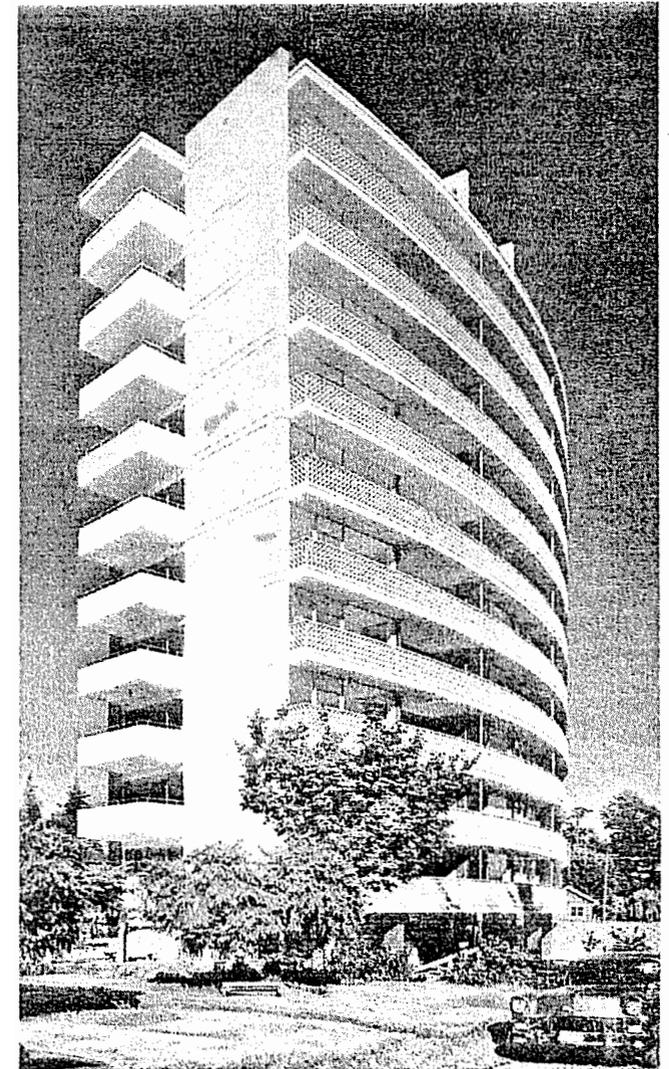
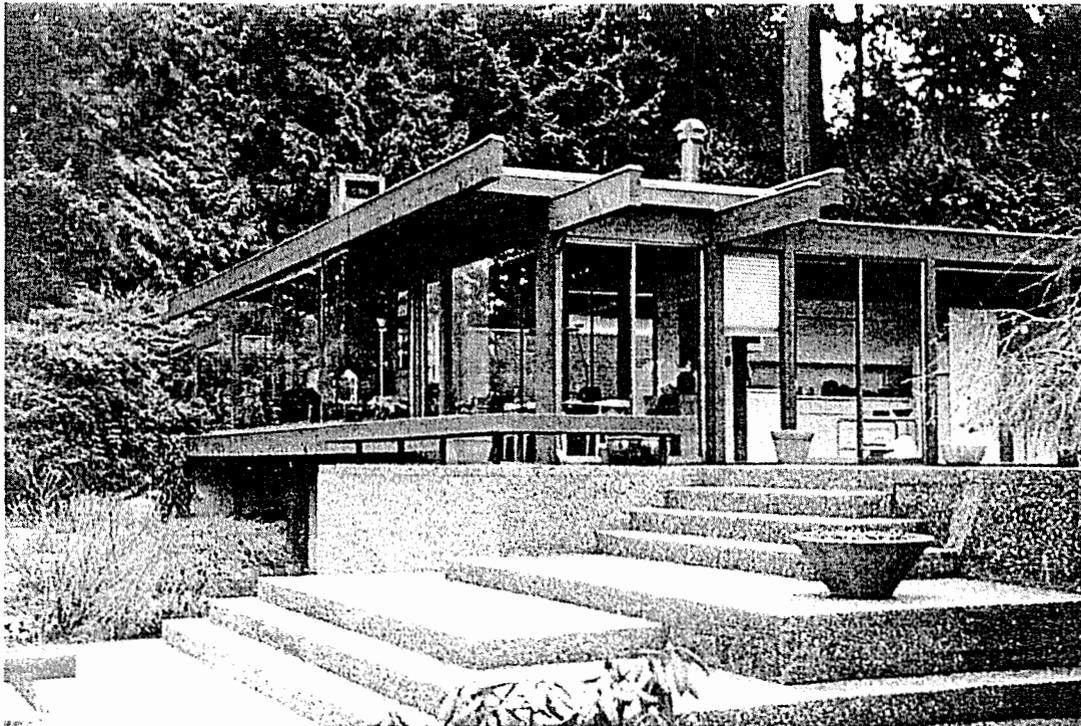


**THE
WEST VANCOUVER**

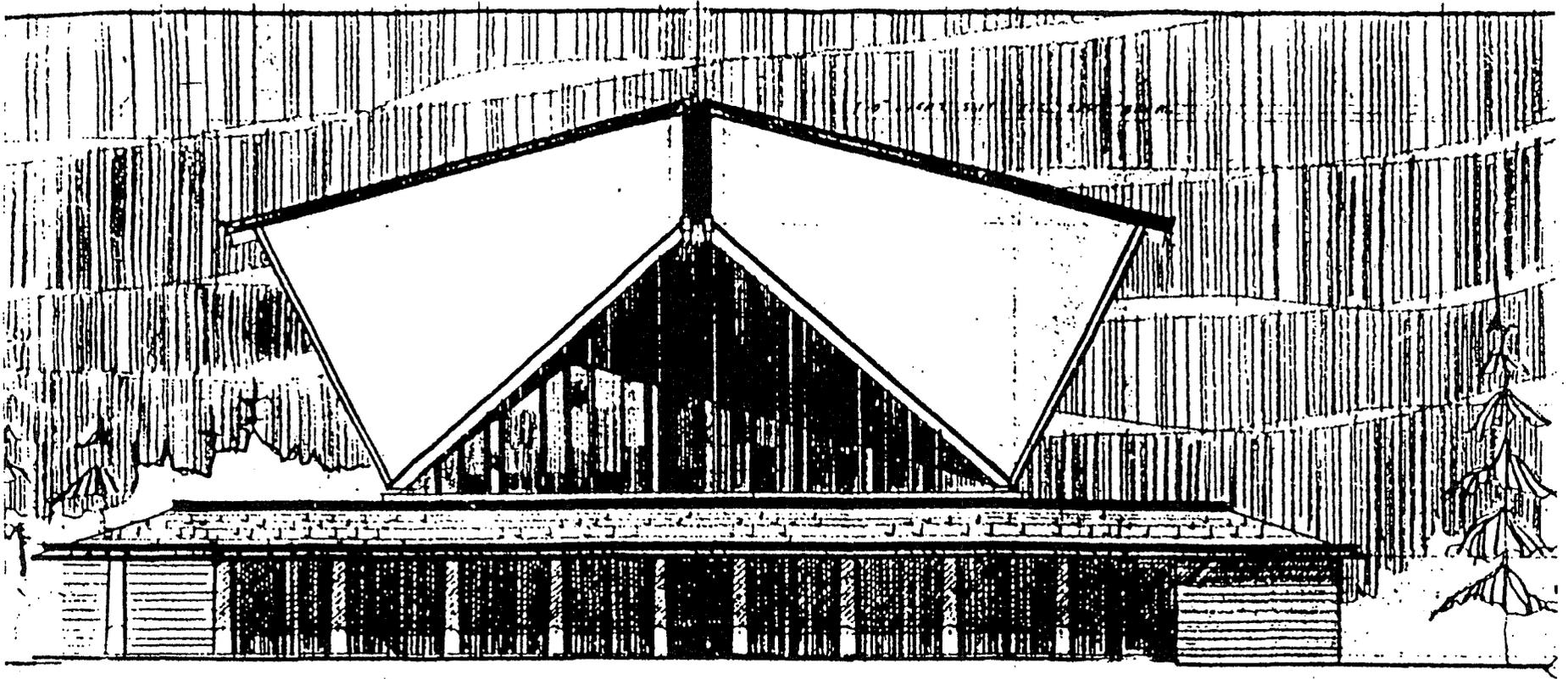
**SURVEY OF SIGNIFICANT ARCHITECTURE
1945-1975**



F.G. ARCHITECTURAL & PLANNING CONSULTANTS



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PREFACE

The goal of the *West Vancouver Survey of Significant Architecture 1945-1975* has been to identify significant and influential buildings constructed in the municipality following the Second World War. For approximately thirty years this was a centre of modernist design, and produced many of the greatest contemporary Canadian houses. This was fertile ground for experimentation in the International and West Coast Styles, and the District's domestic architecture was recognized for its innovation, the use of natural materials, and sensitive integration with spectacular sites. These structures, many of which have now been acclaimed as masterpieces of design, have become an integral part of the image of West Vancouver.

This current study builds upon the initial identification of 93 significant contemporary buildings in the 1988 'West Vancouver Heritage Inventory'. This provided a recognition of the importance of these buildings, but did not provide detailed research or documentation for those buildings built after 1945. In 1993-1994 this survey of the District's modern buildings was undertaken, using the same evaluation criteria and categories as the previous Inventory. Those buildings from the thirty year time frame following the end of the Second World War were more fully examined, including a windshield survey of the entire District, and research of journals, award winning buildings, and architect's lists. This process yielded a total of 24 Primary buildings, 101 Secondary buildings, and 192 Support buildings. The 125 buildings in the Primary and Secondary categories are described and illustrated alphabetically by street address in this document. Further information on each building is contained in the inventory files maintained at West Vancouver Municipal Hall.

Many of these private residences are on very secluded sites, and are now virtually invisible due to the growth of heavy foliage. In order to obtain many of these photographs, permission was obtained from owners to step on their property. Elevation drawings and renderings are included to clarify the appearance of some buildings; the source of these drawings is the collection of plans held at West Vancouver Municipal Hall, and are credited in the text as 'WVMP'. Inclusion in this report does not, however, indicate permission to cross onto private property.

If you are viewing these sites, please respect the privacy of the owners, and avoid stepping onto their property.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE WEST COAST STYLE

"This issue will be a surprise to many people who were not aware that a fully fledged modern movement was to be found west of the Rockies. It would be false to think that it was confined to only domestic buildings because schools, libraries, factories and other buildings in the contemporary manner have been built of a standard of design perhaps not equalled and certainly not surpassed, in the rest of the Dominion. In the domestic field, British Columbia leads the other provinces.... They have proved to their clients present and future, by outward and inward visible signs, that the modern house is the only house for a modern family in British Columbia. Nowhere else in Canada has that proof been given."

Journal of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada #24, June 1947

From 1945-1975 West Vancouver was a centre of Canadian residential design. For approximately thirty years, starting with the end of the Second World War, the District's houses were extensively covered in Canadian magazines, and several were internationally recognized. West Vancouver's buildings were consistently cited in the Massey Awards for Architecture, ensuring that they received a great deal of attention in Eastern Canada. This new wave of design generated an innovative architectural style, now referred to as the *West Coast Style*. Growth after the Second World War was rapid, with many new families from widely varied backgrounds moving to the coast, either seeking new opportunities or retiring to a milder climate. These people shared a willingness to break with past tradition, resulting in an unusually wide acceptance of this contemporary idiom. Fuelling this migration was a rapidly expanding economy based on resource development.

Much of the impetus for this remarkable blossoming of modern design was concentrated in the hands of a few exceptional individuals. The importance of BC Binning, Robert Berwick and Ned Pratt as local pioneers and popularizers of the International Style cannot be overstated. Many other designers, such as C B K Van Norman, began the process of defining a regional adaptation of the West Coast Style, while John Porter, through his teachings at the new UBC School of Architecture and his own remarkable house, became known as an originator of the contemporary idiom. Others who followed, such as Ron Thom and Fred Hollingsworth, formulated their own brilliant interpretations. The internationally recognized career of Arthur Erickson was based on the bold and contemporary West Vancouver houses that he designed during this period. By the late 1960s, designers such as Kenneth Charow, inspired by the work of Charles Moore in California, brought to fruition an adaptation of this the regional style, which is now called the *West Coast Vernacular*.

These contemporary styles of architecture shared a number of common elements. The rocky and irregular sites, often with spectacular views of the ocean or native forests, led to a sensitive response from these talented designers. In many cases these sites were considered 'unbuildable', and demanded inventive new designs just to make construction feasible. It was considered crucial to 'continue the subordination of man-made improvements to the natural character of the site even through this may cause some inconvenience at times' (*Comprehensive Town Plan*, Harland Bartholomew and Associates, 1950). The rejection of many traditional styles and details led to a new fascination with complicated geometric form and open-plan layouts, with rooms used for more than one purpose. Natural light was seen as one of the strongest form-givers for the new style, and extensive areas of glass were used both for view windows and skylights. The climate here is the most benign in Canada, and Eastern architects were jealous of the freedom of local architects to ignore climatic restraints; the West Coast was seen as a land of opportunity, reflected in its relaxed lifestyles and contemporary architectural expression.

Early modernist principles, with their emphasis on functionalism, simplicity and flexible planning are currently being reexamined, and the West Coast Style continues to exert considerable influence on the architecture of today. It is, therefore, timely to reassess the development and impact of this regional West Coast architecture which flourished during the postwar period.

THE BEGINNINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL STYLE

The International Style originated in Europe, following the mass destruction of traditional buildings and institutions in the First World War. The name was coined by architectural historian Henry-Russell Hitchcock and architect Philip Johnson for a 1932 New York exhibition that featured the work of German, Dutch, Swiss and French designers. One of the most important influences on the development of the style was the Bauhaus School of design, which operated in Germany between 1919 and 1933. A number of influential European architects moved to North America during the 1930s to escape Nazi persecution, including Walter Gropius (a past director of the Bauhaus) and Mies van der Rohe (who coined the phrase 'less is more'), bringing with them new ideas of a modern architectural order. Artist and teacher B C Binning helped to spread the style to British Columbia by inviting leading architects to lecture in Vancouver, among them the noted German Richard Neutra, who had settled in California, and visited Vancouver regularly in the 1940s and 1950s. Neutra demonstrated the possibility of a regional westcoast expression, and spoke of the mysteries and realities of sites, and of houses that responded to local climate and light through the use of extended planes and surfaces, and reflections from glass and water.

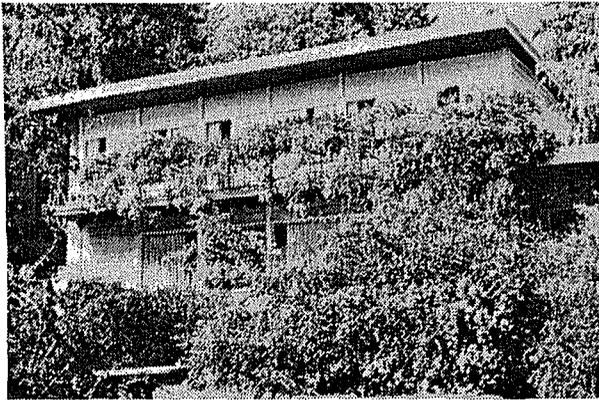


Paulson Residence
885 Aubeneau Crescent
C B K Van Norman, Architect
1939

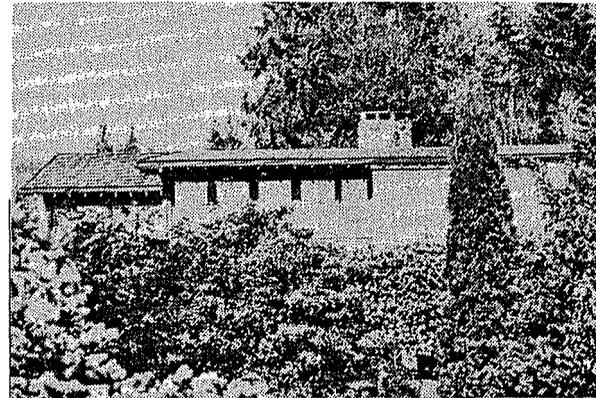
One design truth emerged preminent, that architecture, like engineering, should be based on structure and function rather than ornamentation. International Style buildings were rational and functional in structure and appearance, and were based on the use of flexible open floor plans. The structure was generally conceived of as a 'cage' or 'skeleton', enclosed by a membrane-like 'skin' or curtain wall. The building was perceived as an enclosure of volume, with minimal surface detailing that would otherwise detract the eye. Non-essential decoration was discarded, as the aesthetic was based on modern structural principles and materials. Bands of windows (often wrapped around a corner) and cantilevered elements gave these buildings a distinct horizontal emphasis. Symmetry was abandoned in favour of balance and regularity. This new architecture also embraced the progress of modern technology, and for the first time acknowledged a relationship with automobiles.

Houses designed in the International Style displayed smooth wall surfaces, flat roofs, windows set flush with the outer wall surfaces, and horizontal, asymmetrical massing. Windows were arranged in horizontal bands (called ribbon windows) interspersed with floor to ceiling windows and doors that opened up the inside to outdoor views and terraces. Industrialized building materials, such as 4-foot by 8-foot plywood panels, were integrated into the designs. By the 1930s, the influence of the International Style had reached British Columbia, especially in West Vancouver.

Peter Thornton, Ned Pratt, Bob Berwick and C B K Van Norman all began their experimentation with modernism at this time. In the late 1930s Charles Van Norman produced a startlingly severe design for Revelstoke City Hall, but his residential work was based loosely on a 'Cape Cod cottage' style, that reflected a modernist sensibility but used historical details to promote an image of traditional domesticity. His best houses of this period freely combined American Colonial elements grafted onto modernistic forms. Without breaking free of tradition, he employed the clean line aesthetic that would pave the way for the introduction of the modern styles.



Thornton Residence
4785 Piccadilly South
Gardiner & Thornton,
Architects
1939
(1988
Heritage
Inventory
Primary
Building)



Berwick Residence
1650 Mathers Avenue
R A D Berwick,
Architect
1940
(1988
Heritage
Inventory
Primary
Building)

Thornton, Pratt and Berwick were more radical in their approach to housing, and fought with the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation for the approval of mortgages for houses with flat roofs; at the time the CMHC vetted all designs for which a mortgage was required, and had ruled that flat roofs, although safe, were not aesthetic. Peter Muschamp Thornton circumvented this by building his house without a mortgage. This simple unornamented cubic form was well ahead of its time, and set a precedent for many to follow.

Robert A D Berwick's own house was built in 1940 at 1650 Mathers Avenue, was more traditional in form, with low gable roofs and wood siding. The relationship with native landscaping, cellular massing, and prominent chimney all point to a less intrusive style, based in many ways on the vernacular cottages found throughout West Vancouver.

Bertram Charles Binning was also a pioneer in having a flat-roofed house built. Binning and Fred Amess led the 'Art in Living Group', which encouraged discussion of the problems inherent in Vancouver's rapid expansion, the importance of small house design, and the integration of art and architecture. Pratt and Berwick were the associated architects for this striking building, which was designed and built in 1941. Throughout his career Binning showed a consistent interest in all facets of design, including his collaboration on the ornamentation of Thompson, Berwick & Pratt's landmark BC Electric Building, 1955-1957. Binning has now been recognized as one of the pioneering spirits of the modern movement on the West Coast.

Binning Residence

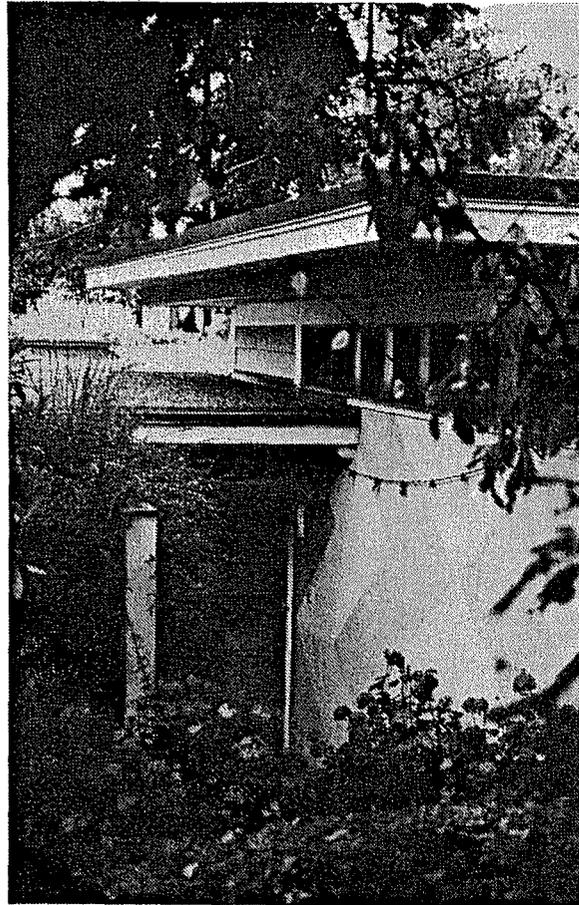
2968 Mathers Crescent

B C Binning, Designer

R A D Berwick & C E Pratt, Consulting Architects

1941

(1988 Heritage Inventory Primary Building)



There were also a few examples scattered throughout the District of the 'Streamline Moderne' style, which also employed flat roofs and modernist motifs. These include the Bennett House, 2909 Mathers Avenue (1937), the Langley House, 1660 29th Street (1938), the Snoddy House, 3666 Marine Drive (renovated in 1939), and the Ferguson House, 3688 Marine Drive (1940). All of the houses are listed on the 1988 Heritage Inventory.

'DESIGN FOR LIVING': THE WEST COAST STYLE

West Vancouver is unlike anywhere else in Canada, and an enthusiasm for modernism developed here fast and early. Perched on the edge of mountains and suspended above an expanse of ocean, it is bright with reflected light when sunny and moody grey under cloudy skies. Distinct outlines are romantically blurred by misty rain, and encourage softer, more sensuous forms. The spectacular natural setting is West Vancouver's greatest asset, but also a challenge and a limitation. It is no surprise that the precipitous building sites developed after 1945 gave rise to a new architectural expression that would have been impossible anywhere else in the country.

It must be remembered that these ambitious modern buildings were constructed in accordance with high-minded social ideas and ideals - this was to be the beginning of a new, modern way of life. After the Second World War, there was a period of fundamental restructuring that occurred in response to the phenomenal demand for new consumer goods. Industries were encouraged to utilize new materials and techniques developed during the war, influenced by the need for mass production and the rise of the new discipline of industrial design. The new School of Architecture opened at the University of British Columbia in 1947, with Fred Lasserre as first Director. A number of notable exhibitions promoting modern design were held at both the Vancouver Art Gallery and the Community Arts Council, most notably the latter's 'Design for Living' held in the Fall of 1949.

Ned Pratt cited five specific local characteristics that determined the form of the new residential architecture in British Columbia:

- 1. Rainfall: Generous roof overhangs, especially on the east and north facades, protected windows and walls against rain and allowed outdoor access, and were more easily achievable with a flat roof. Pratt recommended 8 foot ceilings with 4 to 5 foot overhangs. On the south facade they also helped control the summer sun, while allowing for passive solar heating in winter, indicating an early awareness of energy conservation.
- 2. Sunshine: The extensive use of glazing was a fundamental feature, as it allowed the visual integration of the house into its surrounding landscape. Glass windows were beaded into structural wood members, a form of construction that developed due to a shortage of steel during the war. The amount of glass was not necessarily increased, rather it was concentrated into wide areas facing the view and light, with blank walls where privacy was required.
- 3. View and Aspect: As many of the prime building sites in Vancouver and on the North Shore have substantial views, the location of the house was considered critical. The facade that faced the street was considered unimportant and was often a blank wall, whereas those walls facing the view were mostly glazed. Privacy was a main consideration.
- 4. Exterior Treatment: Wood was the preferred cladding, as masonry was considered too expensive for most houses. Natural unpainted cedar boards or fir drop siding were recommended. Often the same materials would be used for both interior and exterior treatments, sometimes running through glass walls to blur the distinction between inside and outside and to extend the planes of the house.
- 5. Plan: The lack of interior partitions responded to a desire for openness, the freedom afforded by a flat roof, and the use of radiant heating in the floor slabs. Custom designed furniture was often built in, eliminating the need to integrate different styles and types of fittings. Cupboards were placed on castors to allow them to act as movable screens.

Local designers were strongly influenced both by the aesthetics of traditional Japanese architecture, and by the work of American architect Frank Lloyd Wright. The Japanese influence was partly derived through the influence of Wright, and also due to a realization that the West Coast was no longer just an outpost of European culture, but part of the vast Pacific Rim.

Wright's work was especially important, due to his influence on the International Style architects of Europe; his early work, published in Germany in 1910, was a touchstone of the style. His later residential work, beginning with a startling series of modernistic houses in the 1930s such as his most famous house 'Fallingwater', and his later geometric and low cost housing models were also influential. His 'organic' architecture blended simple methods of structural framing and the use of natural materials with a formal, Japanese-inspired discipline and open floor plans. Wright's flowing use of space and sculptural forms was more appealing to West Coast sensibilities than the hard edges of the International Style.

This local adaptation of the International Style came to be known as the West Coast Style, and is also referred to as Post-and-Beam or West Coast Regionalism. Whereas the International Style was primarily an aesthetic of steel and glass, the West Coast Style generally employed wooden post and beam structures with wood and glass infill panels providing a rhythmic patterning of solids and voids.

The house was seen as a series of spatial experiences, with open rooms flowing freely together, and revealed at different levels in a intimate relationship with the surrounding landscape. Floors became floating platforms, which could be placed at varying heights. Post and beam construction was also much easier to adapt to difficult terrain than traditional architectural forms, requiring only footings rather than foundation walls; in some cases buildings were suspended or cantilevered over impossibly rocky sites.

