He was assistant professor at the University of Oregon from 1955-1956, and later taught at the University of British Columbia, becoming an associate professor in 1961. In partnership with Geoffrey Massey in 1963, Erickson won the competition for the design of Simon Fraser University. The partnership dissolved in 1972, after which Erickson maintained an international series of offices. This dramatic structure displays Erickson's flexible and adventurous use of geometric forms. Long beams are anchored at a steep angle, and propped against a solid back wall to form a high roof form, essentially turning the front facade into a roof. The top and edges dissolve into skylights and slit windows, providing indirect lighting against the back wall surfaces. It is very well integrated with its heavily treed site. Set on a brick plinth; heavy chains are used instead of downspouts. It was built for the owner of Mitchell Press by Herano Construction at a cost of \$25,000. The carport was included in the original plans but not constructed until 1968. The Mitchell Residence has been pristinely maintained and landscaped.

**CROSS RESIDENCE  
3021 SUNNYHURST ROAD  
1913**



This symmetrically-massed Edwardian house features a full front verandah, tapered porch columns, and its original front door. It was built and occupied by Vernon P. Cross (1880-1916), a local Lynn Valley contractor. Vernon and his brothers George, Norman and Vernon, were early settlers in Lynn Valley; Norman and George were also contractors. The property originally extended south to Ross Road.

**KENT'S  
5748 SUNSHINE FALLS  
Circa 1908-1912**



Known by the name of long-time resident Pell Kent, this house was first owned by Julius A. Tepoorten, whose name is remembered in that of nearby Tepoorten Island (officially known as Lone Rock). Tepoorten was born in Adrian, Michigan in 1867, and apprenticed in the drug field in Detroit, moved to Victoria in 1887, then to Vancouver where he opened his wholesale pharmaceutical business in 1909. He built this as a summer cottage - oriented to the water, not the land. The one and one-half storey house has been changed somewhat over the years, the principal change being the addition of the central dormer, but it has retained its cottage appearance and use.

**"DUN ROMIN"**  
**5766 SUNSHINE FALLS**  
**Circa 1908-1912**



A number of interesting residences in the area around Sunshine Creek are oriented towards the water, reflecting the dependence in this remote area on Indian Arm for communication and transportation. Built for summer use but now also accessible by car, most are now occupied the year around. A long time owner of this house was Charles Frederick Connor (1877-1976), a Vancouver secondary school teacher. Later additions include an octagonal gazebo (built by Connor) and an additional wing.

**HILL RESIDENCE**  
**4165 VIRGINIA CRESCENT**  
**Fred Thornton Hollingsworth, Design Associate;**  
**William Henry Birmingham, Architect, 1952**



*"Bob and Joan Hill, a young North Vancouver couple with four active daughters, are very good authorities on the practical efficiency of the modern single-level home with an open plan, concrete slab floors, natural wood surfaces, and built-in furniture. With a large family and a moderate income, they couldn't afford to pay for contemporary styling just because it was the fashion... they wanted the maximum of living comfort and convenience for their building dollar."*

*"Being in the mortgage business, Bob has had an unusual opportunity to see a lot of homes, and his experience with successful and unsuccessful designs led him to favor the modern, functional style... from the strictly practical point of view."*  
*Western Homes & Living, March 1955, page 12.*

This house was featured on the cover of *Western Homes & Living* for March 1955. The unusual plan of the Hill House was determined by its sloping hillside lot, which falls away sharply at the rear to a creekbed. It is a single storey in height, with diagonal exterior siding, and makes extensive use of concrete block. The enclosed area of the original house was only 1,300 square feet, and the interior arrangement was exceptionally compact. A central chimney provides the focus for the living room, which also features two sets of double French doors that open onto a patio with a view of downtown. Built-in furniture was used throughout, all designed by Hollingsworth, a friend of the Hill family. Ceiling panels of plywood were used to follow the contours of the shallow sloped roof, resulting in shallow fluid vaults that contrasted with the angular solidity of the concrete block interior walls. Interior soffits contained concealed lighting. Concrete floors were used throughout, scored into four foot squares, coloured red, and given a high polish with liquid wax. The contractor was Gilbert Bradner Ltd.

**BENT RESIDENCE  
138 WINDSOR ROAD EAST  
1911**



This house illustrates the influence of the Arts and Crafts style, which gained wide-spread popularity during the Edwardian era. The open front verandah, with its doubled square columns, has now been enclosed. It is part of a grouping of houses of similar style and age on Windsor Road East. The first owner was Robert J. Bent, and it is very similar in style to another house that Bent built the previous year at 144 Queens Road West. Andrew B. Uphill-Robson, a woodmaker who produced most of the furniture at Saint Martin's Church, was a later resident.