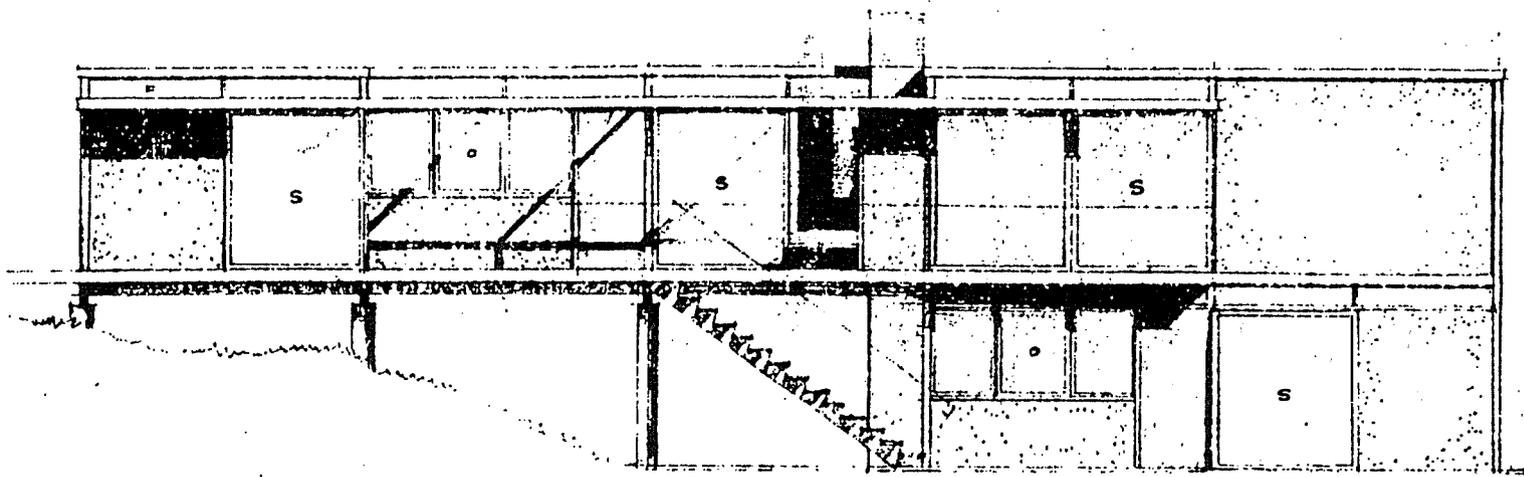
As this regional adaptation began to mature, certain common characteristics emerged. Local designs favoured open floor plans with extensive glazing and skylights, exposed timber structural members, and the extensive use of wood finishes, often stained rather than painted. Interior and exterior spaces were visually and physically integrated, and the final effect often relied heavily on the use of native trees and landscaping. The house was designed to fit into the landscape, leaving much of the site in its natural condition.

Roofs were generally flat, but sometimes canted or lifted to allow banks of clerestory windows, which then illuminated the undersides of roof planes. Flat roofs resulted in the use of tar and gravel roofing, materials which were less costly than cedar shingles. In sloping areas, the prime location was considered to be on the south (or lower) side of the street, allowing the parking and entry to face the road, while the more private open living areas faced towards the view.

The emergence of the West Coast Style was watched with interest by the Massey Foundation. From 1953 to 1969 the Foundation sponsored a series of design awards which recognized excellence of design and innovation in technology. West Vancouver buildings won a disproportionate number of Massey Medals, considering the small size of the community. In 1964 alone, 8 West Vancouver buildings placed among the 94 finalists, and won 4 of the 18 Massey medals.

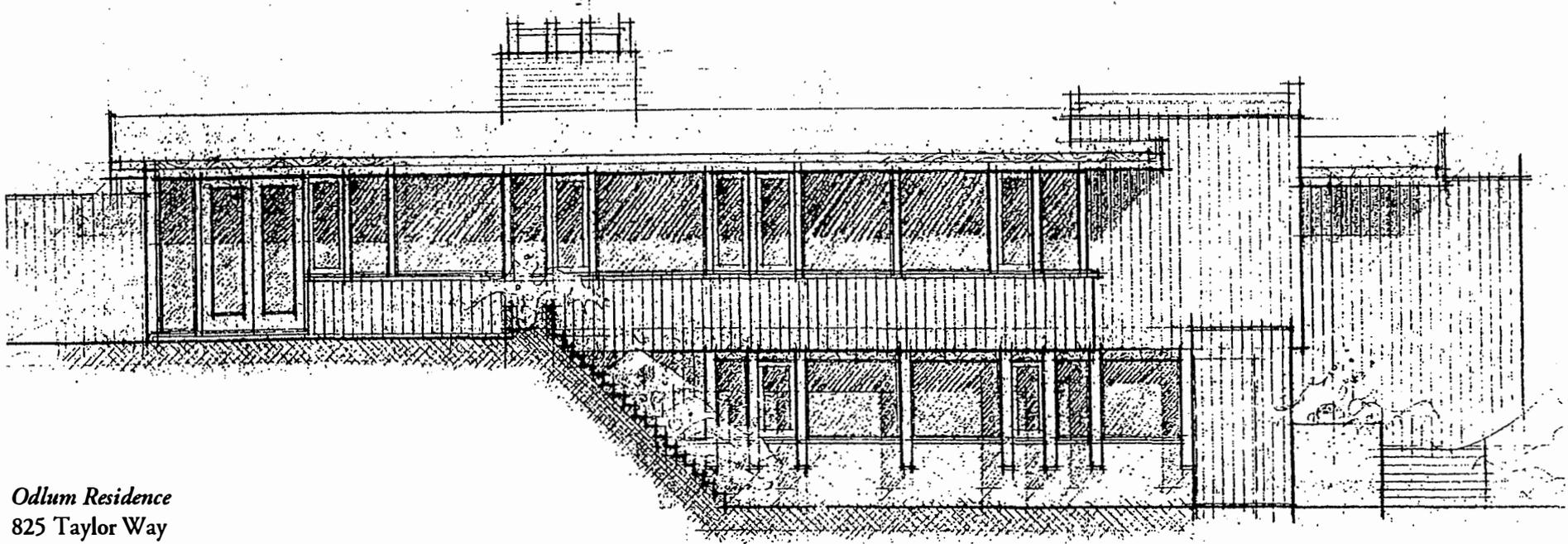
THE LOCAL DESIGNERS

Several local designers bravely began to introduce these new forms to British Columbia, and were influenced both by the International Style and by the domestic Bay Region Style of San Francisco, with its emphasis on natural materials. There was a conscious attempt to respond to local topography and climatic conditions, and an influx of extremely talented European designers, who moved here directly after the War, brought a fresh approach to regional design. This group of leading-edge designers, unquestionably the most talented in Canada at the time, were later referred to by Arthur Erickson as 'The Vancouver School'.



Gordon Smith Residence I
4590 Keith Road
Arthur Erickson &
Geoffrey Massey, Architects
1953
Support Building
(WVMP)

Foremost among them was Arthur Erickson himself. Born in Vancouver in 1924, his first interest was painting. Graduating from McGill University with honours in 1950, Erickson travelled extensively until 1953. 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. He set up his sole practice in 1962, and after joining in partnership with Geoffrey Massey in 1963, they won the competition for the design of Simon Fraser University. After the partnership dissolved in 1972, Erickson maintained an international series of offices. He cites Frank Lloyd Wright as having taught him a great deal about sensitivity to land, space and the materials of building. His work is not characterized by consistency of style but rather by a search for dramatic effects, and suggests an eclecticism based on the variety of global experience rather than a tightly defined doctrine. Erickson has described architecture as a curious hybrid, that jumps the boundaries of other disciplines, drawing on all cultural experience, making the architect a social alchemist that transforms human aspirations into habitable space.



Odlum Residence
825 Taylor Way
Thompson, Berwick &
Pratt Architects,
Ron Thom Designer
1963
Secondary Building,
See Page 78
South Elevation
(WVMP)

Ron Thom saw architecture as a celebration of human functions, and as a factor of enrichment in our lives. He also cautioned against buildings existing in isolation, and recognized the necessity of a cohesive social fabric. Thom's creative process engaged the emotions; he perceived architectural design as a process of intellectual and emotional maturation, based on a doctrine of eclecticism. Each composition was developed on its own geometric figure, which he saw as the basic element in both music and architecture. Born in Penticton in 1923, he originally studied as a concert pianist, later enrolling at the Vancouver College of Art. In 1947 he joined Sharp and Thompson as an apprentice, becoming a partner from 1958 until 1963 in the firm which was renamed Thompson, Berwick, Pratt & Partners. Most of his early work was residential, and was directly inspired by Frank Lloyd Wright and Richard Neutra. Later projects included working on the design team for the BC Electric Building and the Dogwood Exhibition Building at the Pacific National Exhibition. Thom was awarded a number of Massey Medals, and in 1961 won the competition for the design of Massey College at the University of Toronto, and decided to move east. Thom received numerous prestigious awards, including several international awards for Trent University in Peterborough. Thom died in Toronto in 1986.

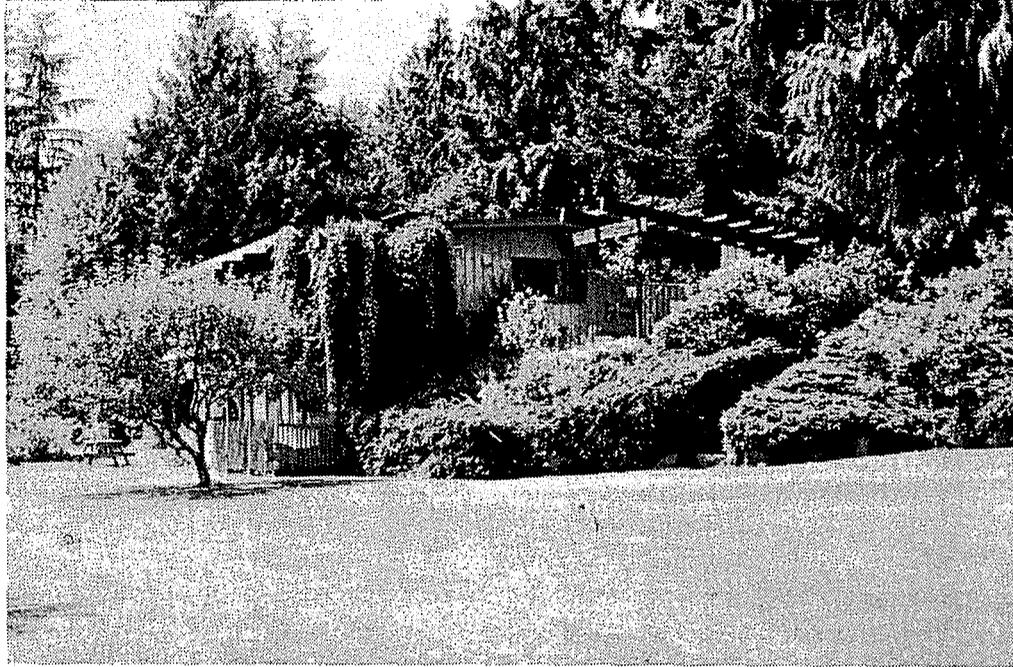
Charles Edward (Ned) Pratt, a graduate of the University of Toronto, maintained that 'these houses represent untiring efforts on the part of the architects to persuade the client into the contemporary frame of mind'. Pratt's interest was in the use of a strongly-expressed structure as an ordering element, which allowed the wall to be filled with modular windows and panels. Along with his associate Robert Alexander Dean Berwick, Pratt helped to revitalize the established firm of Sharp and Thompson after becoming partners in 1945, turning it into the leading exponent of the modern style in Canada. Bertram Charles Binning (1909-1976) was an artist who had a significant impact on local architectural development. He taught at the Vancouver School of Art in the 1930s and 1940s, and was appointed to UBC's School of Architecture in 1949. Binning was associated with a time when artists and architects were pleased to collaborate, and saw design as a creative process, which could be enriched through finding artistic solutions to functional problems. He also advocated a regional expression of Canadian art and architecture, that responded with paintings and buildings that were congenial to our northern lighting. There were many other architects, notably Fred Hollingsworth, Barry Vance Downs, Duncan McNab, C B K Van Norman, Peter Thornton, Harold Semmens and Douglas Simpson, Roy Jessiman and Donald Manning, who made their individual contributions to the West Coast Style.

ADAPTATION OF THE WEST COAST STYLE

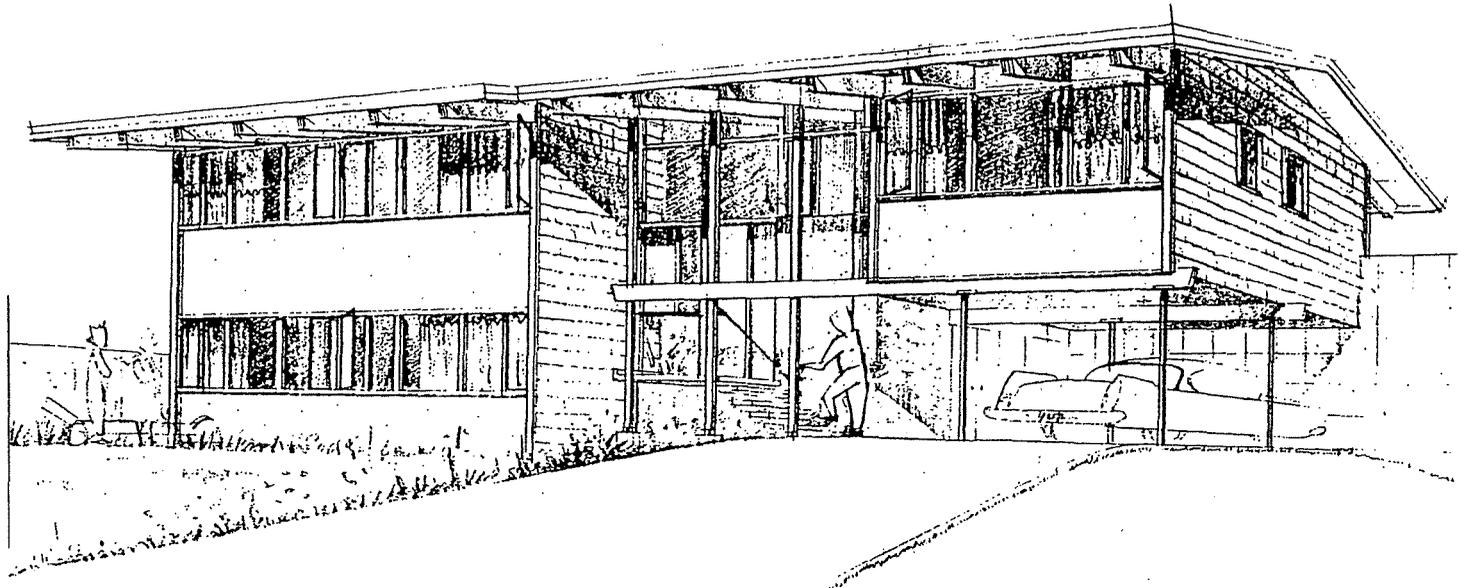
As the West Coast Style became established, it appeared in simpler, less uncompromising versions, often designed by builders rather than architects. The polemical forms of modern architecture were softened and adapted for general acceptance, through a blending with a more traditional domestic idiom. These buildings are most often characterized by the use of a visible roof; if a flat roof was considered too radical, then a shed ('monocline') or low gable would be used. Contrasting wall materials and textures, such as wood, brick and stone, and irregular windows, were used to heighten visual interest. A garage or open carport was usually attached to one side, and exterior decks and terraces extended the available living area. Access to outdoor decks was provided through a 'french door', as sliding glass doors were not yet available; these decks also provided easy access for cleaning the outsides of windows. Windows were almost invariably wooden sash casement, often used in clerestory bands, allowing light and ventilation but ensuring privacy, especially on facades that faced towards the street. Chimneys were often high slab-like structures of either stone or brick, that provided vertical emphasis, usually as a cross-axis to the main direction of the house. Kitchens were smaller, but featured built-in appliances and an adjacent 'family room' for children to play in. Master bedrooms featured ensuite bathrooms, and wall-to-wall carpets were installed in the living and dining rooms, halls and stairs. Plumbing fixtures were available in decorator pastel shades. The entrance area (with a 'cathedral ceiling') usually led down to the living area or up to the bedroom wing, with a ground level 'rumpus-' or 'recreation room' with a fireplace for family play and entertaining.

"RANCH STYLE AND SPLIT-LEVEL HOMES: After World War II home styles changed appreciably from those designed prior to 1939. The earlier homes either had a 'basement' area, usually the same size as the upstairs, or a 'crawl space' a few feet in height. Basement areas were not living areas, but were used for the furnace, storage - fuel, wood, coal or sawdust; winter storage of foodstuffs; preserves, pickles, etc.; and laundry tubs and washer. The area was also used for drying clothes during inclement weather. A crawl space was of little use, except to shelter the dog or cat. With the increased cost of building, all space built wanted to be used. Also, with the development of 'oil' and 'gas' as fuels for home heating, basement fuel storage was no longer needed; laundry dryers discarded the need for space to dry clothes; the furnace became diminutive in size - now we have a large area for living! What to do with it - well, halve the area and cut the cost. Now we have a 'split-level' with its middle main entrance - go down to the recreation room for fun and games; go up one level to the so-called living area (kitchen, dining and living rooms); up another level to usually three bedrooms (master with ensuite, two more bedrooms and one full bath). The Split-Level suited very well the sloped lots of West Vancouver. Lots of ways to set the house into the site - the building fitted the site. The 'Ranch' style was a sprawling building, well suited to flatter lots, or lots where a single level could be fitted. The term Ranch as I recall came out of Southern California - Los Angeles and its rolling hilly suburbs. Basement areas as we know them in Vancouver were not needed in California. They had no need for a furnace, heating ducts, clothes drying area. Their home was constructed on a concrete slab. It could take on any shape - sprawling on its lot, with a swimming pool and patios for outdoor living. On a much smaller scale, the Ranch style was transplanted to Vancouver. Examples include Norm Hullah's Norgate subdivision in North Vancouver."

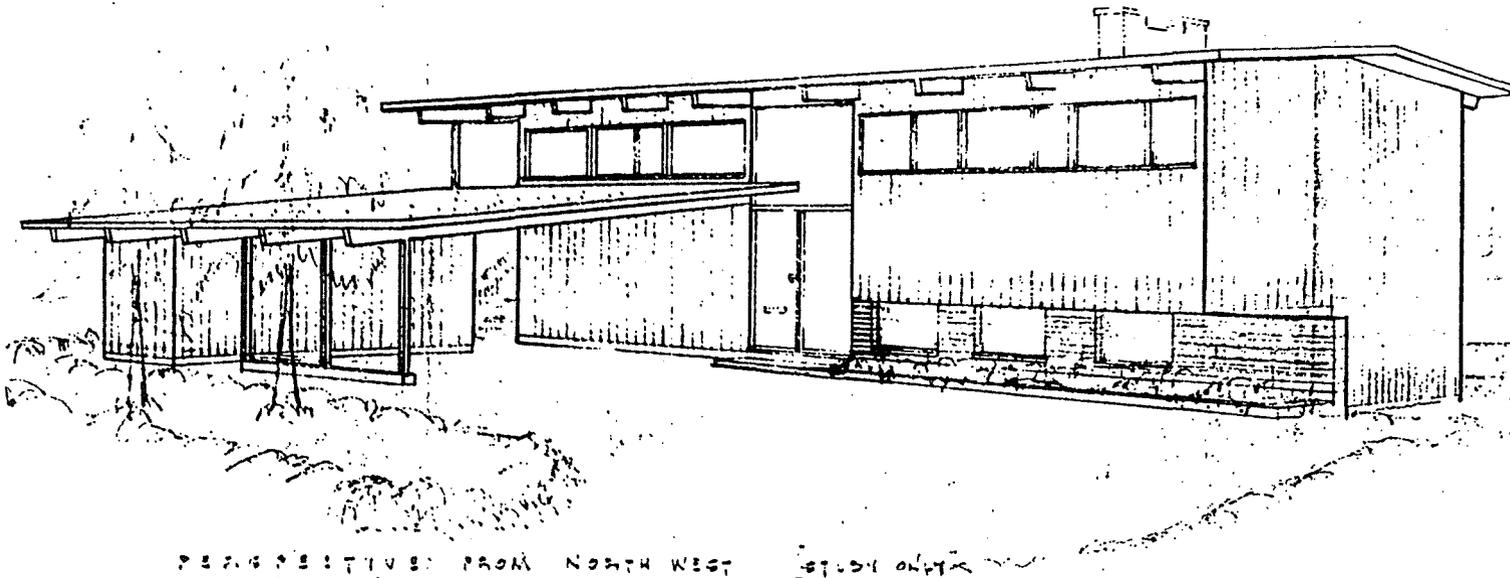
Jaffary Residence
920 Pyrford Road
Donald M Manning,
Architect
1956
Secondary Building,
See page 67



Lanskail Residence
2465 Rosebery Avenue
F W Scott, Architect
1956
Secondary Building,
See page 68
Architect's Rendering
(WVMP)



RESIDENTIAL DESIGN PHILOSOPHY OF THE 50s AND 60s

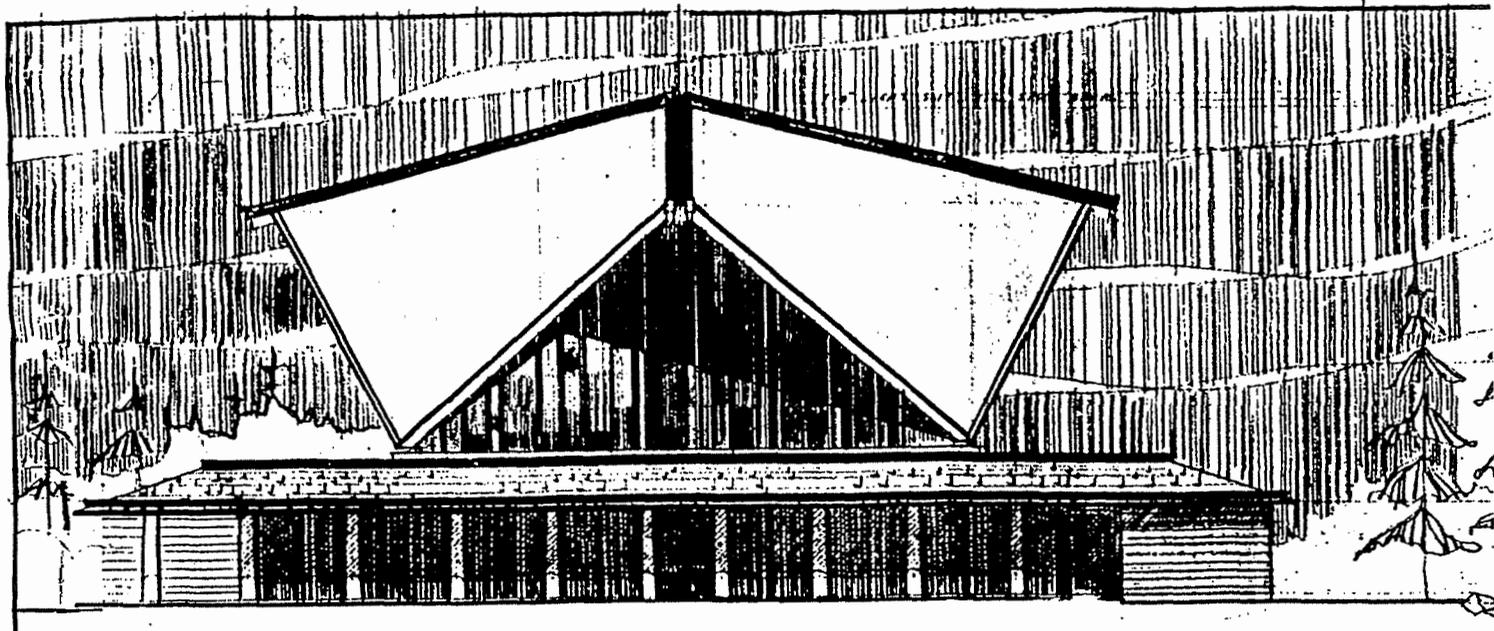


McBride Residence
 1820 Queens Avenue
 Donald M Manning,
 Architect
 1960
 Support Building
 (WVMP)

"The prevailing design philosophy of architecturally designed family homes in the 1950s to 60s was largely predicated by the disciplines of function and affordability. Not only did the house have to perform efficiently as a shelter in which to raise a family but it also had to be built within a very restricted budget - typically - lot, \$1,000 cash and the borrowing potential to qualify for a maximum NHA mortgage which ranged from \$12,800 to approximately \$17,000. The typical clients were a couple with a family on the way, both products of the depression and frugal war years, intent on obtaining maximum utility and livability from their restricted resources. Pretense or show was certainly not a high priority. The status symbol of the time was more likely having a large family than creating a showplace. Convenience was essential. An efficient kitchen layout related closely to a dining table to accommodate the whole family was paramount. The bedrooms were sized to accommodate the bed(s), closet, dresser, and perhaps a desk top but no more. A second bathroom or a potential finished bathroom was considered pretty well essential. The one luxury was a fireplace which was the focus of the conversation circle in the living room - Family rooms and T.V. came later. The outdoor patio or sundeck, preferably adjacent to the kitchen, was greatly appreciated as a bonus.

The form of the house besides being compact and cost efficient was to a large extent determined by topography and lifestyle. Typical basements were passé - giving way to two-level benches, split levels or more expansive single-levels on floating foundation slabs. Typical to the North Shore hill site with its southern exposure was the two-storey benchcut home with ground access on both floor levels and the living rooms and sundecks taking advantage of the view. The expansive view was exploited by horizontal strip windows, sun controlled by wide low pitched eaves which in turn were often continued inward to form low-pitch loft ceilings on the upper floor levels. Local building and landscape materials also characterized the architecture of the time. Rough cedar was inexpensive - particularly when stained and placed vertically. Rough broken site rock was frequently used for base walls. Beam and plank roof construction was cost effective. Indigenous conifer trees were retained and traditional lawns were complemented with local vine maples, salal, sword ferns, etc. All contributed to the expression of West Coast architecture. The result was an honest reflection of the circumstances and the values of the people of the time. Architects of this same post-war era have great difficulty in fathoming the obesity and pointless fadism that dominates so much of today's residential design."

OTHER BUILDING TYPES: CHURCHES

*Baptist Church*

450 Mathers Avenue

Arthur J Mudry, Architect

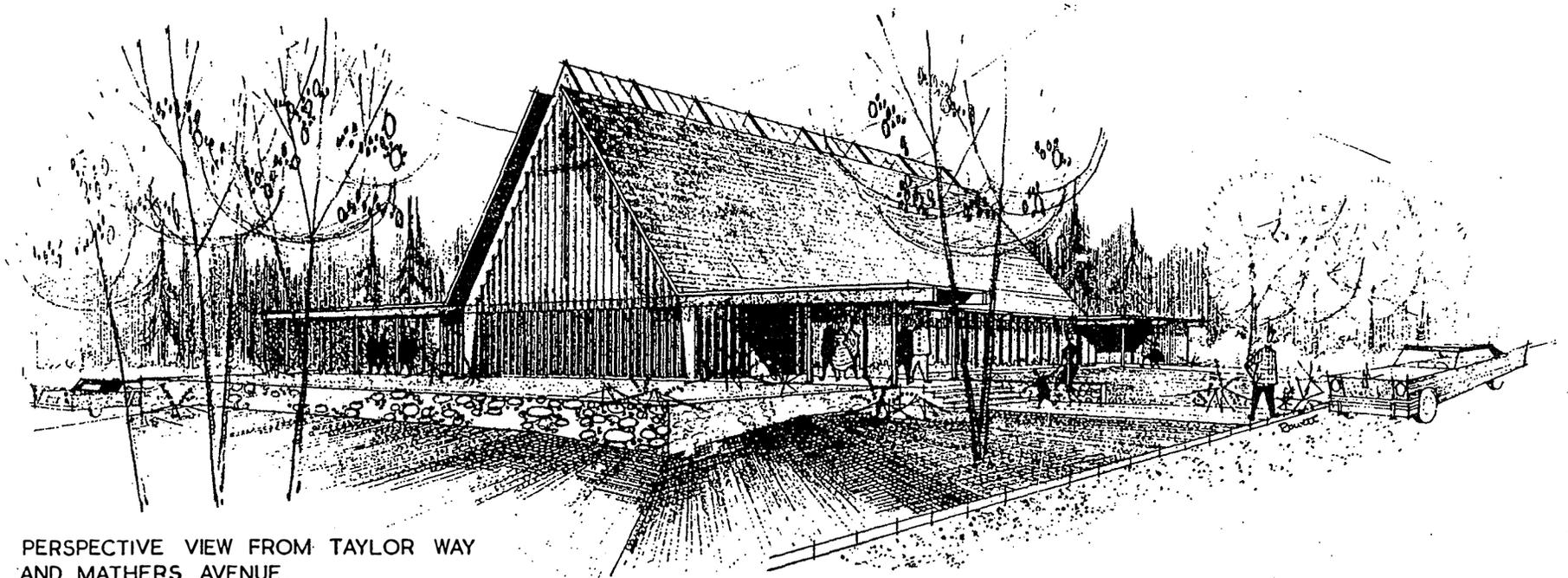
1967

Primary Building,

See page 14

(WVMP)

The modern idiom lent itself to a more informal and accessible venue for worship. Beginning in the 1950s, modern churches favoured an expressionistic aesthetic, with the roof becoming the dominant design feature. Structural design was derived from the solution of technical problems, especially the construction of large open span spaces conducive to revised liturgical procedures. Curiously these so-called structural necessities resulted in highly dramatic and emotive buildings, as evocative and mysterious as any traditional architectural forms. In retrospect, this indicated a movement away from a purely 'modern' sensibility, and provides a conscious return to formal, historicist tendencies.

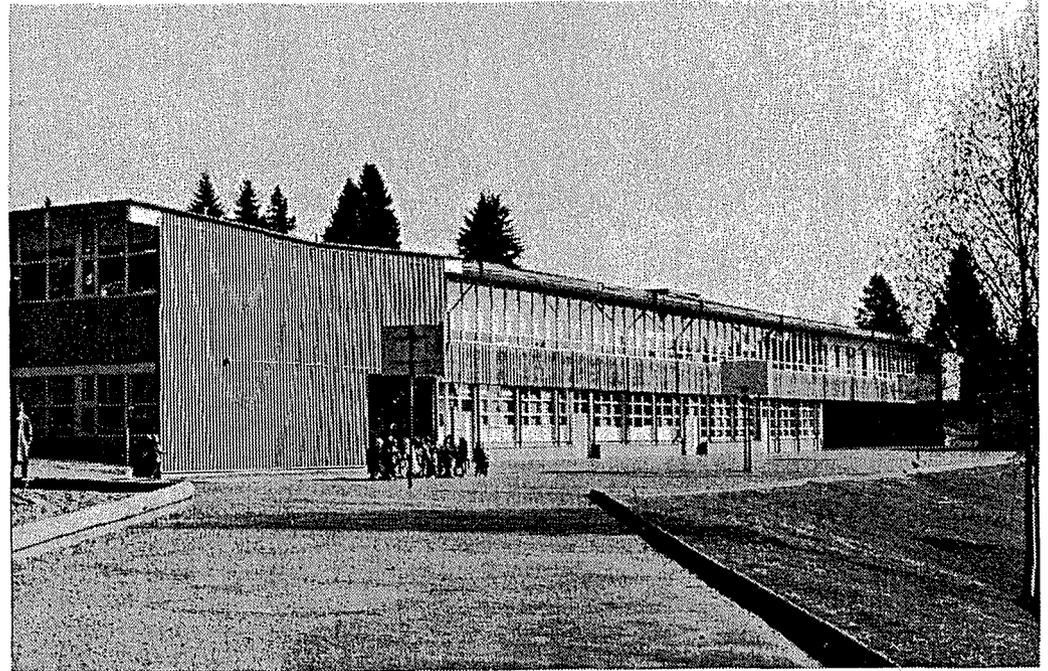


PERSPECTIVE VIEW FROM TAYLOR WAY
AND MATHERS AVENUE.

David's United Church
1525 Taylor Way
G W Peck, Architect;
Thompson, Berwick & Pratt,
Consulting Architects
1958
Architects Rendering
Secondary Building,
See page 79
(WVMP)

OTHER BUILDING TYPES: SCHOOLS

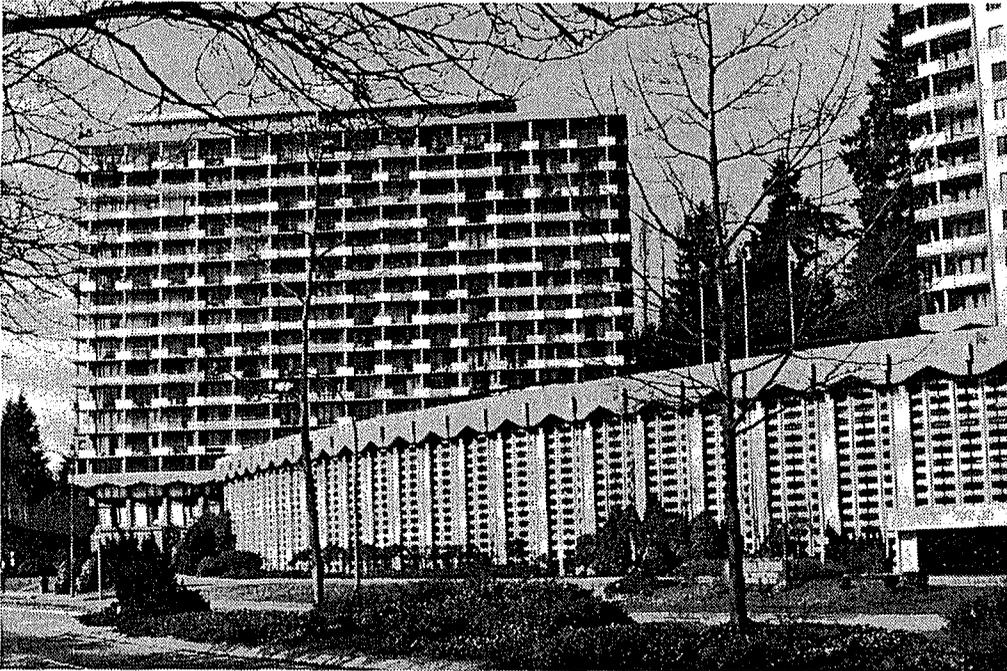
Ridgeview Elementary School
1250 Mathers Ave
Thompson, Berwick & Pratt, Architects
1948
Primary Building,
See page 15



Robert A D Berwick was instrumental in setting a new direction for schools built after the war; on one trip to the interior of BC, Berwick brought back thirty new school commissions. He was committed to the concept of a modern design philosophy that stressed the egalitarian, rather than academic, nature of education. Berwick also promoted an appearance that was domestic in scale for the greater comfort of children, and convinced the Ministry of the wisdom of building for future expansion.

Due to post-war population growth, these schools had to be constructed quickly, under stringent financial constraints. A number of new schools were constructed in West Vancouver that expressed these modern ideals. Well maintained and located on large sites, the postwar schools provide a legacy of a time when fundamental new ideas provided the impetus for a new direction in architecture.

OTHER BUILDING TYPES: APARTMENTS

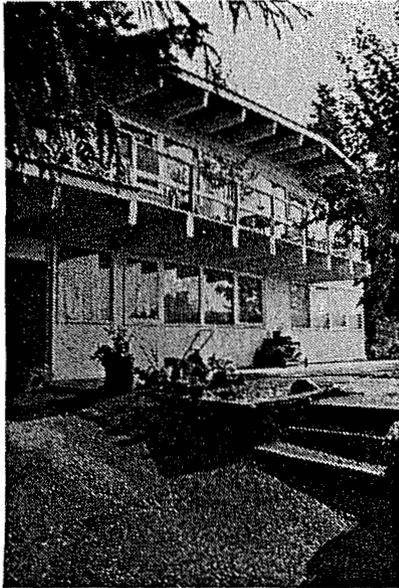


Park Royal Towers
935-955 Marine Drive
A Debicki, Architect
1964-1967
(Located on Squamish
Nations Land)

As a desirable place to live, West Vancouver was subject to significant development pressure in the 1960s. In 1958 a change to the West Vancouver Official Community Plan targeted Ambleside and Dundarave, adjacent to Marine Drive and close to the water, for high-rise construction. The prominence of these buildings, the desire for distinctive profiles, and their seaside location combined to give many of these towers a fanciful appearance, reminiscent of Miami Beach and tropical resort architecture. Swooping curves and arches, fussy and decorative balconies and railings, and pastel colours are distinctive features of West Vancouver's 1960s apartment buildings.

BUILDING FOR MANY: THE DESIGN-BUILD PHENOMENON

Penny Residence
2745 Skilift Place
Lewis Construction
Company
1959
(Demolished)



Segal Residence
4338 Quinton Place,
North Vancouver
Under Construction
Lewis Construction
Company
1957
(Courtesy Mary Segal)



Another West Vancouver phenomenon was the rise of a number of design-build firms that promoted the new design philosophy. Although the houses produced by these firms were not always as sophisticated, some compare favourably with the best examples of the high-style architect designed buildings, and they often achieve a level of competence that is enviable. The most successful of these was the prolific Lewis Construction Company, with hundreds of buildings in West Vancouver alone to their credit.

Headed by Bob Lewis, their earlier buildings were mostly post and beam structures, a simple and attractive framing system that was, at the time, the easiest and least expensive way to build. Lewis homes were regularly published and recognized. The Penny House, located at 2745 Skilift Place (demolished in 1993) was chosen as the *Chatelaine Magazine* House of the year. In 1961 810 Margaree Place, built in six weeks at a cost of \$6.50 per square foot, received the same honour.

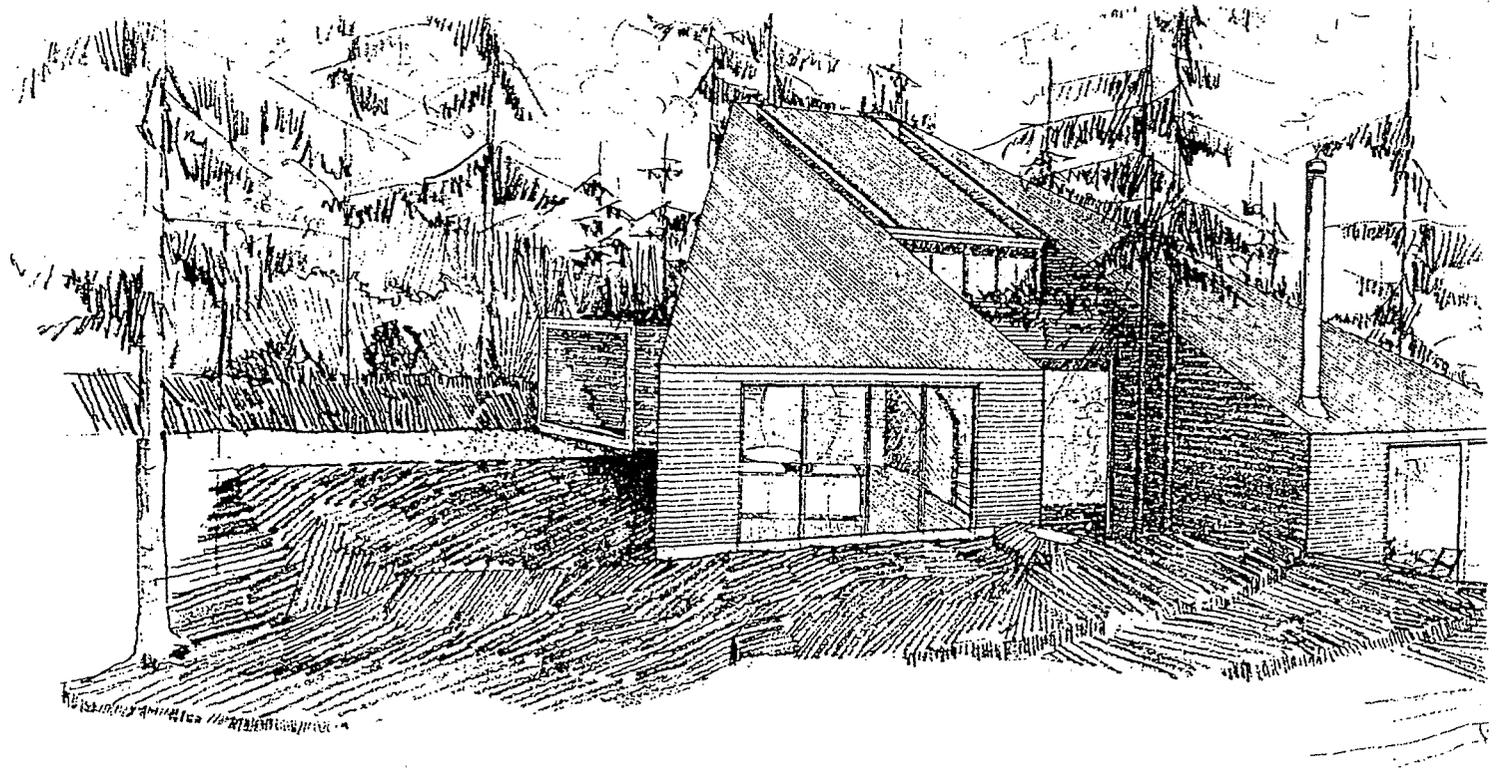


Hobbs Residence
391 Moyne Drive
D O Barraclough,
Designer & Contractor
1953
Support Building

Other successful firms included Barraclough Homes, Schumak & Riehl, Ted Poskitt, and Alex Browning, who spearheaded the 'Parade of Homes' showcase in 1956 on Bonnymuir Drive. One of the most popular types of houses built by these contractors was the *ranch house*, such as the one illustrated above. They were one storey in height, generally with a wide-eaved hip roof clad with cedar shakes. Wide clapboards were used as siding material, and French doors allowed access to outdoor patios. Many of these homes still exist in their original configuration.

LATER DEVELOPMENT: THE WEST COAST VERNACULAR

As the modern idiom became acceptable towards the late 1960s, it began to adapt to changing sensibilities and lifestyles. There was an increasing reliance on geometric manipulations and dramatic sloped roof forms. Many of these houses owe a debt to the work of Charles Moore, especially his Sea Ranch Condominium vacation houses (Sonoma County California; Moore, Lyndon, Turnbull, Whittaker architects, 1963-1965), which employed sloping roofs and natural wood siding on irregularly grouped structures set into a wild and untouched landscape. Typically these vernacular houses were built on dramatic sloping lots, and often employed dramatic diagonals either in the roof line or through stepped massing following a steep slope. Unfinished vertical or diagonal cedar siding was often used, and allowed to weather naturally. This design movement, which began in the late 1960s, was popular throughout the following decade. Examples of this style in West Vancouver include the Hauer Residence (see page 40) and the Harbrink Residence (see page 51)



Harbrink Residence
6965 Hycroft Road
Georg Koslowski, Architect
1973
Secondary Building,
See page 51
(WVMP)

THE PRESERVATION OF MODERN BUILDINGS: A CHALLENGE

This survey identifies a number of the most significant modern buildings in West Vancouver. These buildings are often at risk, due to rapidly increasing land value, lack of recognition, lack of maintenance, and inappropriate alterations. The value of these modern buildings lies not just in their age, but in what they represent through their design philosophy of an earlier era. Socially, historically and architecturally these buildings are of value in defining contemporary development. It is hoped that through increased awareness of the value of these buildings, that there will be renewed interest in their preservation for future generations.

1040 Aubeneau Crescent
93 Bonnymuir Drive
5030 The Byway
660 Clyde Avenue
6011 Eagleridge Drive
4369 Erwin Drive
4379 Erwin Drive
1143 Eyremount Drive
6985 Isleview Road
Isleview Road
380 Mathers Avenue
450 Mathers Avenue
1250 Mathers Avenue
1560 Ottawa Avenue
1655 Ottawa Avenue
2245 Ottawa Avenue
1812 Palmerston Avenue
2055 Queens Avenue
4190 Rose Crescent
2565 Rosebery Avenue
4995 Water Lane
3290 Westmount Road
750 17th Street
250 25th Street

GERSON RESIDENCE
BRAUN RESIDENCE
SMITH RESIDENCE II
WOYAT-BOWIE BUILDING
CASE RESIDENCE
MERLER RESIDENCE
REYNOLDS RESIDENCE
BAKER RESIDENCE
STAPLES RESIDENCE
GRAHAM RESIDENCE
ELLIOT RESIDENCE
BAPTIST CHURCH
RIDGEVIEW ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
PORTER RESIDENCE
ANDERSON RESIDENCE
THORSON RESIDENCE
EPPICH RESIDENCE
TOBY RESIDENCE
SOUTHWORTH RESIDENCE
THOMPSON RESIDENCE
GRINNELL RESIDENCE
McNAB RESIDENCE
WEST VANCOUVER MUNICIPAL HALL
DENTAL BUILDING

GERSON RESIDENCE

1040 Aubeneau Crescent

Wolfgang Gerson, Architect

1958

This uniquely shaped residence was designed by award-winning architect Wolfgang Gerson as his own home. Taking full advantage of a panoramic view, the house is composed of three barrel vaulted pavilions, offering sunlight and an unrestricted view of the surrounding forest and ocean.

Some of the most desirable view lots in West Vancouver offer the greatest challenges to designers. In this case, vehicular access is restricted to a small lane at the top of a steeply sloping site. The carport was placed at the edge of the lane, with the house stepping down the slope in a series of interlocking volumes. Clad in white stucco, which makes the pavilions appear to float above their darker base, the house is nestled among its original mature plantings, highlighted by a flowering fruit tree.

Wolfgang Gerson was one of a number of European designers who helped introduce modern design theory to Western Canada. He is remembered as an architect and educator; perhaps his best known building is the Unitarian Church complex, built in 1964 at 49th Avenue and Oak Street.





***'PARADE OF HOMES' SHOWHOME:
THE BRAUN RESIDENCE***

93 Bonnymuir Drive

*Lewis Construction Company, Designer
1956*

Economic in detail and elegantly simplistic in construction, this minimalist one storey 'post-and-beam' house is an example of restraint and sophistication. Skewed on its lot to take full advantage of the view, this flat roofed vertical board clad structure features a prominent chimney and retaining wall planter, as well as a rockery garden containing indigenous plants and shrubs.

In 1956, the 'Parade of Homes' was organized by local builder and developer Alex Browning to demonstrate the modern innovations of the post-war era. A number of showhomes were built along Bonnymuir Drive by competing builders that ranged in style from 'post-and-beam' to 'split-level', 'ranch style' and even pseudo-traditional. Despite differences in external appearance, these houses shared a concern for modern lifestyles, through the use of decks for outdoor living (sometimes over a 'carport'), and the provision of a downstairs or ground level 'rumpus'

or 'recreation room' with a fireplace for family play and entertaining - including a bar area with a sink and fridge, and a place for a piano or record player. Kitchens were smaller, but featured built-in appliances (such as two ovens, a cook-top and a dishwasher) and an adjacent 'family room' for children to play in.

The price of these houses ranged from \$18,500 to \$35,000. This house was designed and built for the 'Parade of Homes' by the Lewis Construction Company, the most successful of the local home contractors; it was later bought by the Braun family. Other builders involved included Alex Browning (99 Bonnymuir Drive), Schumak & Riehl (103 Bonnymuir Drive) and Geof. Robbins (105 Bonnymuir Drive).

SMITH RESIDENCE II

5030 The Byway

Ericksen/Massey Architects

1966

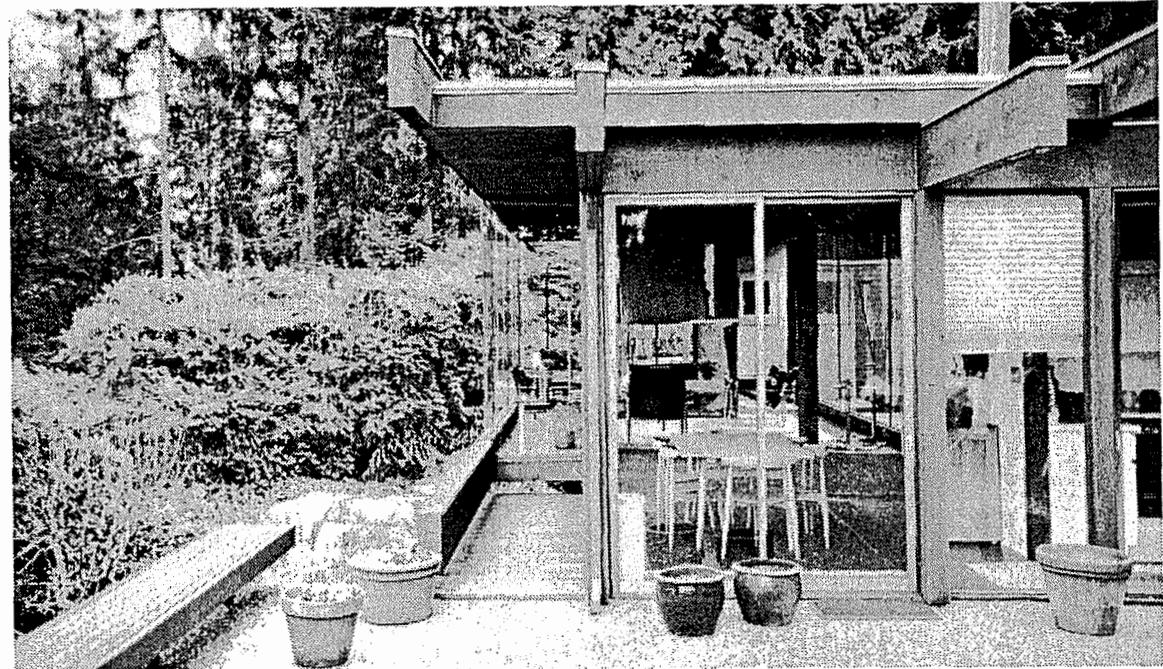
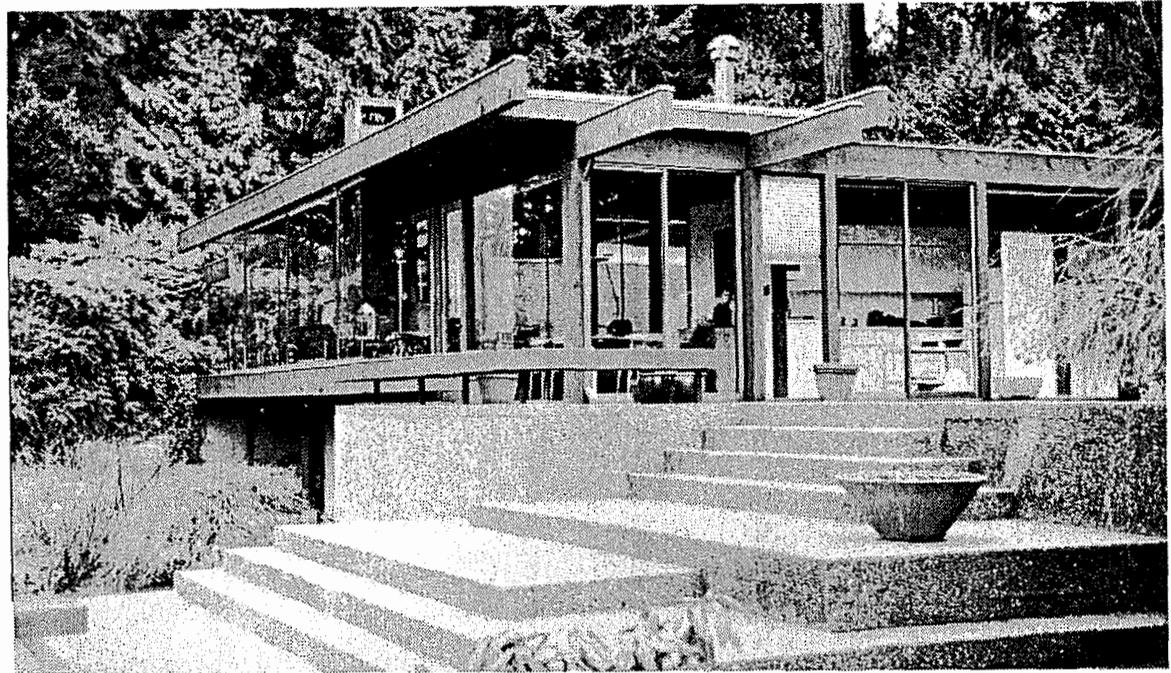
The second residence that Arthur Ericksen designed for artist and educator Gordon Smith and his wife Marion is one of the masterpieces of West Coast design, and is possibly the most famous modern residence in the country.

It typifies a regional approach to design through its use of simple local materials integrated with natural landscape features.

A small central courtyard with a reflecting pool is surrounded by four descending square pavilions of rough red cedar and glass on fir frames; complete with decks the house sits at seven different levels. Although it was only 1800 square feet in size, the house appears much larger due to the cellular nature of its plan.

The house sits between two rock outcrops, with the decks acting as a bridge between the different levels. There is no true back or side to the house, rather it opens on all facades at all levels to embrace the natural environment, with the building elements meticulously positioned to frame views of the distant ocean, existing trees, and southern light.

This was the ultimate expression in wood of the 'post-and-beam' aesthetic, with each vertical element clearly capped by extended horizontal beams. To eliminate the usual structural distinction between thin vertical posts and deeper horizontal beams, Ericksen consciously chose to make the columns and beams the same dimension, imparting a visual repose and monumentality to this relatively small building.