**FRANCE RESIDENCE  
145 WINDSOR ROAD EAST  
1913**



**Designated Municipal Heritage Site**

This house is an unusual variation on the Craftsman Style, with a front hip-on-gable roof, and bracketed porch columns. The first owner was William J. France, who was listed in directories as a publisher.

**BROWN RESIDENCE  
146 WINDSOR ROAD EAST  
1913**



Part of a cluster of older houses on Windsor Road East, this large Shingle Style residence features an overhanging second floor bay, an inset second floor balcony, and Craftsman eave brackets. The first owner was J.M. Brown.

**BIDDLECOMBE RESIDENCE**  
**154 WINDSOR ROAD EAST**  
**Circa 1920**



Typical of the British Arts and Crafts style, this prominent house features asymmetrical massing, a high-gabled roofline, a gabled front wall dormer and multi-paned wooden-sash windows. It is part of a grouping of houses of similar style and age on Windsor Road East. The first owner was Frederick J. Biddlecombe.

**STEVENS RESIDENCE**  
**180 WINDSOR ROAD EAST**  
**1913**



Unusual for its restrained detailing, this shingle-clad cottage features a semi-circular arch entry with a keystone. The first owner was Miss Edith Jane Stevens, a stenographer. Stevens had been born in London, England in 1878, immigrated to Canada at the age of twelve, and died in Victoria in 1967. The mature landscaping on this property includes a stand of fir and cedar to the rear of the lot.

**SAINT MARTIN'S ANGLICAN CHURCH  
195 WINDSOR ROAD EAST  
1922, Additions, 1927, 1947 & 1950**



For many years this church has been an important part of the character of the North Lonsdale area. The first services for this mission were held in rented quarters in 1910; in 1919 the parish was officially dedicated to Saint Martin of Tours. What is now the nave was built as a hall in 1922; the next year the hall was converted into a temporary church. In 1927 the church was rebuilt, and was turned 90 degrees on its lot to face Windsor Road. The concrete pile foundations for the nave were laid in 1947, and the tower and new porch were built in 1950. The church is a very consistent example of a vernacular Gothic Revival Style. The lych-gate was originally built in 1924 for Saint James' Anglican Church in Vancouver, and was designed by Richard T. Perry. Expansion of that church necessitated its removal, and it was moved to Saint Martins' in 1935.

**DALTON RESIDENCE  
220 WINDSOR ROAD EAST  
1928**



Built for J.A.R. Dalton, an accountant who worked for Mitchell Press for forty years, this charming house stands on a prominent corner lot. Similar to many other houses in the area, it features an enclosed sun room on the south-west corner.

**THOMSON RESIDENCE  
360 WINDSOR ROAD EAST  
1913**



This cottage-style bungalow is distinguished by a bellcast side gable roof, a rubble foundation, and projecting bays, and shows the overall influence of the Craftsman style. The entry is to the west side of the house. The first owner was Mrs. Ellen Moody Thomson.

**BROWN RESIDENCE  
361 WINDSOR ROAD EAST  
1913**



This imposing house is built in a modified version of the Tudor Revival style. It features a prominent cross-gabled roof with bellcast edges, a prominent brick chimney at the front. The detailing includes a front gabled porch, and a set of leaded glass windows that grace the main stairwell. Philip Lamson Brown (1878-1918) was a salesman, later employed by Carswell & Company Ltd.

**STABLER RESIDENCE  
389 WINDSOR ROAD EAST  
1911**



This early Craftsman style structure occupies a prominent corner location. It is simply detailed, with an open gabled front porch, and sunroom to the west side. The landscaping includes large cedar trees to the west and front, and two large maples on the front boulevard. Albert Stabler, the first owner, was involved in real estate and other businesses.

**"STANMORE"  
461 WINDSOR ROAD EAST  
Blackadder & MacKay, Architect, 1927**



Built for Hugh Archibald Stevenson and his wife, Alice Maude, this large and imposing house cost a total of \$11,500. The contractors were Smellie & Gallagher. The house has been very well preserved; the surviving interior details include mouldings in native Dogwood. Stanmore was the name of a hill near Stevenson's home in Scotland, where he and Alice frequented during their courtship. Stevenson (1888-1958) had been brought to Canada in 1918 by the Federal Government to organize the shipment of grain throughout the country, including the placement of grain elevators and facilities.