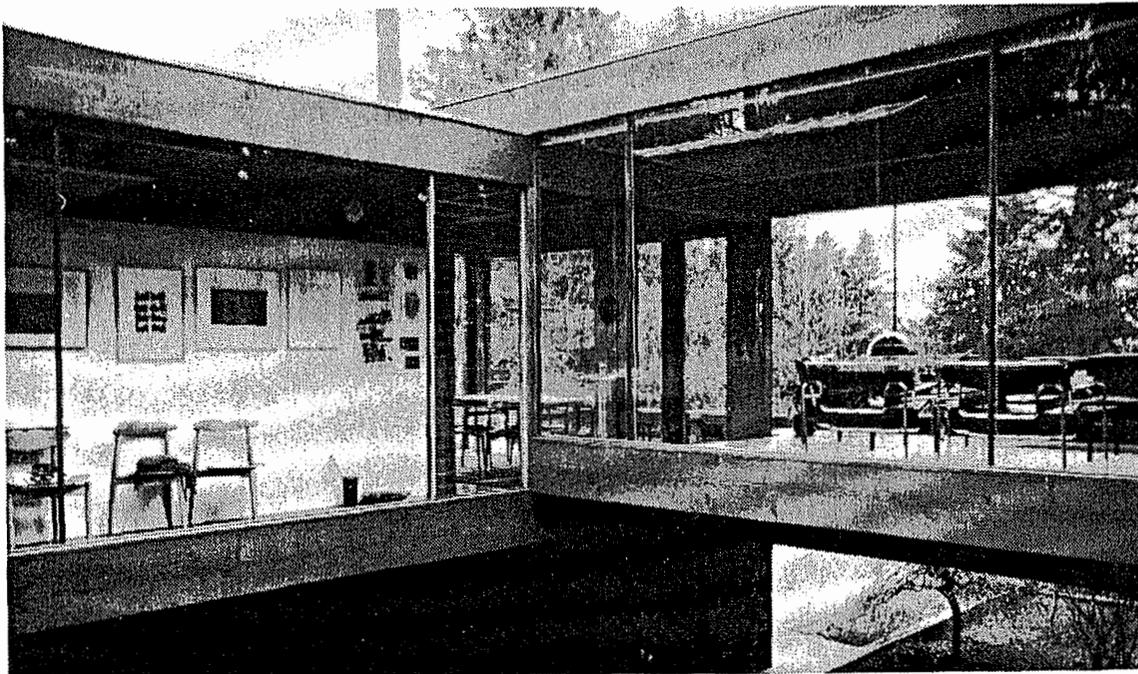


SMITH RESIDENCE II

The elegant simplicity of the exterior carried through into the inside, where the same treatment is used on wood fittings and burlap wall finishes as was used on the outside; bush-hammered concrete and unbroke sheets of butt-glazed glass complete the palette of materials.

The site was left in essentially a natural state, with exposed bare rocky outcroppings and indigenous vegetation. Wooden paving blocks were used to define outdoor spaces, and mosses were used extensively as ground cover.

The Smith Residence II has been extensively recognized in international publications, and was the winner of a 1967 Massey Medal and a 1967 Canadian Housing Design Council Award.



WOYAT-BOWIE BUILDING

660 Clyde Avenue

F T Hollingsworth & B V Downs, Architects

1966

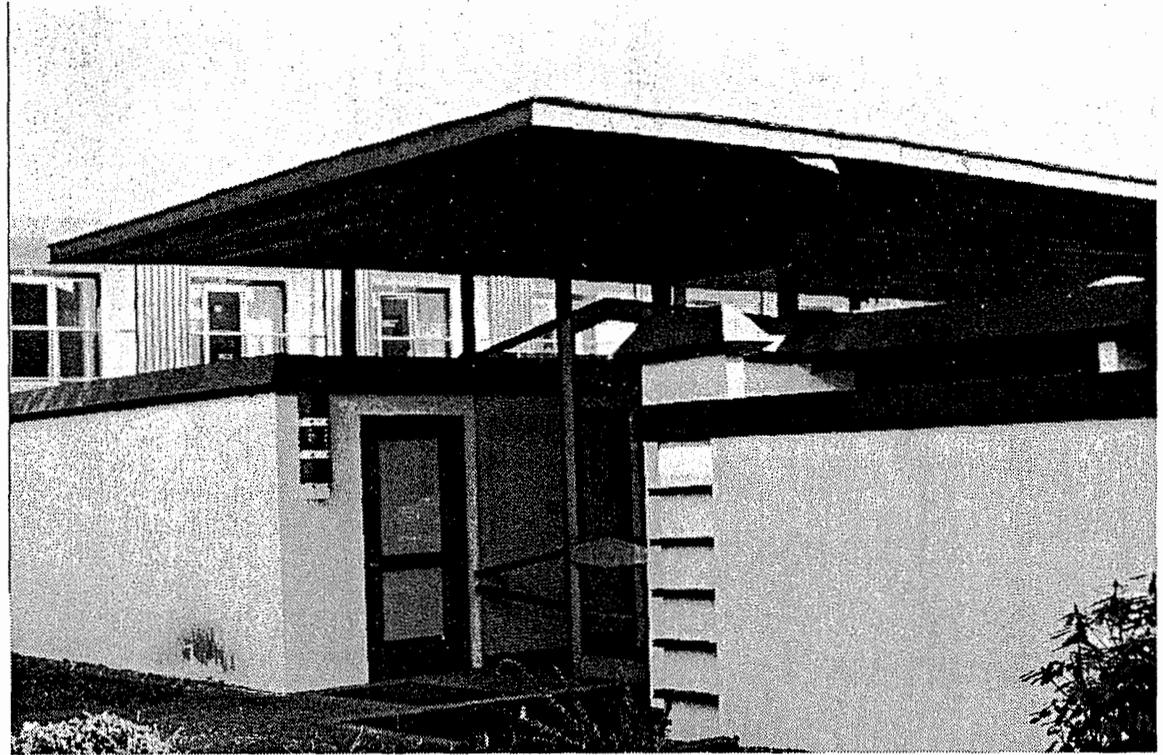
This office building was the first to be built under a new local zoning by-law that regulated side yards and parking, resulting in a low scale structure built close to the street. It was designed to fit three professional practices as well as the architect's own offices, and although it is walled on the outside, each interior office faces onto an enclosed garden court. A lozenge-shaped roof floats above the central glassed entry, and connects the two freestanding blocks to each side. The finishes were limited to white stucco and stained cedar trim, with terrazzo floors. The architects also designed the landscaping, which included a small fountain at the front entry.

One of the greatest inspirations for the new generation of post-war designers was the work of American architect Frank Lloyd Wright, who had advocated the integration of interior and exterior spaces, the use of natural materials, and an honest and organic approach to planning and design. Wright's own work had been strongly influenced by traditional Japanese architecture, which may also be seen as a precedent for the Woyat-Bowie Building.

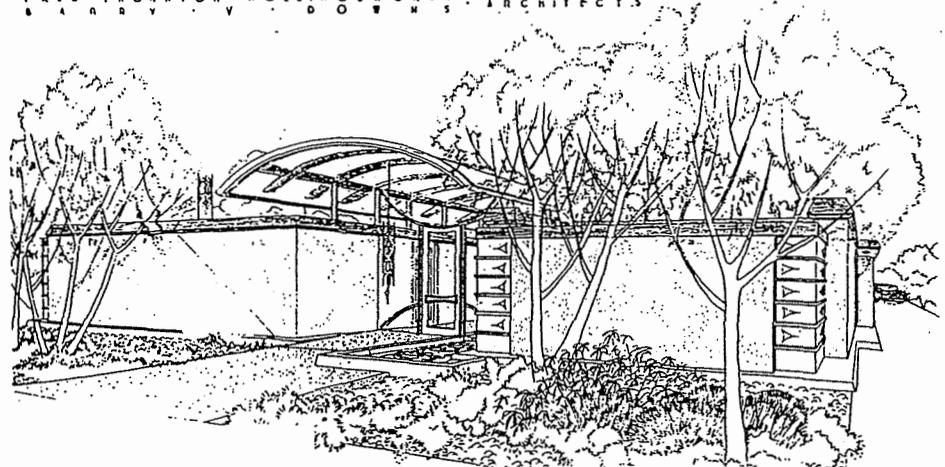
Right:

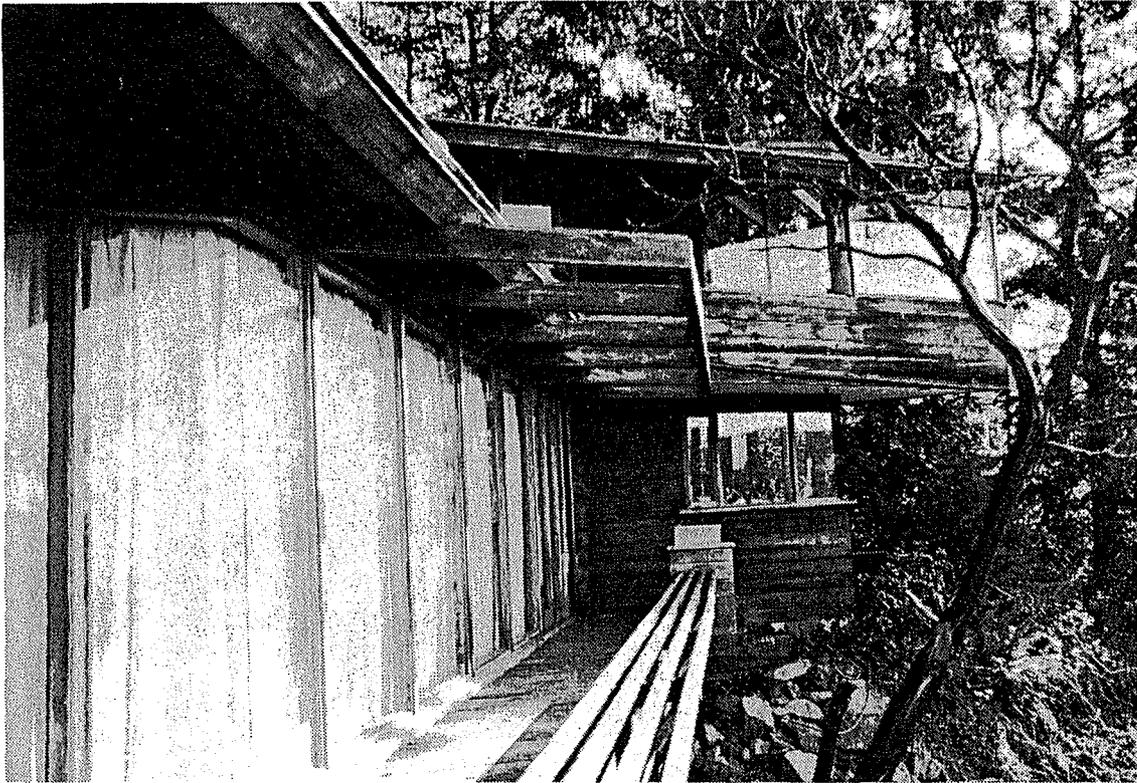
Architects Rendering (WVMP)

PRIMARY BUILDINGS



OFFICES & DENTAL CLINIC FOR
DRS. WOYAT & BOWIE
CLYDE AVE. WEST VANCOUVER
FRED THORATON HOLLINGSWORTH ARCHITECTS
B V D O W N S





The house steps down the hill in a tight spiral of interlocking levels, massed around a central open plan area with a tall chimney. The entry is reached by means of an open bridge paved with flagstones; concrete steps cast directly onto bare rock lead down to outdoor decks cantilevered from the main house. A complex interlocking roof hovers over the structure, which is partially suspended from the cliff and partially supported by tall timber stilts. The hexagonal module is carried throughout the house, where virtually nothing in plan meets at a right angle.

The Case Residence is a sublime example of the way in which modernist design philosophy could be used to interpret and understand the intrinsic landscape of the West Coast, without compromising the creative impulse to produce a unique work of artistic merit. From overall plan to the smallest detail, this house stands as one of the finest examples of Thom's creative ability.

CASE RESIDENCE

6011 Eagleridge Drive

Thompson, Berwick & Pratt, Architects

1964

Ron Thom was one of the most creative and accomplished of the West Coast designers of the post-war era. Much of his finest work was undertaken during the 1950s and 1960s while he was employed by the office of Thompson, Berwick & Pratt, including this spectacular residence for Mr and Mrs Dennis R Case.

Thom, like others of his time, was strongly influenced by the work of Frank Lloyd Wright. In the 1920s, Wright began using a hexagonal planning module for a number of buildings, the most famous of which was the 1937 Hanna Residence in Palo Alto, California. This regular 'honeycomb' module was seen as an interesting alternative to static orthogonal planning, especially on irregular or sloping sites. Thom applied this module with striking success in the Case Residence, which sits on a steep rock outcropping facing a panoramic ocean view.

MERLER RESIDENCE

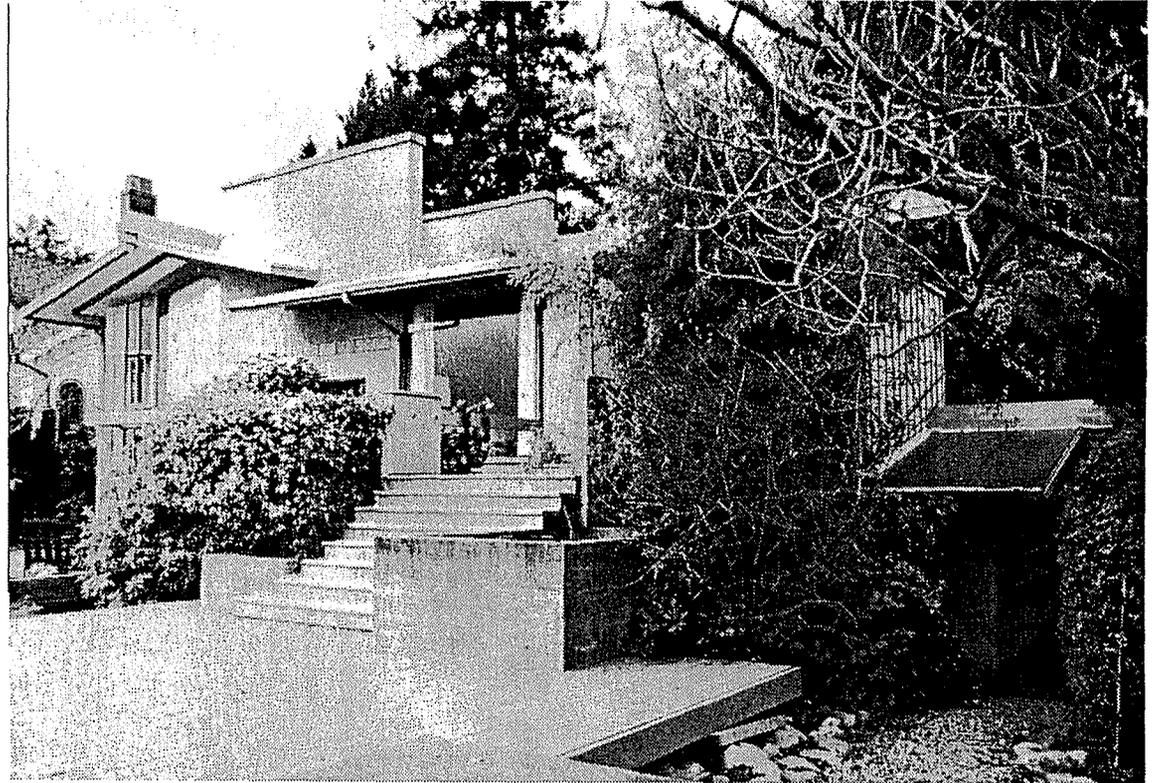
4369 Erwin Drive

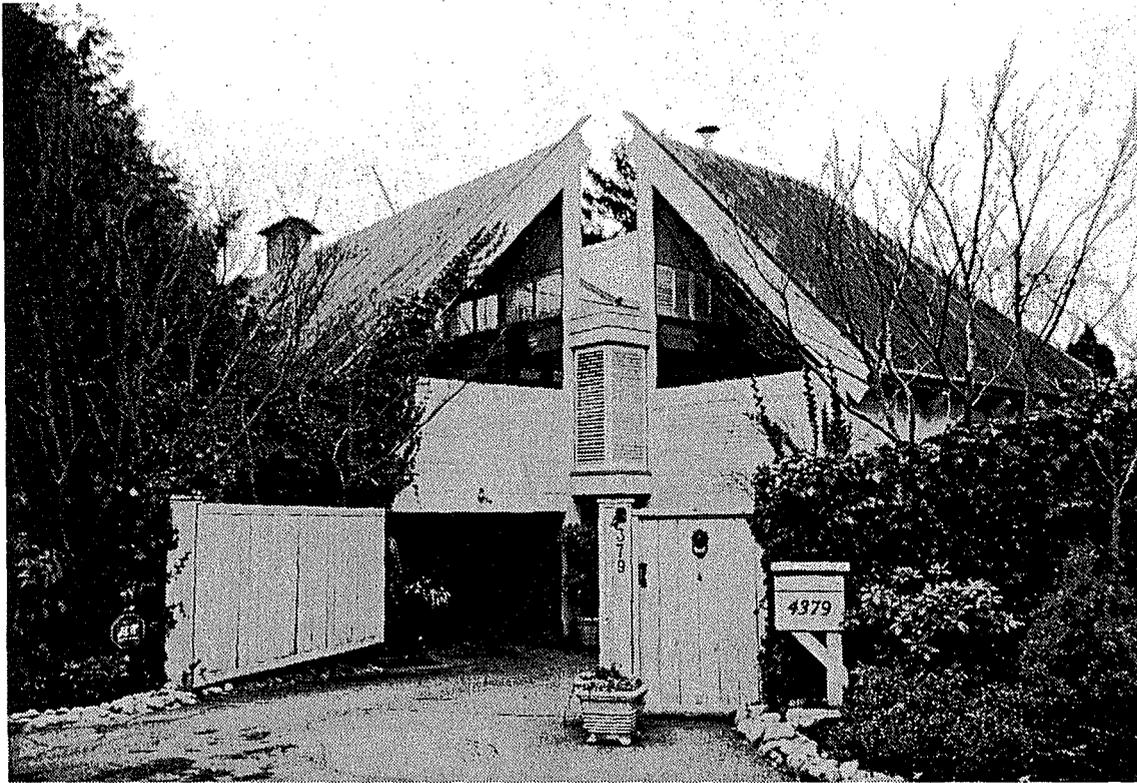
Thompson, Berwick & Pratt, Architects

1963

Ron Thom provided the design of this waterfront home for Mr and Mrs S Merler. The low-pitched gable roof, broad overhanging eaves, prominent chimneys, wide expanses of plate glass, and outdoor decks that continue the living spaces outside all reflect the influence of Frank Lloyd Wright's domestic architecture. Thom continues his literal quote from Wright in the tall concrete block chimney structures which anchor the living area to the site.

Located just above the beach, this site offers a panoramic sea level view, which has been dramatically framed by the living areas, while the more private parts of the house face away from the water. Expansive terraces extend out from the house, facing onto the beach front location. Native vegetation has been extensively used to screen the house and provide an appropriate setting.





REYNOLDS RESIDENCE

4379 Erwin Drive

Daniel Evan White, Architect

1969

Located on a windswept beach site, this narrow house turns inward to focus on a central protected court. Faced with a lot only fifty feet wide, architect Dan White designed this house for the John James Reynolds family "like a hedge around a courtyard". The roof structure is carried up to provide angled supports for lattice screens, that provide privacy, windbreaks, and direct the view outwards to the ocean.

The timber framing elements are rigorously expressed, and provide a rhythmic cadence to this muscular structure. The dimensions of the rooms are determined by the structural grid of the heavy timber posts, which are located approximately 6 feet apart. The main living area has a 34 foot long sunken living room, with steps up to the dining room on the north, and to the bedroom wing on the west.

Loft spaces are concealed under the angled roof, and all of the rooms penetrate through to the second level, where an enclosed roof deck provides cover for the terrace below. Privacy for the bedrooms is assured by the use of a long hallway running alongside the courtyard, with all bedroom windows facing into the heavily planted side yard. The entry court is located at the basement level, with room for two cars to park; a broad staircase leads up to the main entry, which is a glassed hall in the centre of the main courtyard.

This complex and dynamic design is a creative response to the needs of the client family, which respects the constraints of the site but does not compromise either the architectural expression of its structure or the use of native materials.

BAKER RESIDENCE

1143 Eyremount Drive

Thompson, Berwick & Pratt, Architects

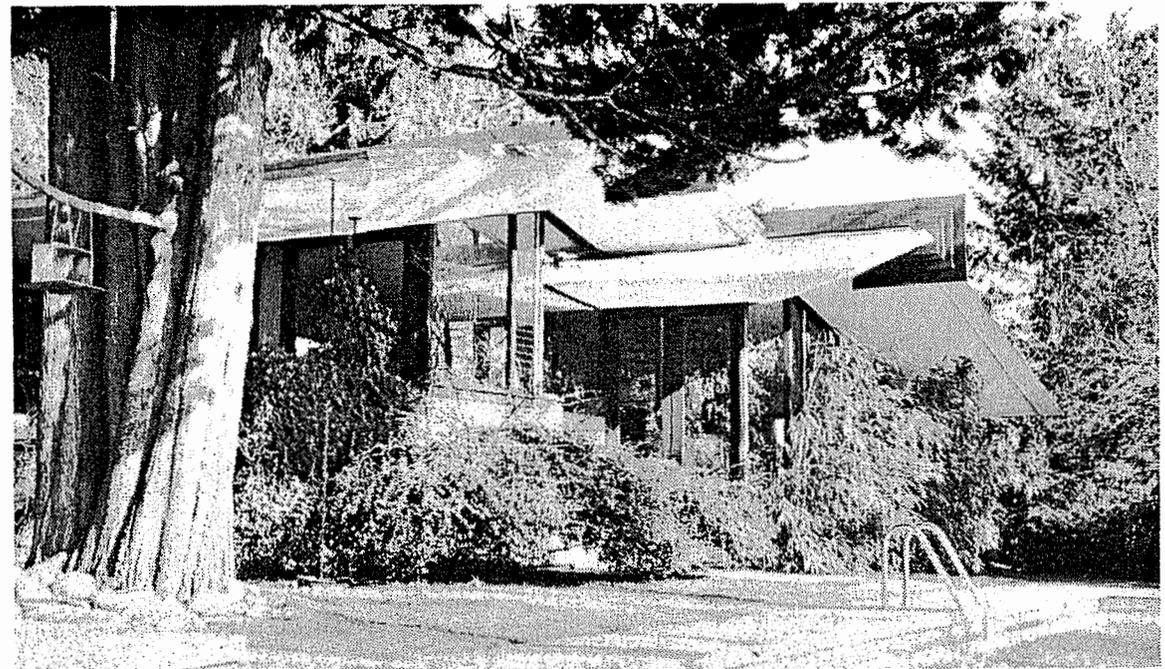
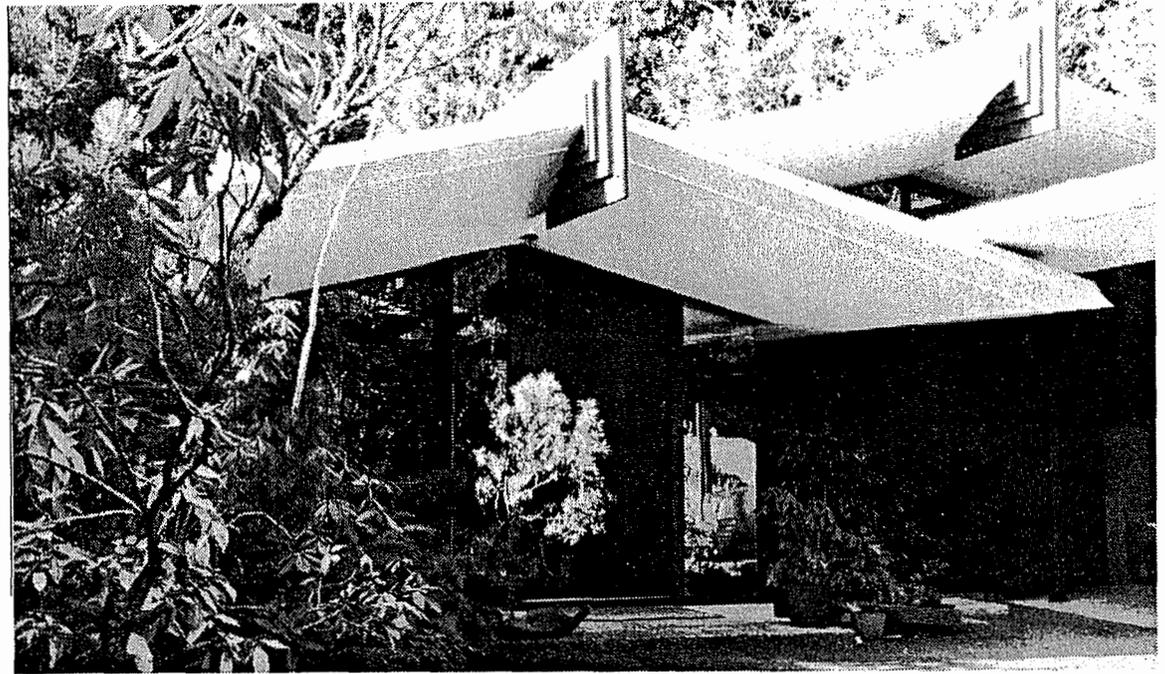
1962

The topography of this sloped site determined the layout of this low rambling one storey structure, designed by Ron Thom and Dick Mann. The low pitched gable roofs are set at the same angle as the slope of the land, with the eaves flared to allow additional sunlight without disturbing the sense of shelter they provide. The illusion that the roofs hover over the landscape is reinforced by reducing the number of vertical elements, which was accomplished through the use of large steel beams concealed within the roof structure. Unbroken sheets of glass were then used to fill the space between the tapered concrete base and the flared roofline.

Vertical 1-by-4 inch rough cedar boards were used on all wall surfaces, and the ceilings and soffits were plastered. The radiant heated floor slab was set directly on grade, with frame walls above. The costs of the elaborate roof system were offset by the simplicity of the layout, construction methods and finishes below the roofline, resulting in a reasonable final cost.

The plan consists of a tightly packed series of interlocking rectangles. A generous angled carport leads to the main entry; steps run up to the linear bedroom wing. The kitchen is at the centre of the house, with an attached family room, dining room and laundry. The living room steps down the slope to the south. A massive chimney, stone-faced on the inside, anchors the corner of the living room, in front of which was a sunken carpeted 'conversation pit'. A small stream runs through the property, and the landscaping was kept deliberately simple, through the use of native vegetation set among the rocky outcroppings.

Originally built for Mr and Mrs Terry Forrest, who lived here very briefly, this dynamic residence was the winner of a 1964 Massey Medal for Architecture.





STAPLES RESIDENCE

6985 Islevlew Road

Erickson/Massey Architects

1966

The Erickson/Massey office was prolific in its residential output in the 1960s. There are three houses on Islevlew Road alone designed by the firm, the Anton Residence, the Graham Residence, and this house built for T M Staples, for which Bruno Freschi was the project designer.

Heavy timbers are used to frame the form of the house, which steps down a very steep slope in a series of overlapping narrow rectangles. Posts and beams are cut to the same dimension to balance the distinction between horizontal and vertical forces. Infill panels of horizontal siding, lattice and plate glass are used within the heavy gridded frame, while the entrance is marked by a sloping shed roof over the carport and entry court. The ends of the beams are carried past the ends of the house in flying extensions that contrast with the vertical lines of the natural forest.

The sophistication of this post and beam structure indicates the refinement possible within the West Coast style of modern architecture. Within a carefully structured framework, living spaces are tightly arranged for maximum privacy from the street but maximum exposure to light and view on the private side of the house. A seemingly impossible site has been used to maximum advantage, yet building costs were kept reasonable through careful planning and clarity of construction methods.

The steeply sloped site allows a panoramic view northwest to Howe Sound. Natural rainforest vegetation has been used on the site, including pine trees, arbutus, and vine maples.



GRAHAM RESIDENCE

Isleview Road

Erickson/Massey Architects

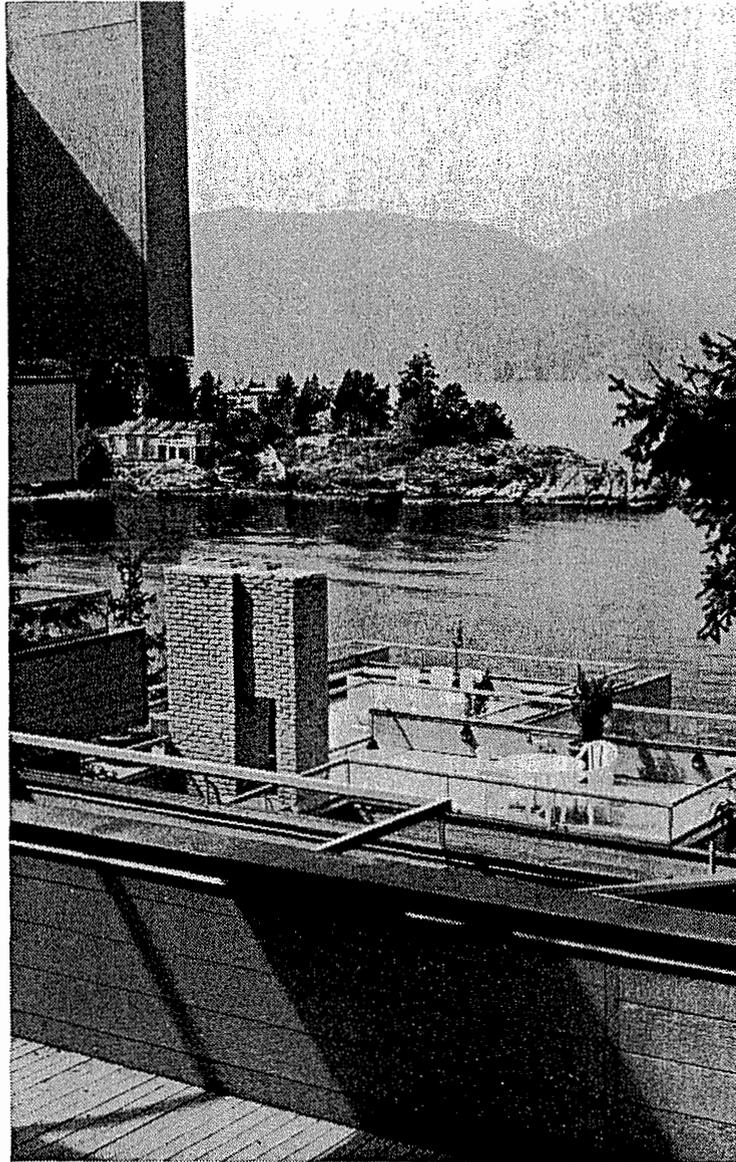
1964

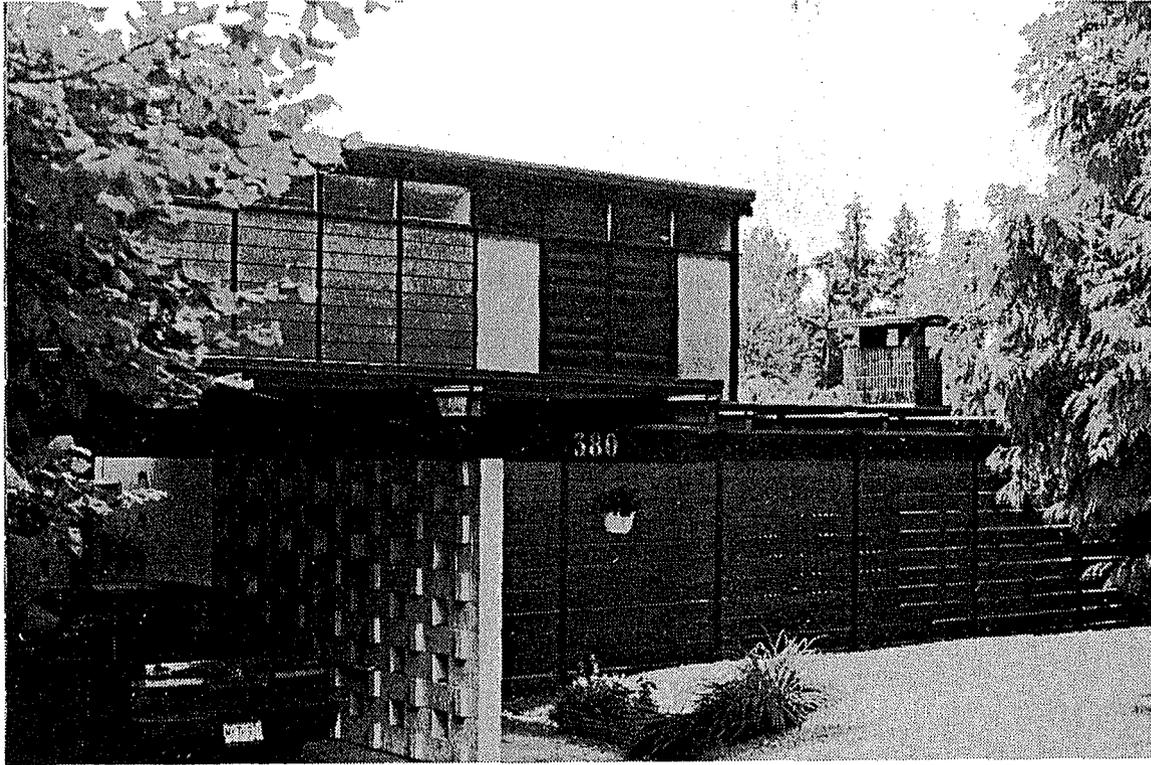
The site for this house was thought to be unbuildable, the type of site which Arthur Erickson sees as a challenge rather than an obstacle. It is a rocky outcropping that drops sixty feet straight down to a rock ledge over the sea.

Erickson's approach was to design the house as a ladder, which allows one to climb down the cliff level by level. The entry is at the highest level, where the road enters at the top of the site. A stair tower runs from the top of the site to the bottom, and connects all levels of the house. Descending this staircase, the house and the surrounding panoramic views are gradually revealed. At the bottom of the steps the sea is directly ahead, and on either side a swimming pool and a reflecting pool visually merge with the surrounding ocean.

Railing height walls are used to define the edges of roof decks and to mark the various levels of the house. These railings are extended in fin-like projections to provide horizontal punctuation. The main living areas are in glass pavilions at the lowest level, surrounded by the sea and by twisted pines that grow straight from the rock.

In this complex design Erickson has integrated an efficient yet dynamic residence with a spectacular site. The Graham Residence is one of his most widely published and best known designs.





ELLIOT RESIDENCE

380 Mathers Avenue

Wensley and Rand, Architects (Assumed)

1960

Elegant and coolly sophisticated, this two storey structure reflects the radical break between the pre-war traditional architectural styles and the new modern forms.

The geometric form of the house is determined by its functional layout, with the living areas set in a glass clad pavilion that floats over a solidly articulated base. A timber frame is used to form the skeleton of the structure, while wooden and stucco infill panels are used where solid walls are required. A carport was added in 1962 at the front of the house, with a thin edged canopy over the front entry and a decorative concrete block privacy screen. The house has been immaculately maintained.

The landscaping consists of a grassed yard, with mature vine maples and cedar trees at front, and a holly bush at the side.

Despite its radical appearance, the rationalization of construction methods and the simplicity of finishes and detailing made this new architecture relatively affordable. This house was built for W H Elliot at a cost of \$13,400.

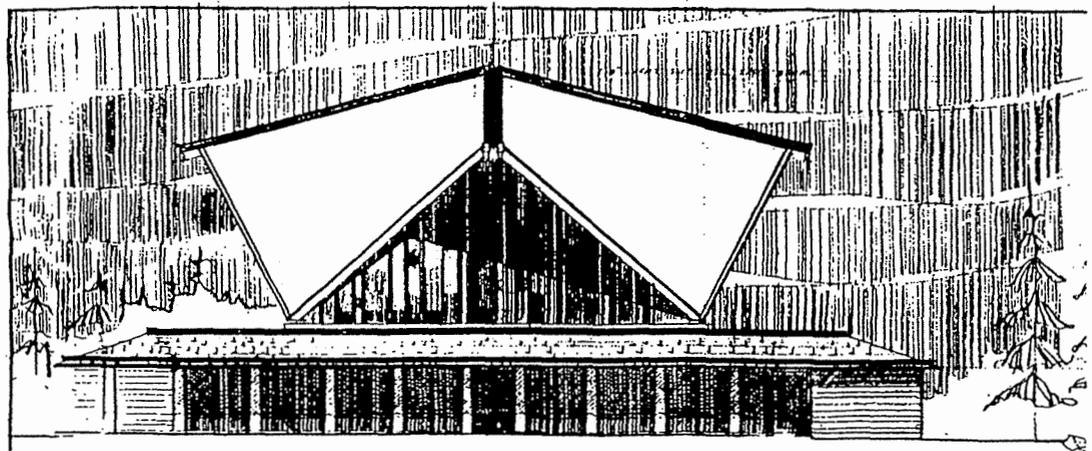
BAPTIST CHURCH**450 Mathers Avenue***Arthur J Mudry, Architect*

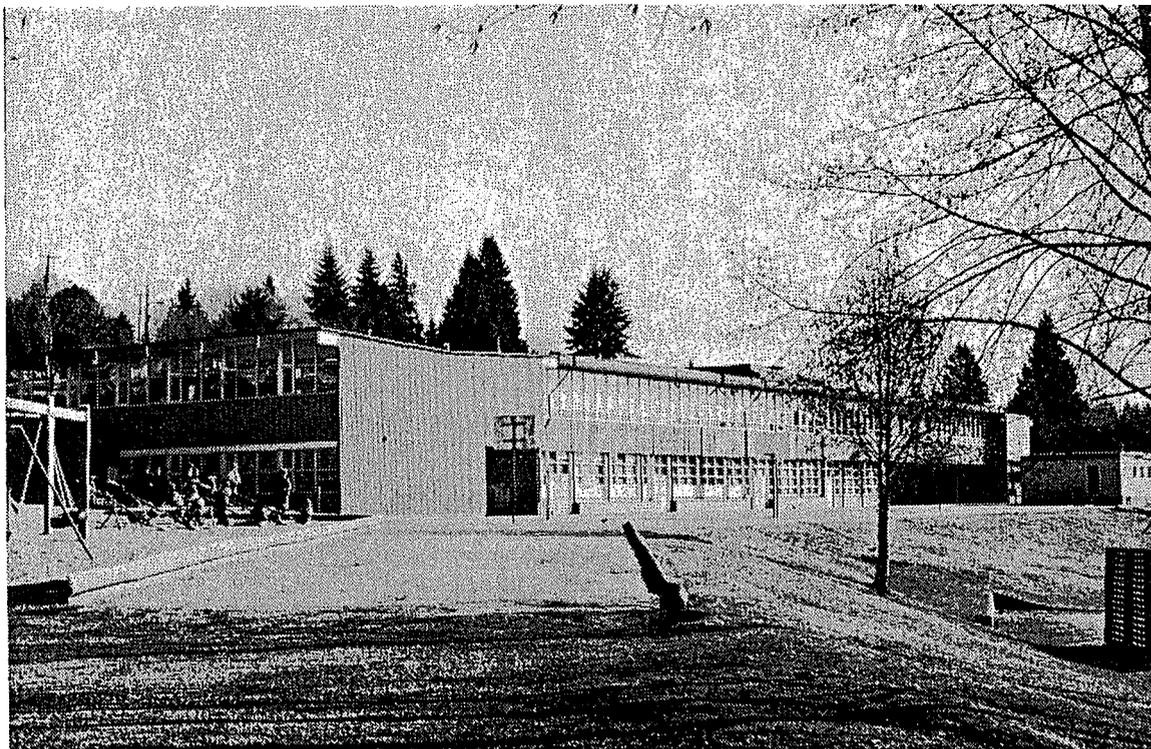
1967

This extensive church complex, located adjacent to the Upper Levels Highway, has been immaculately maintained in its original condition. In addition to the church sanctuary, a church education unit is housed in a series of auxiliary pavilions. Many of the original trees were left on the property, which has been landscaped with native vegetation.

Expressionism, as seen in dynamic sculptural roof forms, was an important alternative to the more restrained International Style, especially for buildings where a heightened emotional impact was desired. This was especially true for churches, where this type of structural manipulation was seen as an appropriate architectural response. Concurrent in the 1960s was an interest in non-traditional roof structures that gained strength by folding or bending planes across three dimensions. Dramatic and powerful geometric roof forms were the result

This Baptist Church is a fine example of this Expressionist trend. The four panel parabaloid roof structure provides a striking enclosure for the sanctuary. The materials are simple and understated. Peeled cedar poles are used as entry columns, with rough sawn timbers for trim and fascias. Visual texture is provided by horizontal rough cedar bevel siding, and cedar shake roofing material. Clear glass curtain walls with stained glass accents define the interior spaces under the roof structure and flood the interior with light.

*Right:**Architects Rendering (WVMP)*



RIDGEVIEW ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

1250 Mathers Avenue

Sharp & Thompson, Berwick, Pratt, Architects
1948

Robert A D Berwick, a partner in one of the most successful and influential architectural firms in Western Canada, was committed to a vision of modern design leading the way to a brighter future. He was singlehandedly responsible for the design of many of the schools built in British Columbia in the boom years following the end of the Second World War, and pioneered many new techniques and planning concepts in education.

Ridgeview Elementary School was one of his earliest school commissions, and exemplifies Berwick's attitude of open and equal access to school facilities. Despite its size, the building adopts a domestic vernacular, with the flat roof, wooden casement windows and vertical board siding often found on houses of the time. This ensured an environment that children would find comfortable in appearance and scale.

The classrooms are housed in one long rectangular block set at the crest of a hill, a reflection of Berwick's non-hierarchical approach to design. One new feature was the inclusion of a 40 by 70 foot 'Activity Room', placed at right angles to the west side. The classrooms were raised over semi-enclosed play sheds which allowed children to play outside in rainy weather; looking for an inexpensive way to carry the building above yet withstand the rigours of childhood activity, Berwick used 4 inch iron pipes filled with concrete as structural columns.

Berwick was also instrumental in convincing the Ministry of Education that schools should be designed to allow for future expansion, the wisdom of which has been proved many times over.

PORTER RESIDENCE

1560 Ottawa Avenue

J C H Porter, Architect

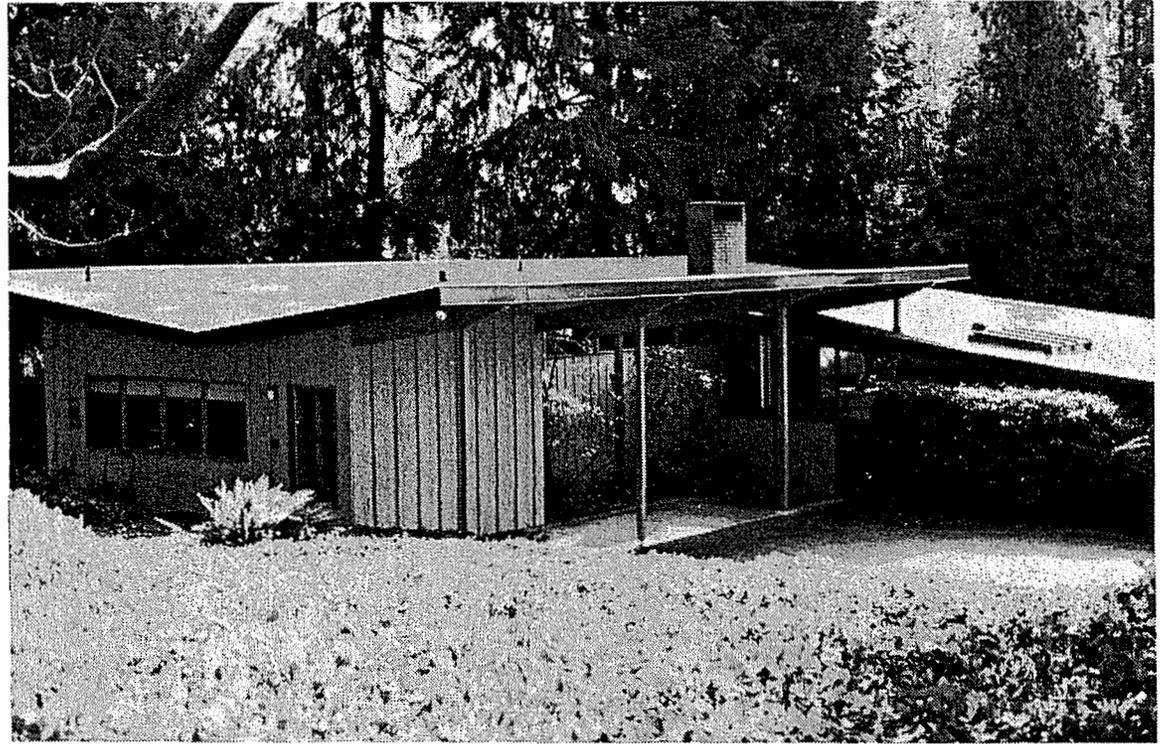
1948

This very significant modern building represents one of the pioneering uses of the modern post and beam structural system. John Porter was a native of Nova Scotia, and trained at McGill University in Montreal. He was one of the more influential proponents of the new architecture, both as a designer and an educator.

The dramatic monocline roof is raised to allow extra height, while a butterfly roof covers the carport at the front entry. The entire southern wall is glass, with sliding panels allowing access to outdoor decks and terraces. Six inch thick fir beams are used for the roof structure, with 4 by 10 inch cedar planking over. Eight inch rough cedar boards were used vertically for siding with a half inch spacing. Fixed windows were double glazed for insulation. The interior spaces were based on a split level open plan that allowed free movement between the rooms.

The house is partially set into a south-facing slope, with a creek running beside. The landscaping shows a sensitive retention of native plant materials, giving a naturalistic effect to its setting; the underplanting of ivy, ferns and low shrubs allows dappled light to penetrate between the tall trees.

The Porter Residence was named 'the best house in Canada' when it was awarded a Massey Medal in 1952.





ANDERSON RESIDENCE

1655 Ottawa Avenue

R J Thom, Designer

1956

Across the street from the Porter Residence is another of Ron Thom's intriguing designs, a house built for Mr and Mrs Clay Anderson.

The influence of Frank Lloyd Wright is once again evident in the broad overhanging eaves, horizontal emphasis, and the use of continuous ribbon windows. Thom has, however, taken these elements and combined them in a way that marks this as his own design. A tall central glazed core contains the living area, with a sheltering flat roof over. Screens project out at the top of the sliding doors that lead to outdoor terraces. This core is flanked by lower side wings, which are partially sunk into the slope of the hill, leading down to a steep ravine and a rushing stream. The house is designed for privacy, but still provides generous areas of glazing that are screened by plantings.

The site has been left mostly in its natural state, with many tall mature native trees. Rhododendrons and decorative shrubs have been added as underplantings, and the ravine has been left in its natural condition.

THORSON RESIDENCE

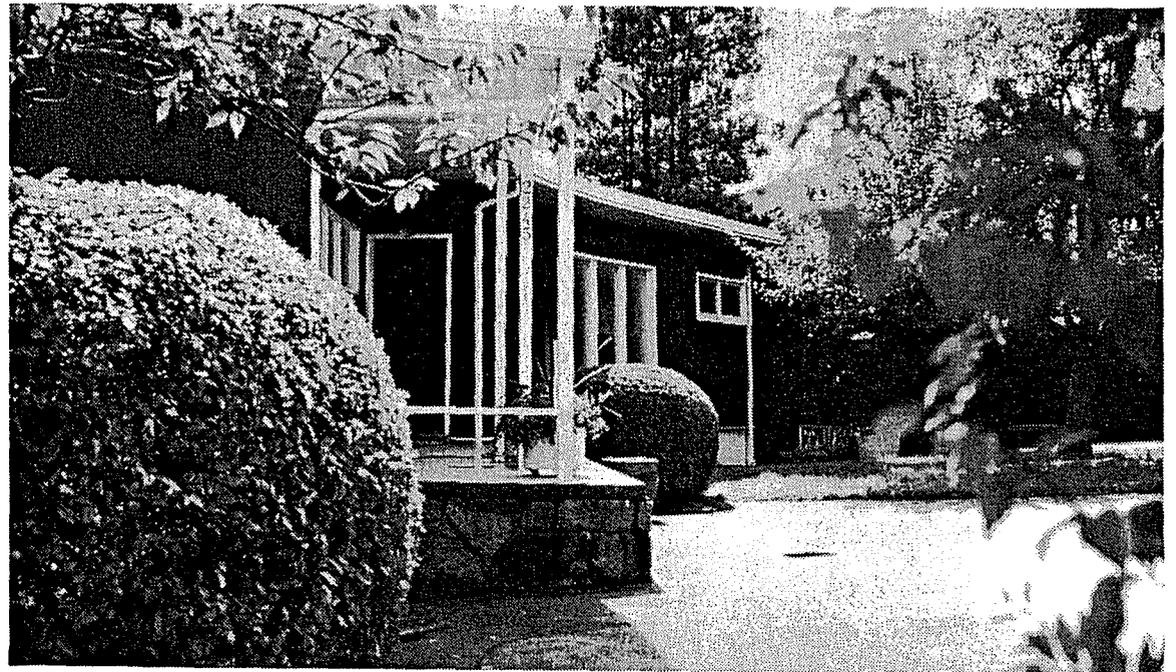
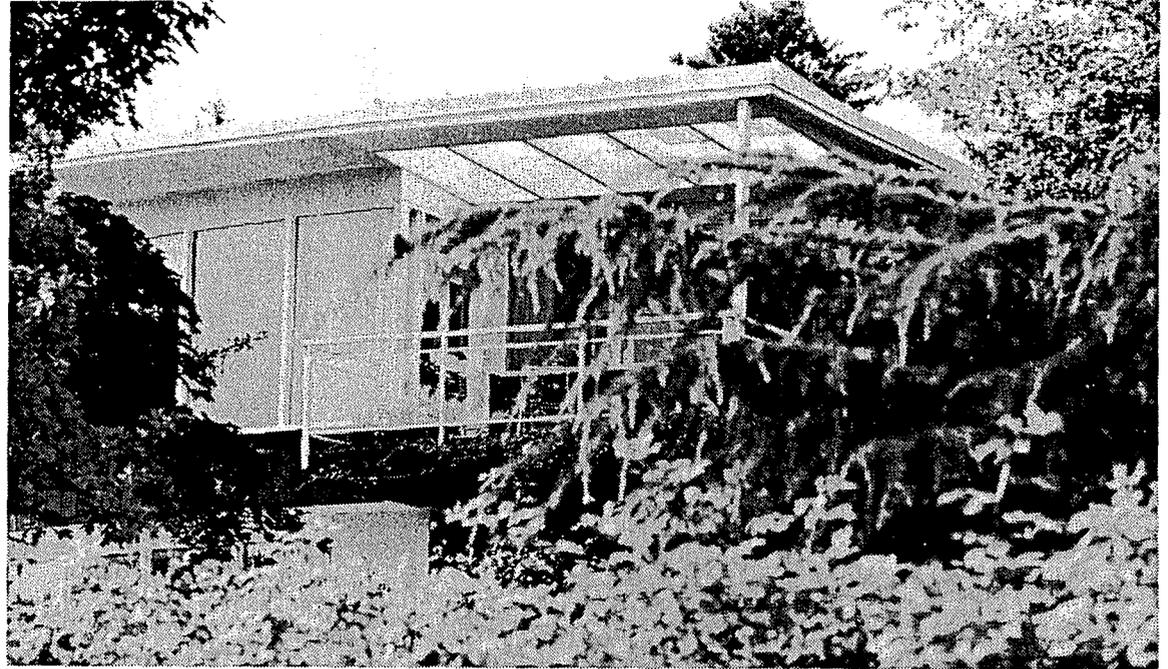
2245 Ottawa Avenue

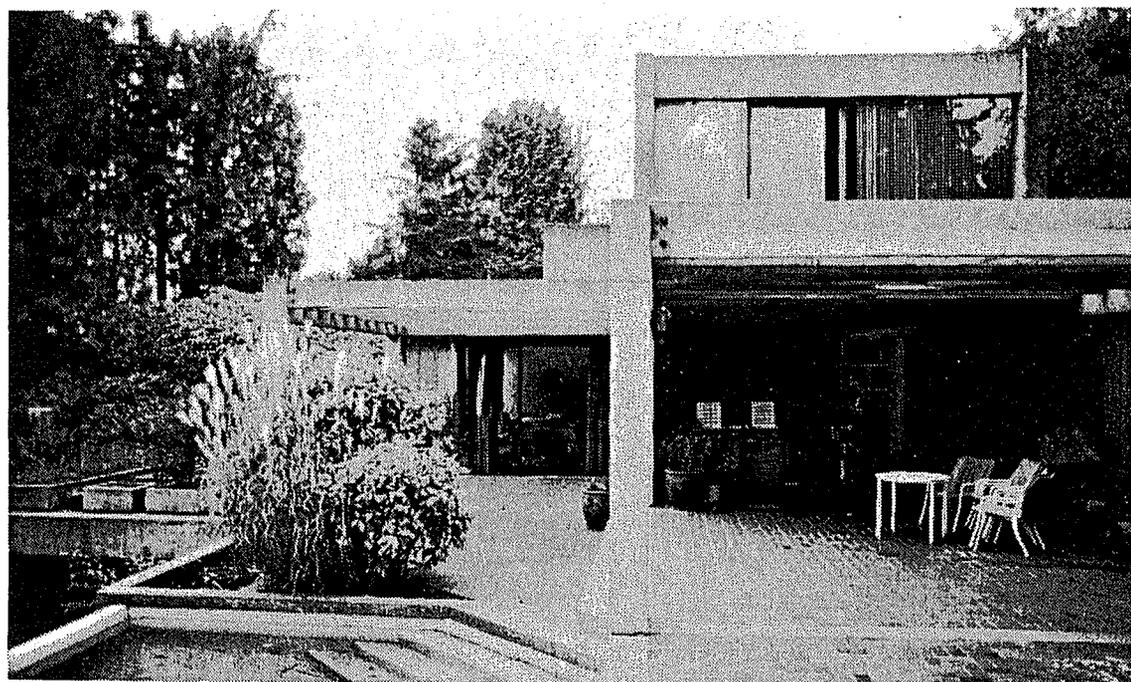
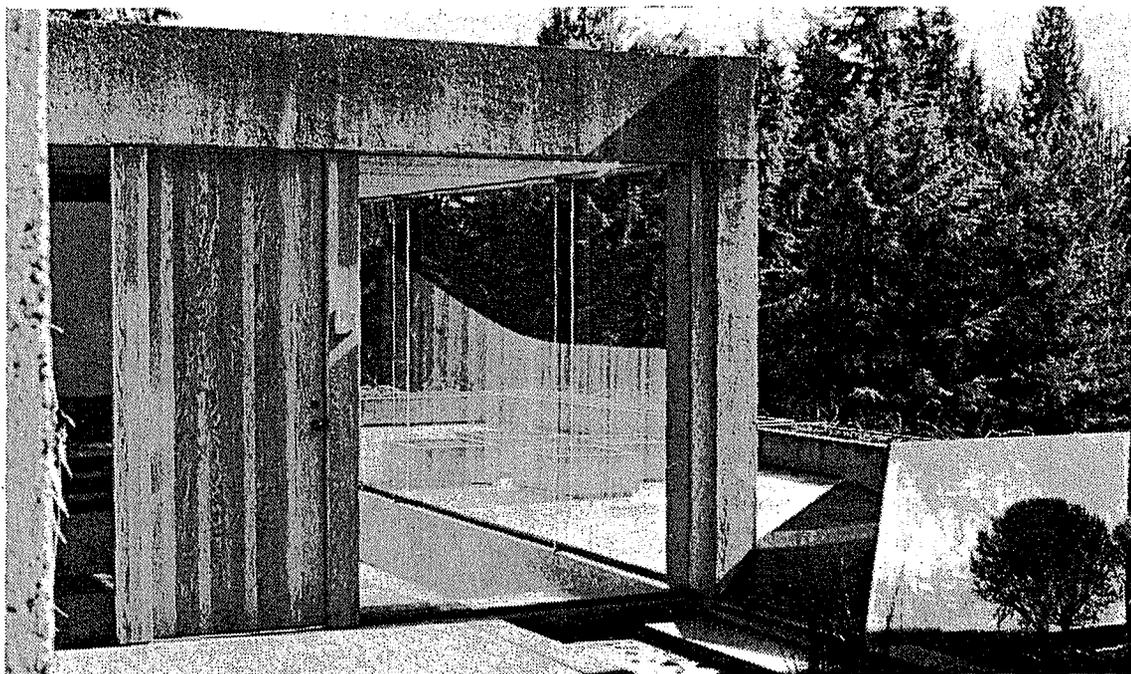
Duncan S McNab, Architect

1950

Architect Duncan McNab was a contemporary of Porter, Thornton, Pratt, Berwick, Van Norman and others of the new generation of modern designers working in the West Coast and International Styles. He had a thriving residential practice as well as designing many institutional projects. This house, designed for and built by E Thorson, is a fine example of the type of clean line form which McNab favoured.