**MACKENZIE RESIDENCE**  
**494 WINDSOR ROAD EAST**  
**James Clark Mackenzie, Architect, 1913**



James C. Mackenzie was born on November 6, 1877 in West Kilbride, Ayrshire, Scotland. He was educated at Ardrossan Academy, Ayr Academy and Glasgow High School, and in 1897, started a five year apprenticeship in Alexander Nisbet Paterson's office, Glasgow. Seeking new opportunities, James followed his older brother, William, to Prince Rupert, where one of their aunts lived. By 1908 he had moved to Vancouver, and by 1909 had commenced his own practice. He worked mostly on residential projects in the Shaughnessy Heights subdivision, but also received the commission for the new West Vancouver Municipal Hall, 1912. Mackenzie married Amy Crabtree, an English probationary nurse, in 1912, and the following year he designed this elegant Craftsman-inspired home in the North Lonsdale area of North Vancouver for his new family, which included three children by 1917. As work dried up during the First World War, Mackenzie moved his office to his home. Although times were lean, he published an extensive catalogue of house plans, of which his own house was included as No. 514. After the end of the war, he was associated with the Architects Small House Service Bureau (B.C.), which offered a large selection of home plans for thirty dollars each. Mackenzie was also known as a designer of teapots depicting Haida designs, which were made in Japan and were very popular there. Mackenzie died on May 21, 1941 at age sixty-three.

**KERR RESIDENCE**  
**606 WINDSOR ROAD EAST**  
**1912-13**



This prominent house, on a corner lot, was built for George Kerr, a gardener who moved here from Ontario. Later owner, Charles Bascom Darwin, was the principal of North Star School. The house features its original intricate wood detailing, but has been raised to provide extra headroom in the basement.

**"GREEN GABLES"**  
**114 WINDSOR ROAD WEST**  
**James C. Mackenzie, Architect, 1915**



This beautifully detailed and stately home was built for the Gibson family; Scottish-born Robert Gibson (1862-1943) was a printer for the *News-Advertiser*, and lived here until his death. This eclectic house is distinguished with the use of ornate classical columns and a large ground floor porch on the eastern side, which demonstrate the influence of the Colonial Revival style. A distinctive profile is provided by the tall chimneys, the jerkin-headed roofs, and the bellcast detailing of the porches. Ionic columns mark the front entry porch. By 1935 the house had been acquired by the Butterworth family, who also had stables on the property.

**McCANNEL RESIDENCE**  
**125 WINDSOR ROAD WEST**  
**Circa 1909**



A simple frame house, with minimal detailing, that is distinguished by its wrap-around verandah. The first known owner was A.D. McCannel, followed by Theophilus Thompson, a resident of Calgary. Fred Tennant, an electrical contractor, moved here in 1924.

**SELWYN PULLAN STUDIO AND CARPORT**  
**233 WOODDALE ROAD**  
**Fred Thornton Hollingsworth, Architect**  
**Carport 1956; Studio 1960-1961**



This site, which slopes to the south and on which stands an earlier shingled residence, was bought by Selwyn Pullan, one of the most prominent local photographers of the era. He requested a studio with tall ceilings, a large open area and storage for props. This was meant as a multi-purpose space, which could be cleared out for entertaining large groups. The decision was made not to alter the existing residence, but to construct a separate but connected pavilion. An unusual carport was built beside the house, at the top of the bank; this structure has central steel posts, but the west side is cantilevered from the central beam, and has no side walls or supports. A covered passageway leads down the hill to the studio, which is set into the bank to provide two levels. The entry is at the higher north end, allowing for a lower ceiling, which leads into the dramatic higher space of the studio itself. The exterior of the studio is clad with cedar shingles to match the existing house, with the interior finished with white-painted gyproc. The mullions, trellis and trim are of stained cedar. This was one of the 17 houses in the 1964 Massey Competition Exhibit which toured across the country. It was illustrated in the *R.A.I.C. Journal*, November 1964 and *Canadian Architect*, November 1964.

**RASMUSSEN RESIDENCE**  
**2950 WOODBINE DRIVE**  
**Fred Thornton Hollingsworth, Architect, 1949**



*"Small House That Acts Big"*

*"With a basic floor plan covering less than 1000 square feet, the home of Sven and Joan Rasmussen in Capilano Highlands has everything that a young married couple could wish for. The crisp, clean, modern lines and functional, open planning are typical of the work of Vancouver Designer Fred Hollingsworth. We were particularly impressed with the spacious dining and living-room areas, both facing large view windows looking out over Vancouver harbor. The entire window arrangement, as you can see, is designed to take advantage of the southern exposure; clerestory windows backlight the living room and filter soft sunlight into the bedrooms. The kitchen is small but it is plenty big enough for a small family. The designer has saved space here by providing a two-stool counter in place of the conventional breakfast nook. This extra space allows for a larger dining room, often a cramped area in small homes." Western Homes & Living, December-January, 1950-1951, page 13.*

One of Hollingsworth's more successful small houses, the Rasmussen Residence was a simplified version of the "Neoteric." and presented a very rational approach to open plan design. An exceptionally compact room arrangement made the most of a small budget. A side entry, facing the carport, led through the galley kitchen, the other end of which opened into the dining room. The front entry led into the dining room, which provided access to the other rooms in the house. The house has been maintained in substantially intact condition.