The plan of the house is a shallow curve that follows the brow of the hill as well as the daily path of the sun. The curtain-walled south facade receives maximum exposure to sunlight and to the panoramic view. This curve dictates the layout of the two floors, with living areas above and bedrooms below. The entry court at the rear is laid out on the radial lines that determine the curve; even the freestanding garage, the focus of the design, conforms to this curved geometry. The resulting building is an elegant solution that respects its site, yet provides a simple and easily buildable form.





EPPICH RESIDENCE

1812 Palmerston Avenue

Arthur Erickson, Architect

1974

This structure was Arthur Erickson's first concrete residence. It was designed for European clients, Helmut and Hildegard Eppich, who preferred masonry houses.

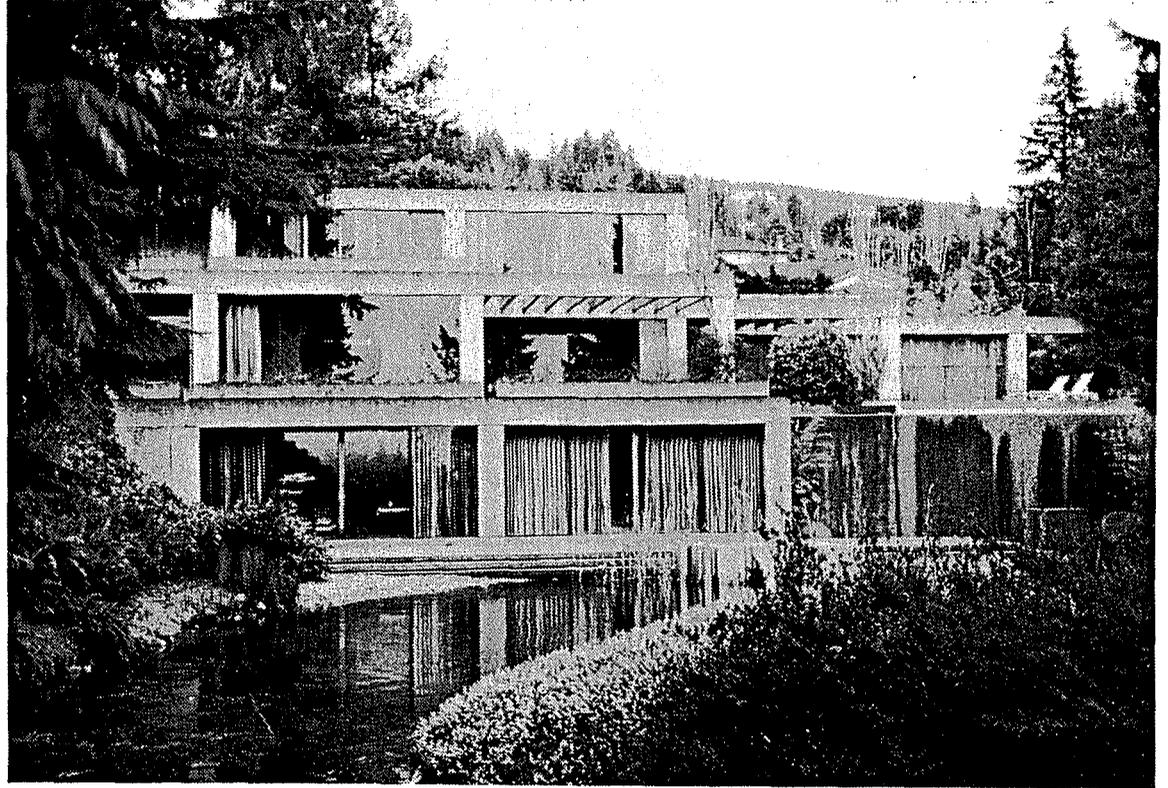
The chosen site had originally been rejected as unbuildable. The first task was to develop the landscape concept. A stream ran down one side of the property; it was diverted to form a small lake on which the house could be focussed. The house was then designed to act as a retaining structure; the heavily reinforced concrete structure was designed to move as a unit if there was any uneven settlement of the ground.

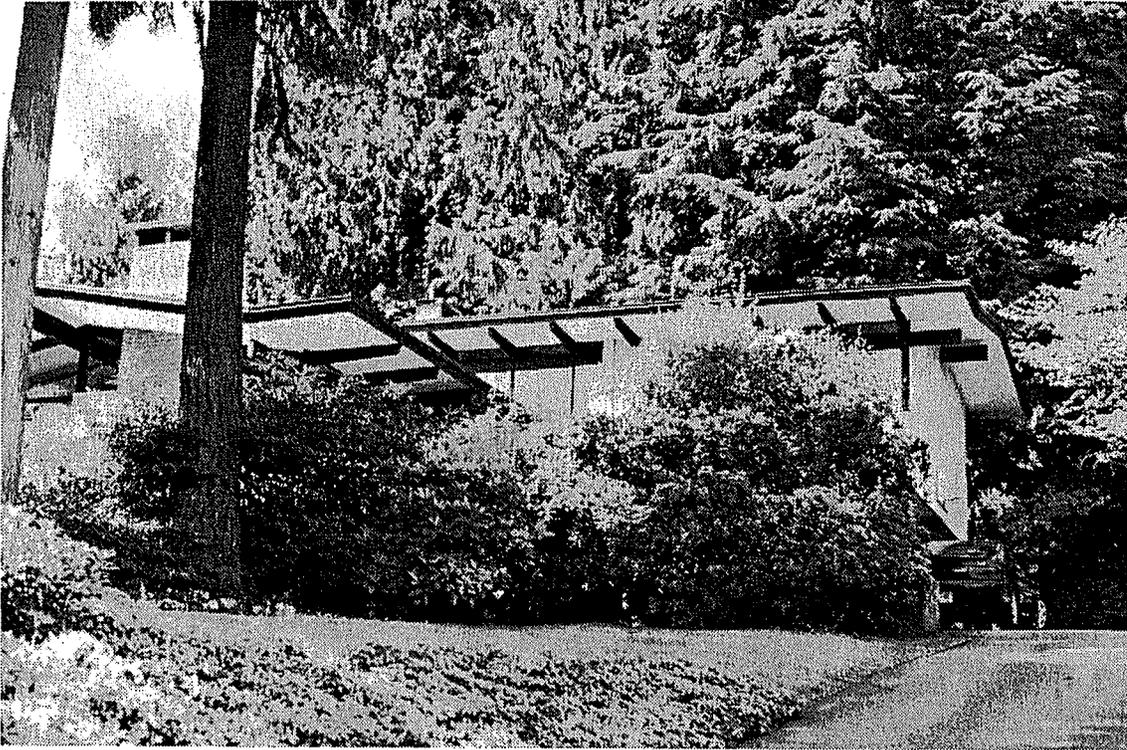
The house descends the hillside in four levels, with the garage and storeroom at road level and the entry and children's bedrooms at the next level down. The dining, kitchen and living areas, and the swimming pool, are at the third level, while the den and master bedroom are on the fourth and lowest level, beside the artificial lake. It is constructed as a series of terraces, supported by a concrete framework of flying beams and solid columns. Glass and rough sawn fir boards are used as infill panels.

EPPICH RESIDENCE

The house is surprisingly open and transparent, and at night its reflection in the lake doubles its apparent size. The introduced landscape features include a coniferous hedge, rhododendrons, clematis, and decorative fruit trees. The Eppich family is still living in this landmark house.

As the Smith Residence II defines the West Coast style in wood, the Eppich Residence provides its ultimate expression in concrete.





TOBY RESIDENCE

2055 Queens Avenue

Ray L. Toby, Architect

1962

In their own homes architects have the freedom to experiment with concepts and materials that may frighten off more cautious clients. Ray Toby worked for Semmens and Simpson after graduating as part of the University of British Columbia's first architecture class; later he became a partner in Toby Russell & Buckwell Architects. In this, his own home, he used glue-laminated wood beams for the first time in local residential architecture.

These manufactured beams allow both for longer spans and for non-linear configurations that cannot be achieved with simple wooden beams. Here they are used to provide very wide flaring eaves that appear to hover above the articulated pavilions of this house. The living area is a glassed room with an offset chimney, while the other rooms run at right angles in a two storey horizontal block with ribbon windows.

The site is beautifully landscaped with mature cedars, rhododendrons and weeping willows; a creek runs to the side of the property. The house has been immaculately maintained in its original condition.

SOUTHWORTH RESIDENCE

4190 Rose Crescent

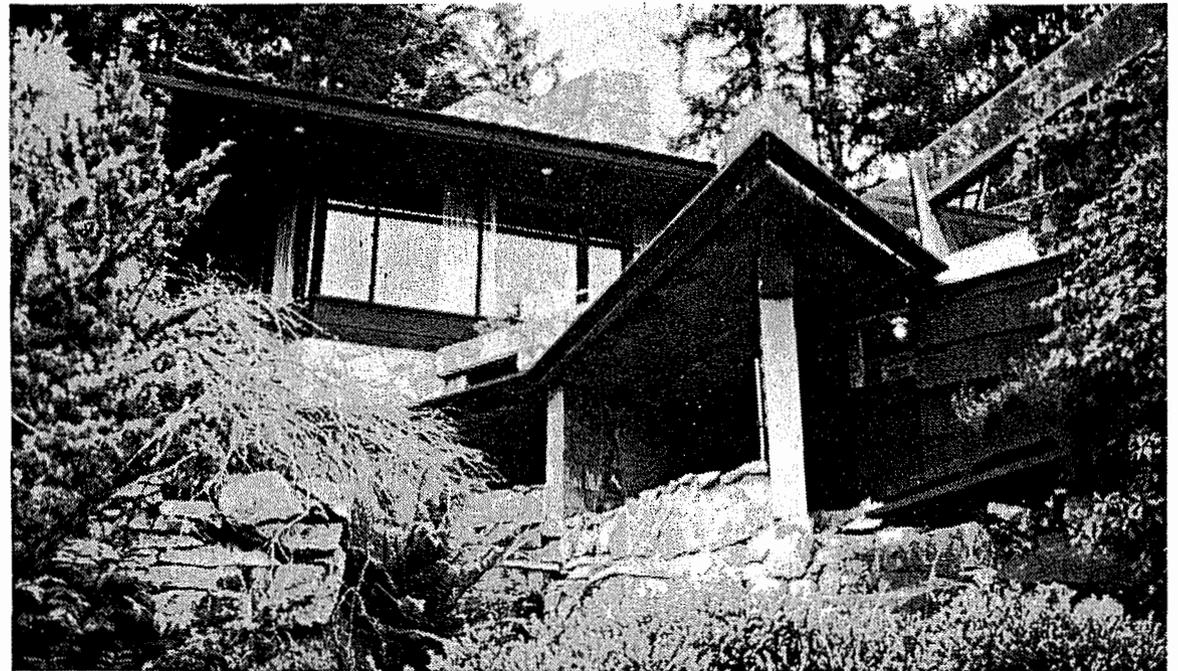
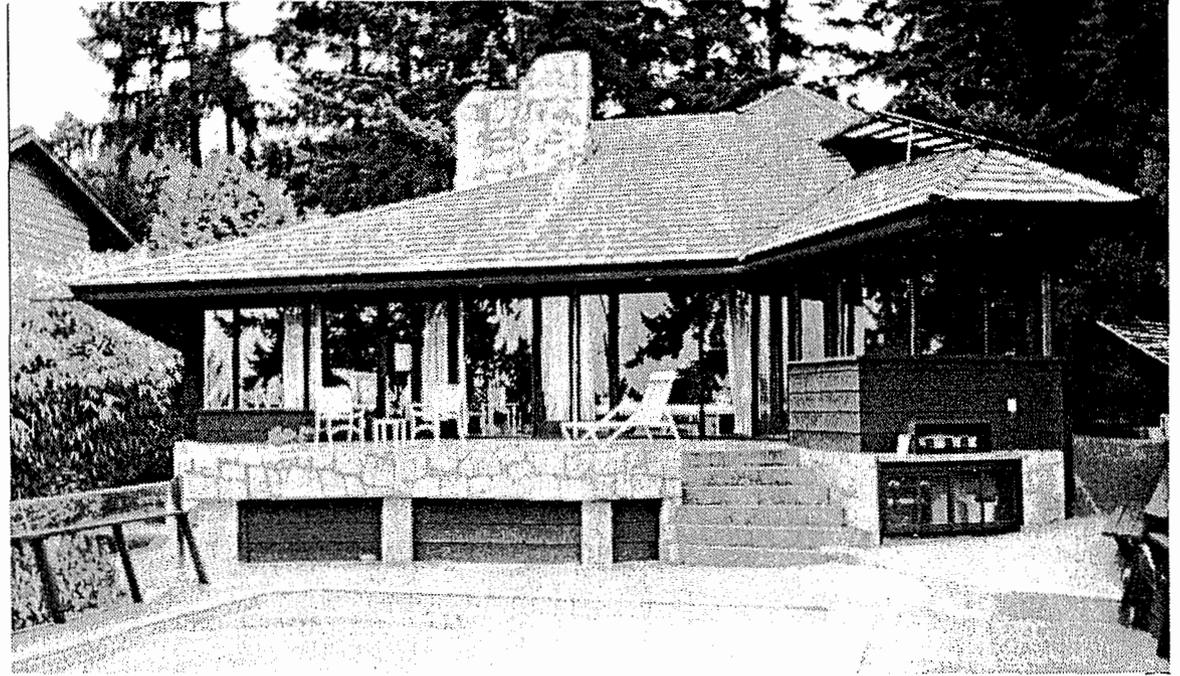
R J Thom, Designer

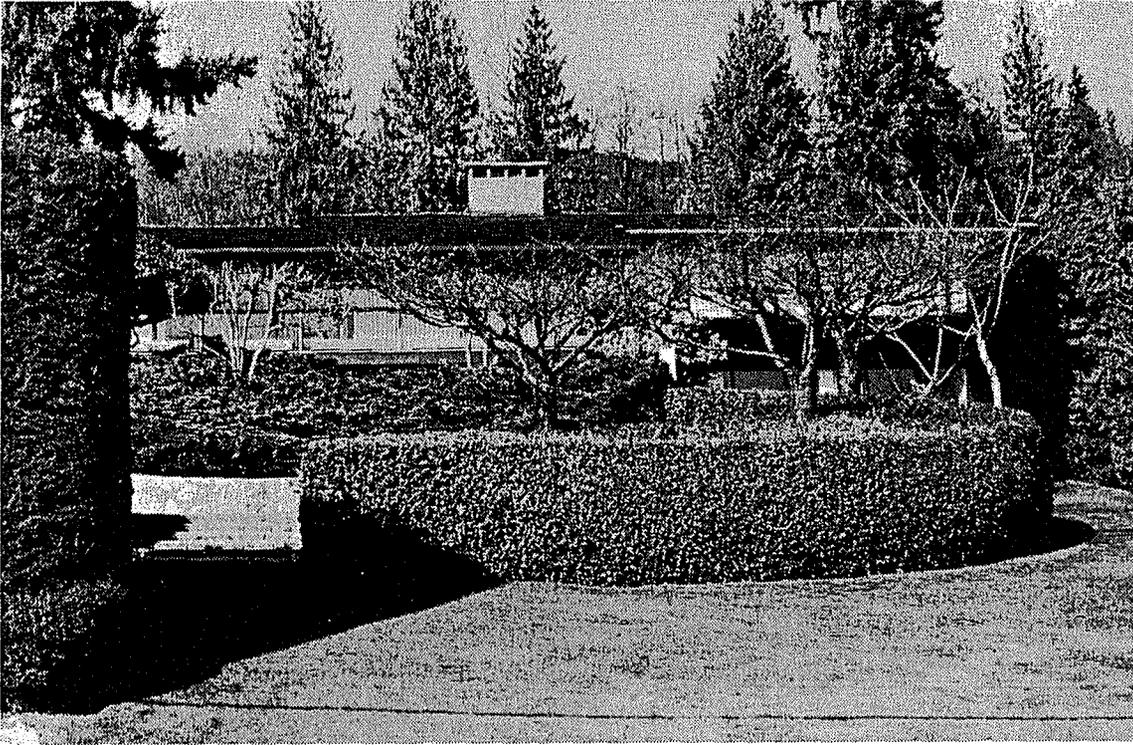
1956

Designed for Mr and Mrs John Southworth, this meticulously planned residence demonstrates Ron Thom's ability to fully integrate a building and its site.

This challenging property presented a steep rock outcropping at the crest of a hill. Thom designed a linear irregular two storey block that follows a cleft in the rock. The foundations are tied directly into bedrock, and the outdoor decks at different levels are either cantilevered above, or placed directly on, the living rock. Random ashlar stone is then used for the massive chimney and for walls that rise directly from the ground. A complex cedar shingled roof fans out over the entire house, projecting in pointed extensions over angled 'knuckles' that join the bends and twists the house takes to conform to its irregular site.

Thom has managed to develop a compact yet workable floor plan and provide a clearly articulated geometric form on a constrained yet dramatic site. The use of simple local, native materials inextricably weds the building to its property in a manner worthy of the best work of the West Coast Style.





THOMPSON RESIDENCE

2565 Rosebery Avenue

Ken G Terriss, Architect

1966

This two storey linear block stretches across an almost level site, clad in naturally stained horizontal wood boards. Ribbon windows on both floors reinforce the horizontal nature of the composition, as does the low-pitch gable roof and the wide central chimney. A carport with decorative wooden screen walls at the western end further elongates the structure.

The landscaping augments the geometry of the house. A semi-circular hedge is placed on the sloping front lawn in front of a row of mature flowering fruit trees and beside a rock retaining wall and steps. Cedars trees, paper cut birch, hollies, and rhododendrons form an appropriate setting for this tasteful and elegant structure built for Norman Thompson. Bridgeman & Williams were the contractors; the original cost was \$30,000.

GRINNELL RESIDENCE

4995 Water Lane

Thompson, Berwick & Pratt, Architects

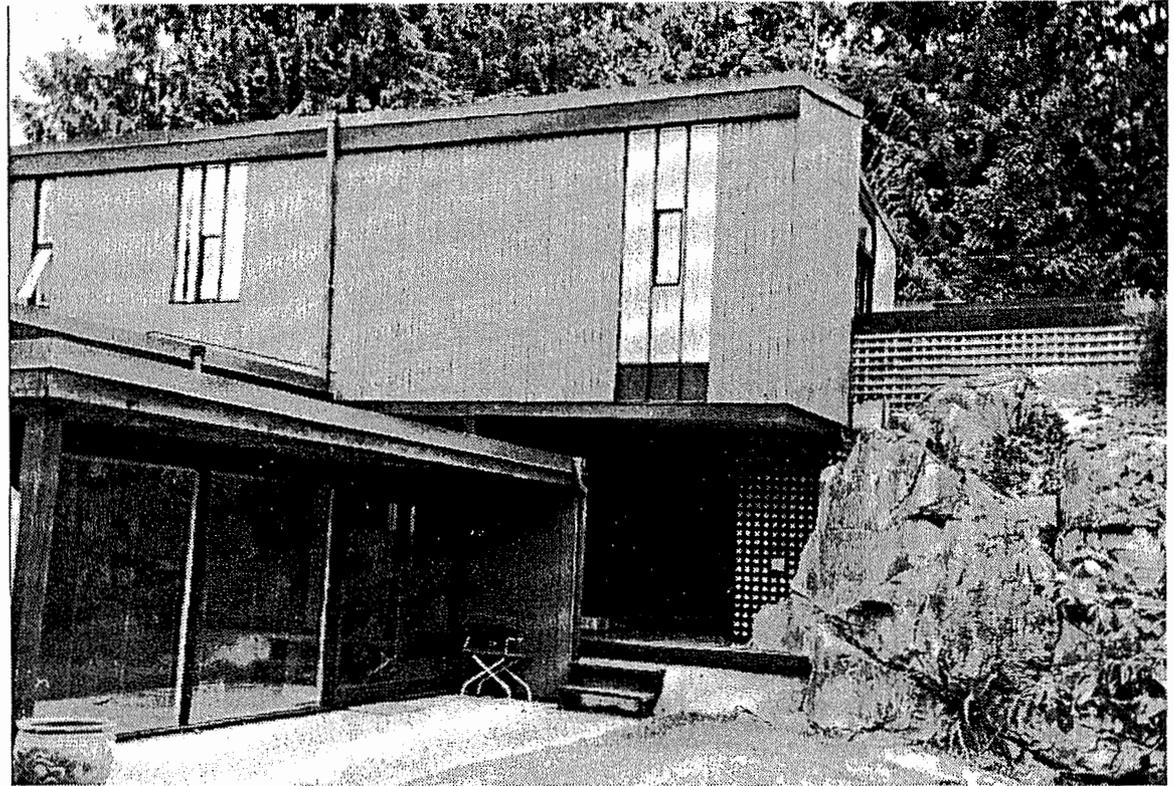
1961

Located on a relatively small lot near Lighthouse Park, this house was built on a very tight budget. The site was essentially bare rock, and the house was designed to fit in a natural saddle. Footings and the concrete base slab were attached directly to the living rock. Frame walls rise above, finished with vertical cedar boards inside and out.

The siting and landscaping of the house, designed for Mr and Mrs John H Grinnell and their three children, is extremely sensitive. Cellular oblong forms are disposed at right angles on split levels to take advantage of the changes in elevation and provide light and views.

The bedrooms are on the upper level, while the living areas fan out below, opening onto timber decks suspended above the rock base. As designed, the house appears to grow directly out of its rocky site. Complete privacy is ensured by the mature trees on the site and by the careful placement of windows.

Ron Thom was the designer of the Grinnell Residence, which won a Massey Medal for Architecture Award in 1964.



McNAB RESIDENCE

3290 Westmount Road

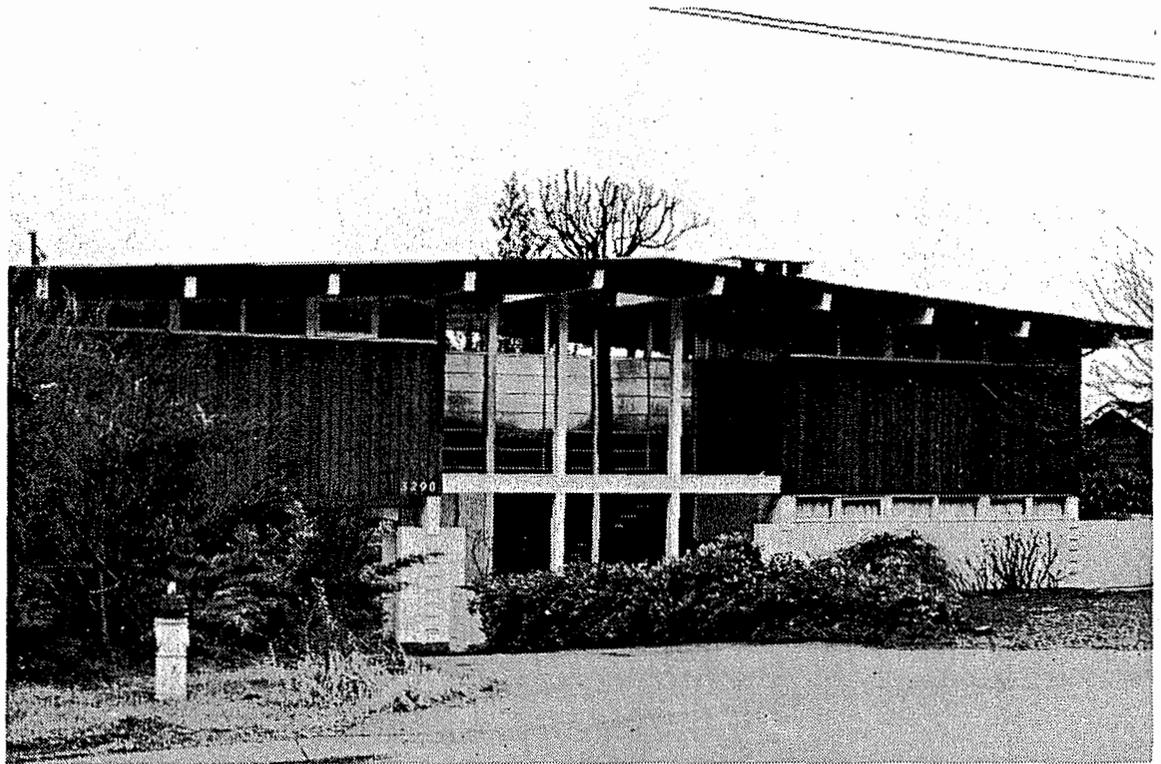
Duncan S McNab, Architect

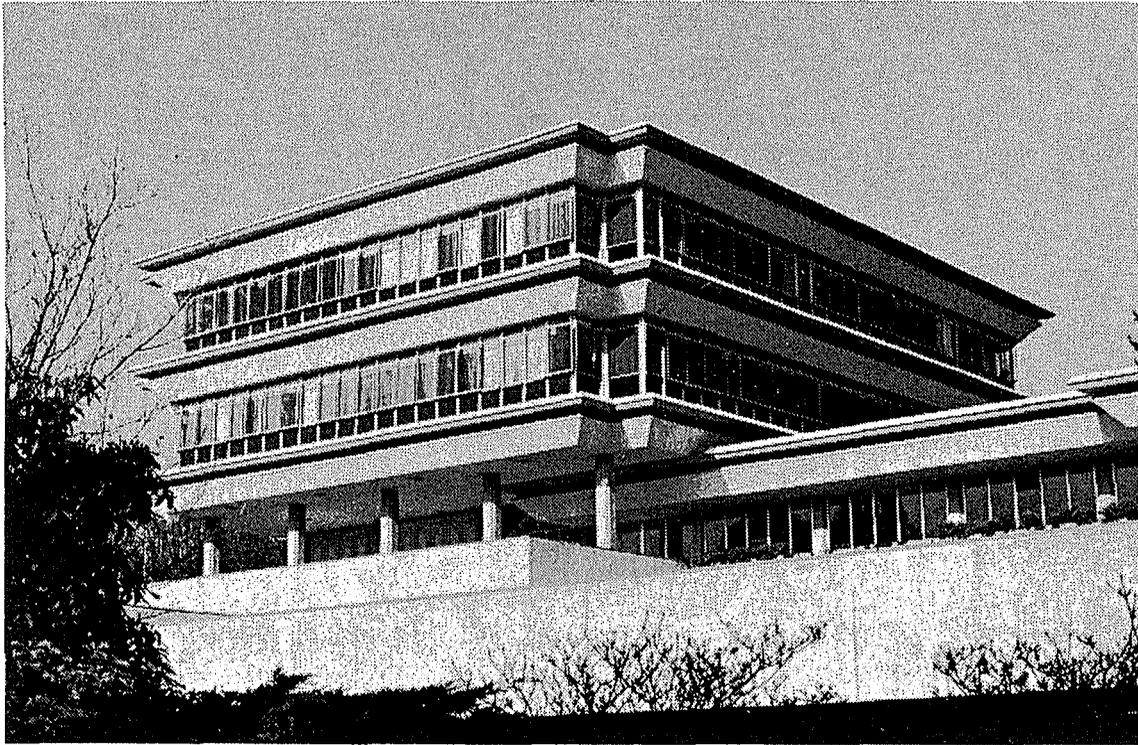
1956

In his own home, architect Duncan McNab abstracted the post and beam structure into a pure geometric concept. Two flanking blocks are joined by a central glassed cathedral entry and a very low pitched front gable roof. The structure is expressed as a regular grid of white-painted timbers, which are exposed both under the flat edged roof and where the entry is recessed into the building. Cantilevered stairs lead up from the ground level entry to the second floor. Frosted glass provides privacy, while allowing light to pass right through the house, and ribbon windows add horizontal emphasis to the composition.

In a unique feature, McNab cut a hole into the roof, allowing a tall tree to grow between the exposed structure at the entry and the recessed glass curtain wall.

This house is one of a number of modern residences that form a consistent grouping along Westmount Road.





WEST VANCOUVER MUNICIPAL HALL

750 17th Street

Toby, Russell & Buckwell, Architects

1964

The original municipal hall on this site, built on land purchased from John Lawson for one dollar, was replaced by this prominent modernist structure. The sloped edges of the floor panels give the structure a dynamic profile, echoed in a lozenge motif that is consistently repeated throughout the building. This motif, typical of the period, is also used on the precast wall panels, and etched onto the glass panels at the entry. The official opening of the building was held on Friday, November 20, 1964.

These same architects designed the adjacent Number 1 Fire Hall in 1967.



*You are cordially invited to attend the
Official Opening of the*

West Vancouver Municipal Hall

Friday, November 20th, 1964

OFFICIAL OPENING CEREMONIES
750 - 17th Street, 4:00 p.m.

R.S.V.P. Municipal Clerk, Municipal Hall, West Vancouver, B.C.
922-1211

Left:

*Invitation for the
Official Opening of the
West Vancouver Municipal Hall*

DENTAL BUILDING

250 25th Street

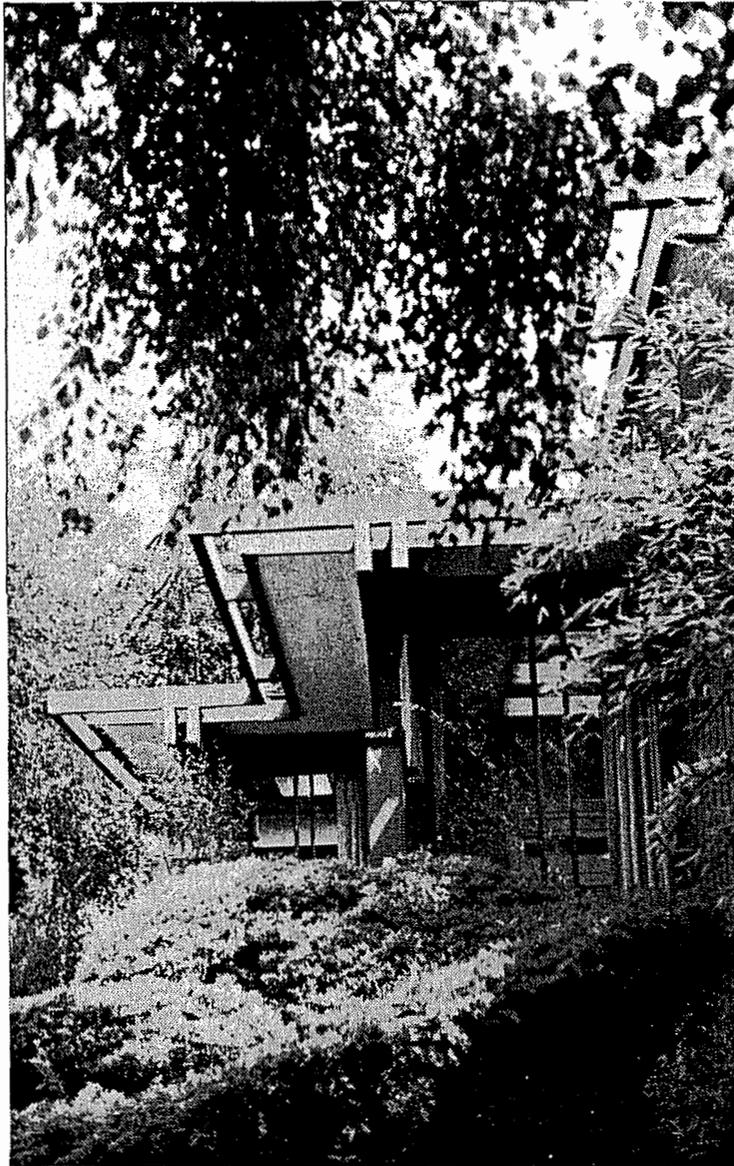
Wensley and Rand, Architects

1961

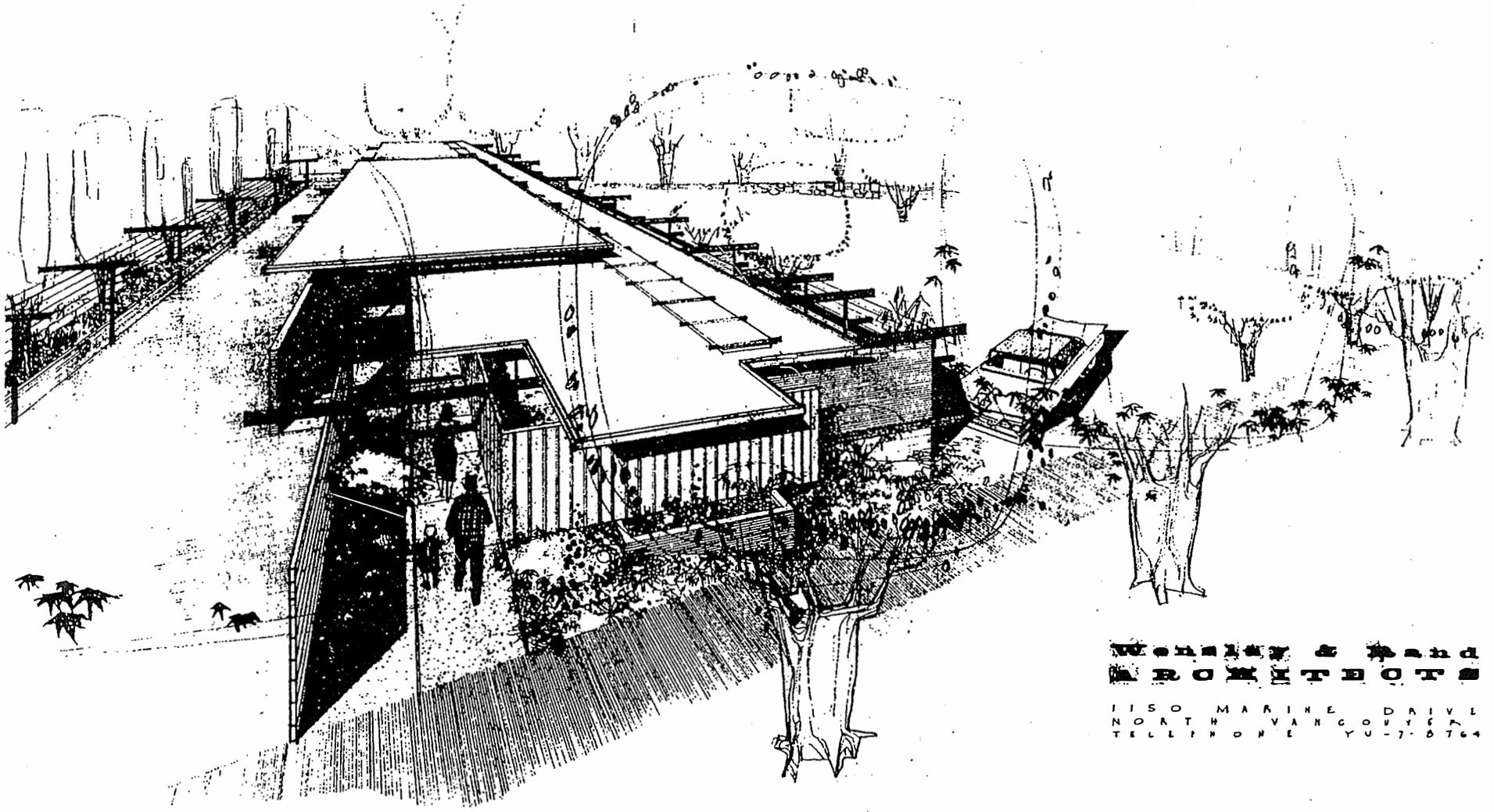
This elegant structure was built to serve the separate practices of three dentists, Doctors Telford, Kirson and Mickle, who were thus able to share the costs of staff, common facilities and waiting rooms and a hygienist.

The clients had requested offices that would provide maximum comfort in a building of residential scale and character. The patient entry, with a raised butt-glazed monitor, is at the lane to the north, while the operating areas face the waterfront view to the south. Fir beams support cedar tongue and groove decking, with frame and brick infill walls. The palette of materials includes exposed aggregate concrete, vertical board siding, brick, cedar, glass, Phillipine mahogany plywood and acoustic plaster ceilings.

Although not an extravagant structure, this pristine and beautifully detailed pavilion still successfully fulfills its original function.



A DENTAL BUILDING



W. H. H. & P. H. H.
ARCHITECTS

1150 MARINE DRIVE
NORTH VANCOUVER
TELEPHONE YU-7-8764

Above:
Dental Building
250 25th Street
Architect's Rendering (WVMP)

ANDERSON RESIDENCE 755 Anderson Crescent
 CRESCENT APARTMENTS 2135 Argyle Avenue
 CROLL RESIDENCE 3984 Bayridge Avenue
 RAYER RESIDENCE 4090 Bayridge Avenue
 SHORELAND APARTMENTS 2190 Bellevue Avenue
 VILLA MARIS 2222 Bellevue Avenue
 HOWELL RESIDENCE 3165 Benbow Road
 BROWNING RESIDENCE 99 Bonnymuir Drive
 MALTBY RESIDENCE 4123 Burkehill Road
 HAYASHI RESIDENCE 4104 Burkeridge Place
 CEDARDALE CENTRE 595 Burley Drive
 ALTMAN RESIDENCE 4660 Caulfeild Drive
 CHARTWELL ELEMENTARY 1300 Chartwell Drive
 HAUER RESIDENCE 1247 Chartwell Place
 MORROW RESIDENCE 7145 Cliff Road
 PARK ROYAL HOTEL 540 Clyde Avenue
 HOPE RESIDENCE 5920 Condor Place
 HEMINGWAY RESIDENCE 6850 Copper Cove Road
 KENNEDY RESIDENCE 3351 Craigen Road
 LAUDER RESIDENCE 5665 Daffodil Drive
 GREIG RESIDENCE 6026 Eagleridge Drive
 CATTON RESIDENCE 6028 Eagleridge Drive
 RIEDL RESIDENCE 415 Eastcot Road
 PLOMMER RESIDENCE 543 Eastcot Road
 LEWIS RESIDENCE 1124 Eyremount Drive

JOHNSON RESIDENCE 5928 Falcon Road
 PLASVIC RESIDENCE 5950 Falcon Road
 MORRISON RESIDENCE 5558 Gallagher Place
 WILLIAMS RESIDENCE 2060 Gisby Street
 HIGGINS RESIDENCE 5414 Greentree Road
 WATTS RESIDENCE 905 Groveland Road
 CARPENTER RESIDENCE 547 Hadden Drive
 BOWKER RESIDENCE 6850 Hycroft Road
 TALLING RESIDENCE 6935 Hycroft Road
 HARBRINK RESIDENCE 6965 Hycroft Road
 MIKITA RESIDENCE 6991 Hycroft Road
 ST CHRISTOPHER'S CHURCH 1068 Inglewood Avenue
 PALECEK RESIDENCE 1295 Inglewood Avenue
 JOHNSON RESIDENCE 6911 Isleview Road
 ANTON RESIDENCE 6941 Isleview Road
 CHANG RESIDENCE 825 Jefferson Avenue
 FULDAUER RESIDENCE 455 Keith Road
 TAYLOR RESIDENCE 605 King George's Way
 STEWART-LOUGH RESIDENCE 5768 Larson Place
 LEWIS RESIDENCE 1070 Lawson Avenue
 PRATT RESIDENCE 1460 Lawson Avenue
 THORSON RESIDENCE 1555 Lawson Avenue
 KEAY RESIDENCE 3054 Marine Drive
 TERMUENDE RESIDENCE 3945 Marine Drive
 SIMONS RESIDENCE 5202 Marine Drive

5204 Marine Drive
 5967 Marine Drive
 335 Mathers Avenue
 435 Mathers Avenue
 1050 Mathers Avenue
 1205 Mathers Avenue
 1471 Mathers Avenue
 3215 Mathers Avenue
 2308 Nelson Avenue
 2325 Nelson Avenue
 1160 Nepal Crescent
 447 Newlands Road
 1825 Palmerston Avenue
 4717 Piccadilly South
 920 Pyrford Road
 415 Rabbit Lane
 4170 Rose Crescent
 2465 Rosebery Avenue
 2539 Rosebery Avenue
 2644 Rosebery Avenue
 2645 Rosebery Avenue
 3030 Rosebery Avenue
 6279 St. George's Crescent
 367 St. Jame's Crescent
 5765 Seaview Place

LAXTON RESIDENCE
 CHAROW RESIDENCE
 JARVIS RESIDENCE
 FISHER RESIDENCE
 DUKE RESIDENCE
 MABIE RESIDENCE
 MARR RESIDENCE
 WOODWARD RESIDENCE
 PETZOLD RESIDENCE
 BOYER RESIDENCE
 CARMICHAEL RESIDENCE
 KOZAKEWICH RESIDENCE
 SMITH RESIDENCE
 PLINT RESIDENCE
 JAFFARY RESIDENCE
 GOODWIN RESIDENCE
 DAWSON RESIDENCE
 LANSKAIL RESIDENCE
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 CLARK RESIDENCE
 TAYLOR RESIDENCE
 KYLE RESIDENCE
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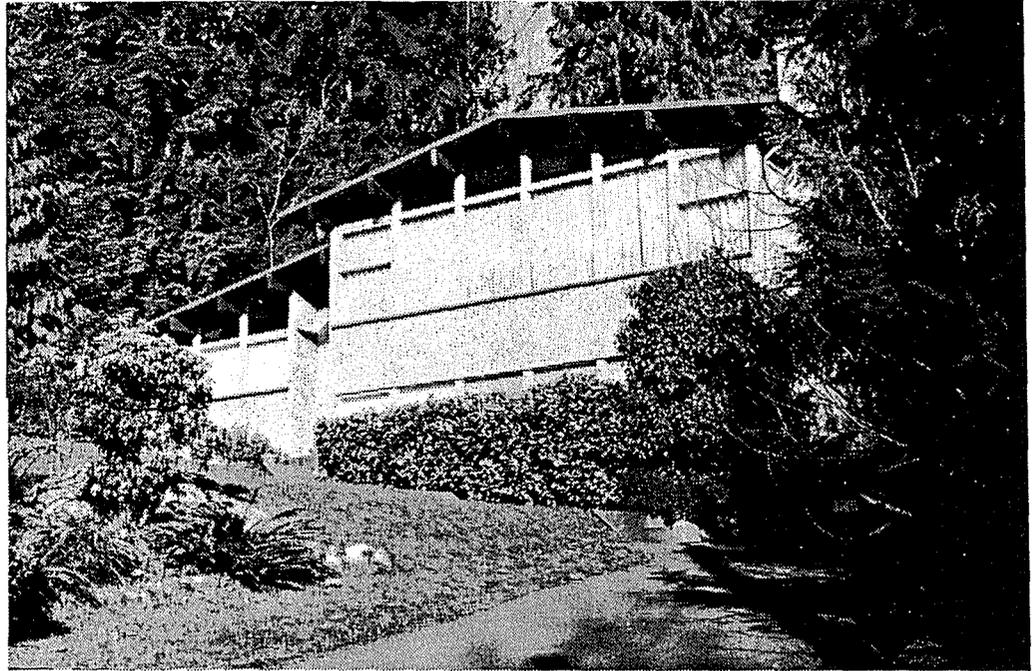
820 Sentinel Drive
 954 Sentinel Drive
 2175 Shafton Place
 2485 Shamrock Place
 2490 Shamrock Place
 2495 Shamrock Place
 2655 Skilift Place
 2755 Skilift Place
 118 Stevens Drive
 282 Stevens Drive
 430 Stevens Drive
 825 Taylor Way
 1525 Taylor Way
 3389 Thompson Crescent
 1465 Tyrol Road
 4875 Water Lane
 760 Westcot Place
 3330 Westmount Road
 3350 Westmount Road
 3380 Westmount Road
 850 Wildwood Lane
 760 16th Street
 780 22nd Street
 786 22nd Street
 885 22nd Street
 1361 24th Street

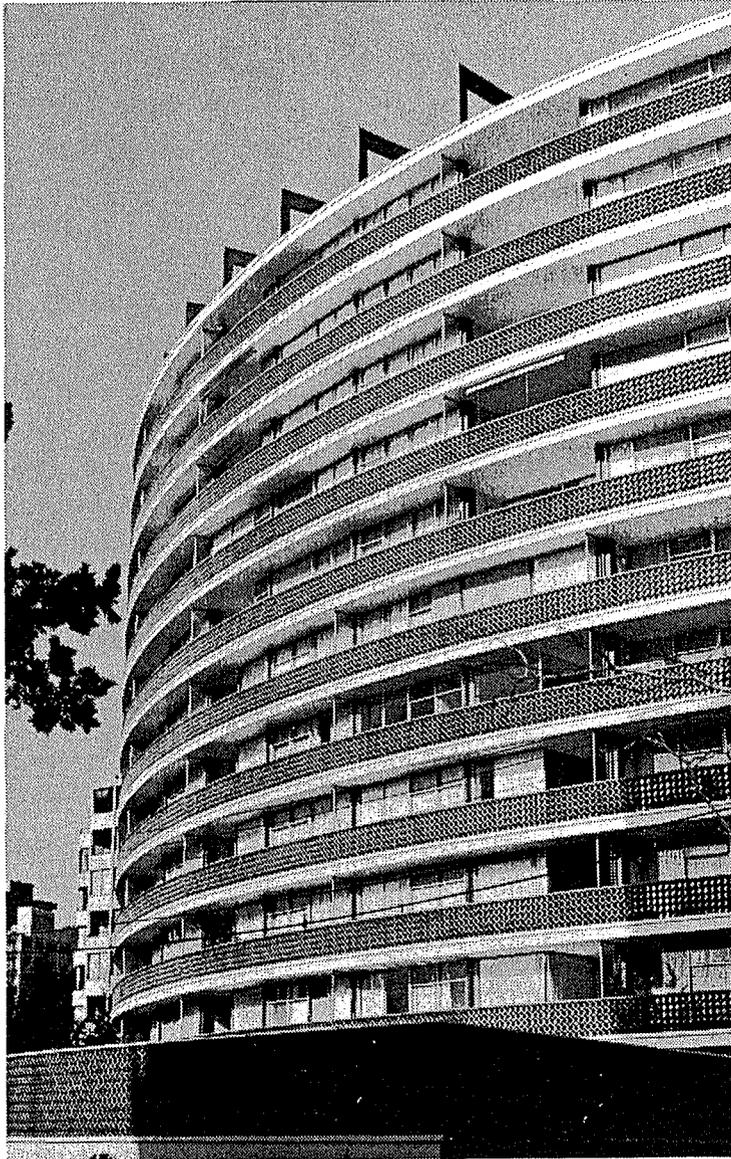
RICHARDS RESIDENCE
 GRANT RESIDENCE
 MILLER RESIDENCE
 DE KLEER RESIDENCE
 ROSS RESIDENCE
 UNGER RESIDENCE
 HARRISON RESIDENCE
 LEWIS RESIDENCE
 STEGEMAN RESIDENCE
 TAYLOR RESIDENCE
 PRATT RESIDENCE
 ODLUM RESIDENCE
 ST DAVID'S UNITED CHURCH
 MURCHISON RESIDENCE
 SMITH RESIDENCE
 HEAL RESIDENCE
 WESCOT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
 GRIEVE RESIDENCE
 GALLOWAY RESIDENCE
 SEATON RESIDENCE
 REID RESIDENCE
 NO 1 FIREHALL
 WEST VANCOUVER RECREATION CENTRE
 WEST VANCOUVER ICE ARENA
 ST STEPHEN'S ANGLICAN CHURCH
 HANSSON RESIDENCE

ANDERSON RESIDENCE

755 Anderson Crescent
1958

Set back from the road into the side of Sentinel Hill, this elegantly simple two storey split level structure takes full advantage of its dramatic sloping site. A low pitch front gable roof angles over a one storey wing and inset cathedral entry to the west, balanced by a carport and balcony to the east. Vertical wooden boards are the primary cladding element. The site has been landscaped with mature cedar hedges, shrubs and native ground cover, and the house has been maintained in pristine condition. Simple in its construction, this *post and beam* structure exemplifies the more casual lifestyle in fashion after World War II. This was achieved through the manipulation of floor levels to provide easy accessibility to the outdoors from different levels, the use of balconies, and generous wall glazing facing the light and view.





THE CRESCENT APARTMENTS

2135 Argyle Avenue

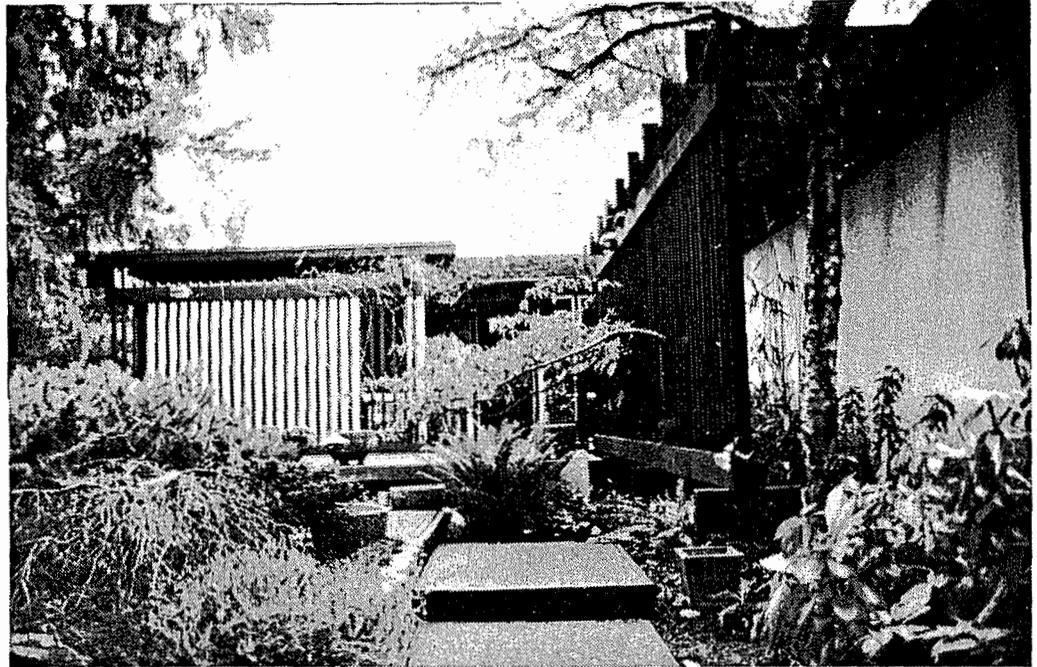
Kenneth Gardner & Warnett Kennedy, Associated Architects

1961

Rising from a waterfront residential area, this sleek apartment building is distinguished by its curved silhouette. The form was determined by the shape of the site, and also as a response to available views and light. The southern wall is entirely glass, with balcony railings and ground floor detailing, which has been decorated with an unusual building material - clay drainage tiles. Vertical structural elements have been carried through the roof to form decorative fins, providing a punctuation point to the skyline. *The Crescent* was the first major high-rise condominium in West Vancouver, and features large outdoor balconies, a swimming pool, a shared roof-garden, and a high level of finishes and detailing. The design of this building was underway as a new high-rise zoning was being formulated, which has now resulted in the waterfront areas of Ambleside and Dunderave becoming mostly large-scale apartment buildings.

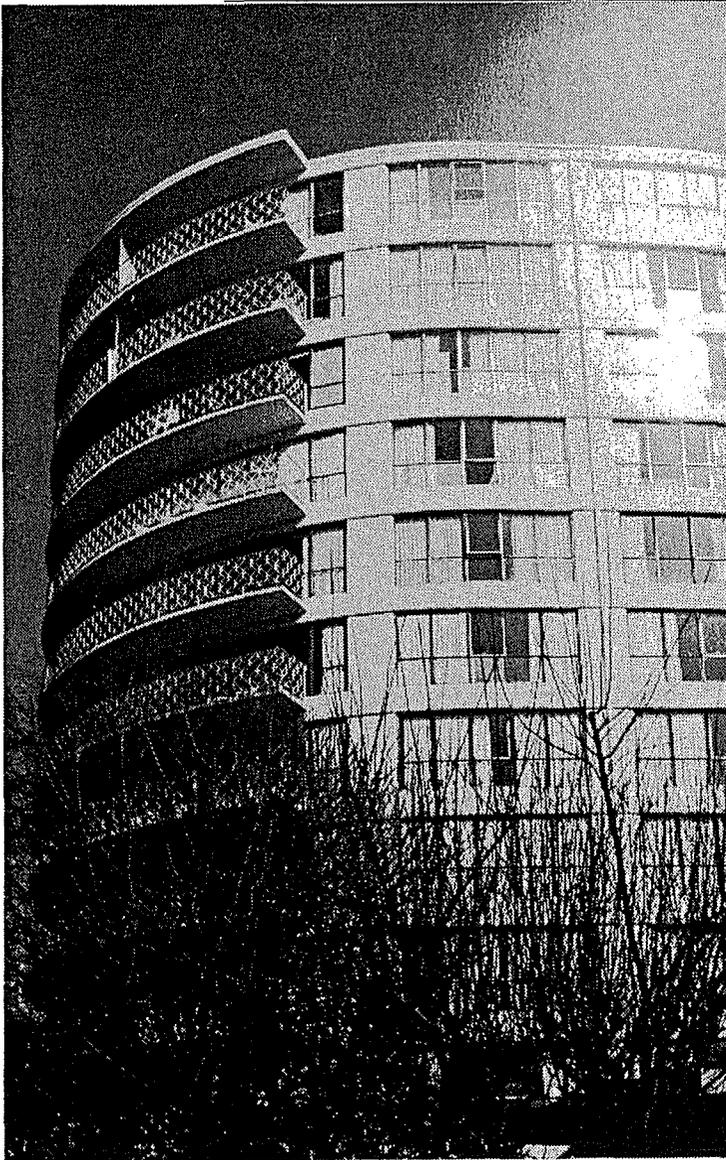
CROLL RESIDENCE**3984 Bayridge Avenue***Hamish W F McIntyre, Architect***1962**

Perched at the crest of a hill and set on bare granite, this house offers striking views from all living areas. It was designed to present a modest face to the public, through the use of screens, and the concealment of the lower floor below the cleft of the rock. The structure consists of 8 foot concrete walls poured directly onto the rock, with wood frame walls above, and Glulam beams at 8 foot centres. The mature arbutus, jackpines, fir and cedar were left on the site, and native ground cover has been added to soften the building's outline. Built for Mr and Mrs John R Croll, this house was a finalist in the 1964 Massey Awards for Architecture.

***RAYER RESIDENCE*****4090 Bayridge Avenue***F T Hollingsworth and B V Downs, Architects***1964**

In West Vancouver, many of the most desirable sites are located on the south side of access roads, which allows the carport to be at the top level, and the living areas to be more private and face the view. This modest house was positioned to accommodate a very steep sloping site with bare rock outcroppings and mature trees; a ravine with natural cedars, dogwoods and maples falls away to the east, allowing unobstructed views. Designed for a young married couple, it took into consideration the needs of an active and growing family. The finishes are natural cedar and dark stained fir, with white sand float stucco walls. The entry features a small reflecting pool, and a cedar hedge follows the steep curving access drive. The Rayer Residence was the winner of a 1964 Massey Medal for Architecture.





THE SHORELAND APARTMENTS

2190 Bellevue Avenue

G Leach, Consulting Engineer

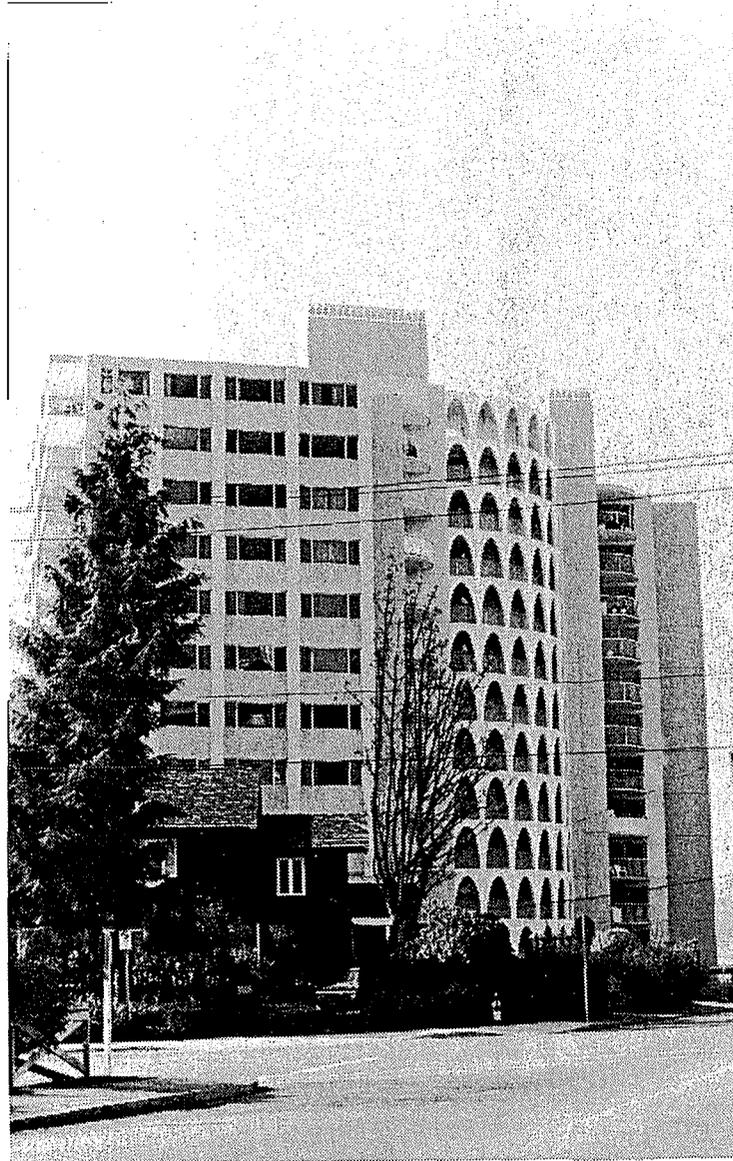
1963

The early apartments in West Vancouver were designed to have distinctive profiles, which reflect both the quality of the tenant they were meant to attract and the seaside 'resort' nature of the area. In colour, form and detail these buildings allude to the playful apartment hotels of Miami Beach. *The Shoreland* boasts a rounded form, with curving slim edged balconies and lacy decorative metal railings. Large expanses of glass open up to generous water views. Eleven stories and 98 feet in height, it contains 62 suites, and was built at an original cost of \$680,000 for owner Don MacIntyre of the Surfside Towers Company Ltd.

VILLA MARIS

2222 Bellevue Avenue
1965

Typical of the early apartments in West Vancouver, the *Villa Maris* evokes a fanciful image of a resort lifestyle. Parabolic arches, which act as a screen wall rather than carrying any structural weight, frame the outdoor walkways above the entry. The structure curves to accommodate an irregular lot, with side wings that face towards the view. These tall apartment buildings represent a marked contrast with the single family dwellings that they replaced, and indicate the profound changes that were occurring throughout Vancouver during the building boom of the 1960s.





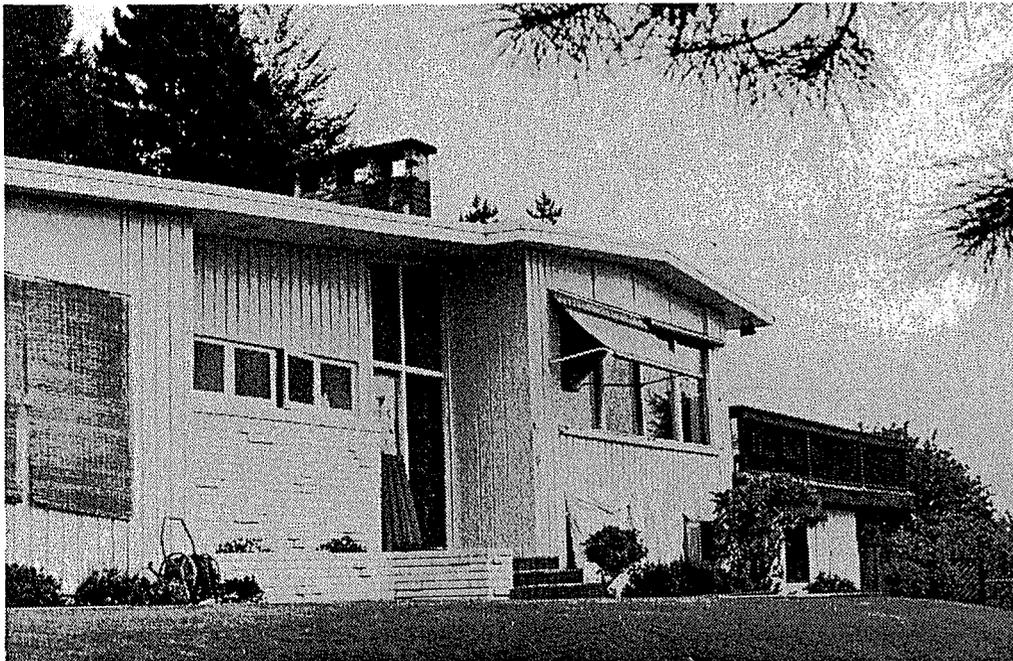
HOWELL RESIDENCE

3165 Benbow Road

Lewis Construction Company, Designer

1959

A glass curtain wall at ground level and ribbon windows on the second floor are a distinguishing characteristic of the two storey Lewis Construction type of home of this period. Other features include horizontal board cladding, and a low pitch side gable roof with exposed beams. The site includes a stone retaining wall, decorative plantings, and a rockery garden with flowering shrubs. Mature cedar trees flank the house, and a flowering fruit tree punctuates the landscaping.



'PARADE OF HOMES SHOWHOME':

BROWNING RESIDENCE

99 Bonnymuir Drive

A Browning, Designer

1956

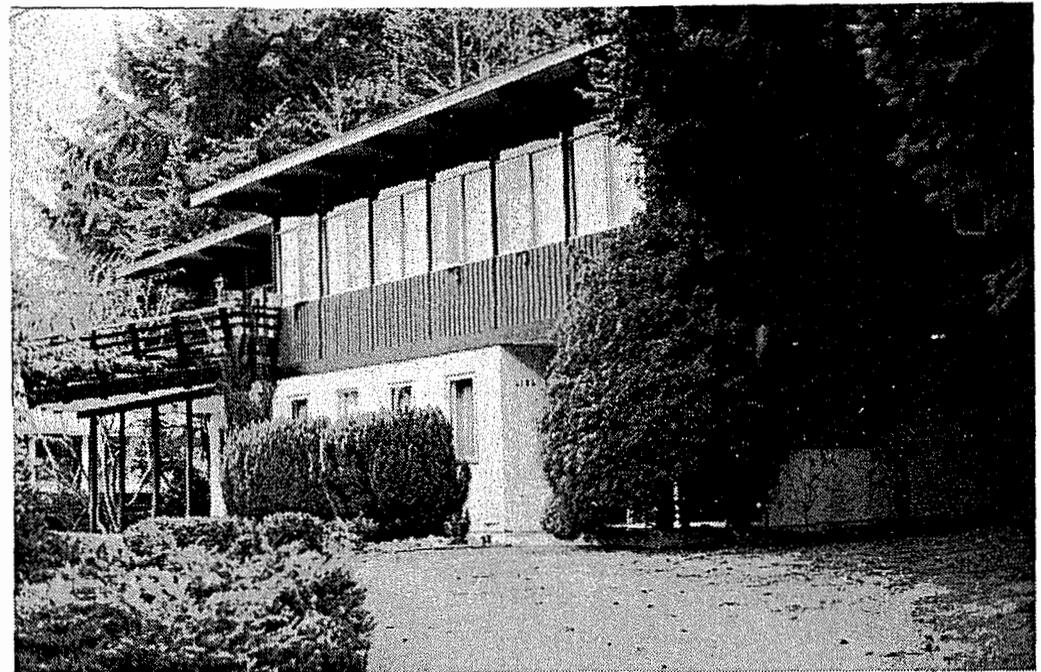
Alex Browning was a local contractor, who was responsible for organizing the 1956 'Parade of Homes' which showcased the new domestic styles. Bonnymuir Drive was chosen as the site for these display homes, many of which still exist. Browning favoured the split-level style, as shown in this house which he built for himself. A one-and-one-half storey high cathedral entry is inset into the west facade, with a generous sun deck opening off the upper level to the south. Set on a corner view property at the crest of a hill, the landscaping and perimeter plantings have now matured to provide a lush setting.

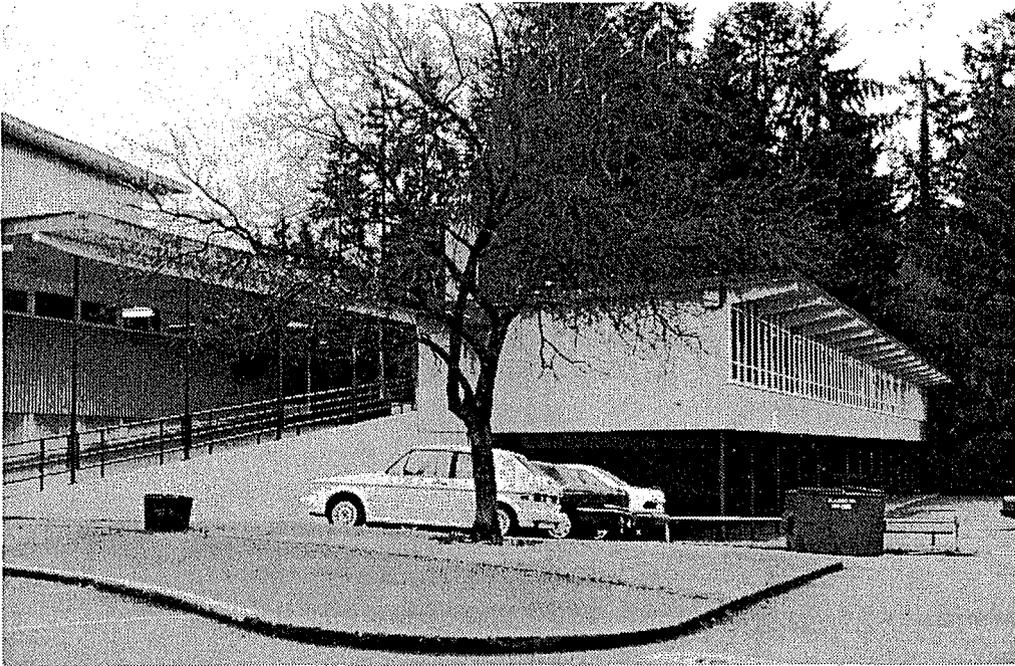
MALTBY RESIDENCE**4123 Burkehill Road***Hollingsworth and Downs, Architects***1963**

Set onto a rocky outcropping, this site overlooks the Straits of Georgia and English Bay. The contours of the site determined the curving plan, which wraps around the rock bluff, and maximizes the exposure to the view and light. Distinctly Japanese in influence, this house exhibits unique detailing in its flared overhanging eaves and gable ends. The house was originally finished in Crezon plywood, painted white for contrast with the heavily treed site. Mature spruce and pine trees, flowering shrubs, rhododendrons, and bougenvillia surround the house. The Maltby Residence was the winner of a 1964 Massey Medal for Architecture.

***HAYASHI RESIDENCE*****4104 Burkeridge Place***Arnulf H Petzold, Architect***1962**

This immaculately maintained two storey flat roof structure features wide eaves with exposed roof beams over second floor ribbon windows. A colour scheme appropriate to the period emphasizes the vertical tongue and groove wood cladding on the second floor and the stucco at ground level. As a counterpoint to this basic cubic form, a carport and second floor balcony are recessed and slightly skewed to add a touch of drama to the overall appearance of this structure. The house is positioned on a prominent corner lot, with mature conifers and numerous decorative plantings.





CEDARDALE CENTRE

595 Burley Drive

Davison and Porter, Architects, 1954

Additions by Duncan McNab, Architect, 1966

This was originally Cedardale Elementary School, which served the Taylor Way area. Typical of the post-war schools, it was designed in a straight forward, functional manner, massed in a low rambling one storey form, with monocline and low pitch roofs, and banked windows to the east. Vertical boards are used as cladding. The entry is reached by a ramp covered by a thin-edged canopy, while the thin edge of the roof is expressed by the tapered exposed roof beams. Located at end of a quiet cul-de-sac, this private site features a river rock retaining wall, views to the south, and perimeter plantings of deciduous trees.



ALTMAN RESIDENCE

4660 Caulfeld Drive

Wensley & Rand, Architects

1962

Set on a rocky outcrop, this delicate split-level house has a glazed central entryway that connects the different levels. The living room is a separate pavilion with a pyramidal skylight over. A flat beamed roof sits over the bedroom wing. Built for Mr and Mrs Gerry Altman, this low-scale structure typifies the West Coast style approach that opens the plan of the house to the outside, while wedding it to the natural topography.

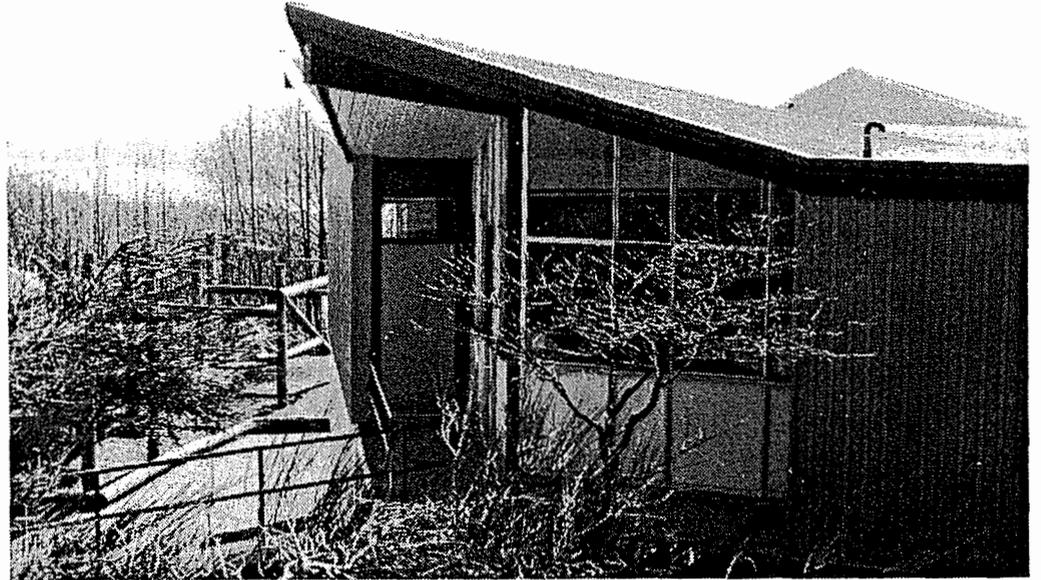
CHARTWELL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

1300 Chartwell Drive

Duncan McNab & Associates, Architects

1966

West Vancouver schools often have dramatic view sites. Chartwell School, originally known as Sentinel Elementary, takes full advantage of its location at the crest of a steep hill; the roof edges on its two storey pavilion structures lift in triangular peaks that echo the mountains to the north, allowing for large windows facing the views. Laminated timber beams are used in a combination of flat and low pitched roofs, with the folded roof plates providing an expressionistic form that punctuates the hill from below. The landscaping includes a cedar hedge, and fruit trees planted at the site's perimeter.



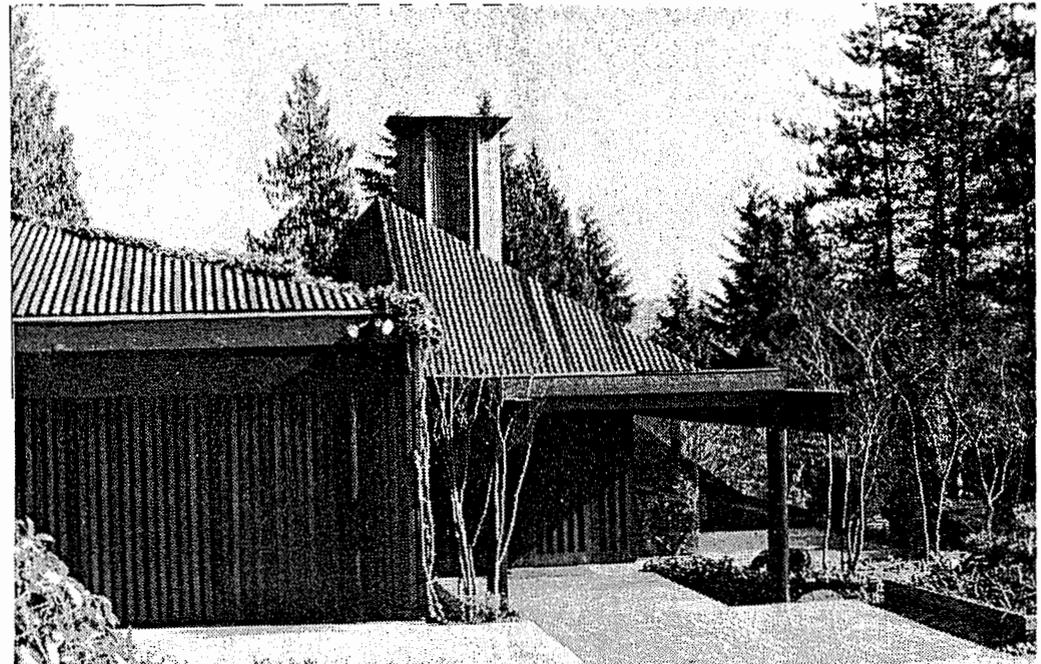
HAUER RESIDENCE

1247 Chartwell Place

Erickson/Massey Architects

1967

Also known as the Wu residence (after later owners) this elegant structure uses dramatic sloping roof forms to heighten its profile. The house combines a number of motifs; post and beam construction is expressed at the entry, while the chimney and roof forms allude to 1960s Expressionism. Butt glazing at the corners makes the edges of the structure appear to dissolve. The border of the property contains mature spruce, pine and cedar trees. Bruno Freschi was the project architect for this residence.





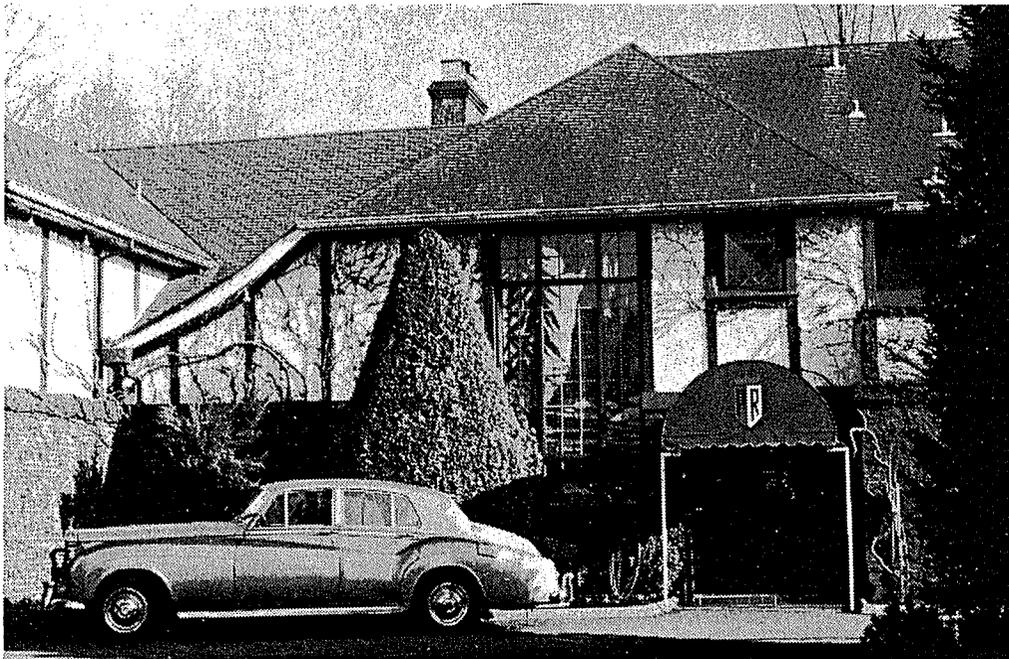
MORROW RESIDENCE

7145 Cliff Road

Watkins & Massey, Architects

1959

This split level post and beam house presents extensive areas of glazing to its north-facing water view. Elegant in its simplicity, the structure is reduced to its basics, with slender posts supporting exposed roof beams, enclosed with panels of wood siding and glass. The house was built for Mr and Mrs Morrow; Albert P Morrow was the General Manager of the Pacific National Exhibition. One of the architects, Geoffrey Massey, later became the partner of Arthur Erickson.



PARK ROYAL HOTEL

540 Clyde Avenue

WA Owen, Architect

1955

A prominent local landmark, this is West Vancouver's only hotel, and is a favourite meeting place for residents and visitors. Built in the Tudor Revival style, the 'Park Royal' features stucco and wood half-timbering, and leaded glass wooden sash windows. This two storey structure offers an ambience reminiscent of English country homes. Set at an angle to the street, and taking full advantage of its riverside location, the landscaping includes a well-kept flower garden and a river walkway. Decorative shrubs are used as foundation plantings, and climbing ivy crowns the main entry.

HOPE RESIDENCE**5920 Condor Place***Vladimir Plasvic, Architect***1963**

Arthur Erickson, in association with Wensley & Rand, had designed a house for this site in 1961 for artist and educator Lionel AJ Thomas, but construction plans were cancelled in 1962. The following year a different house was begun for a different client. This low pavilion structure with flared roof edges and a stone foundation reflects a Japanese elegance and minimalism, which marries the building to its rocky hilltop location. Mr and Mrs Stanley G Hope were the clients for this imposing house.

**HEMINGWAY RESIDENCE****6850 Copper Cove Road***Brian Hemingway, Architect***1976**

Sited near the top of a steep cliff with access from below, this eccentric and irregular building is enveloped by trees and sky. The plans, elevations and sections of the building are all irregular, and are tied together with a massive internal chimney. Light penetrates through skylights that run along the crest of the roof, and through a glazed solarium extension. Balconies and decks are angled to maximize the exposure to views. Constructed entirely of wood on a concrete foundation, the setting and landscaping of this house is a testament to the possibilities of unity between the built form and a natural environment. Architect Brian Hemingway designed this complicated structure as his own home.





KENNEDY RESIDENCE

3351 Cragend Road

Sharp & Thompson, Berwick, Pratt, Architects
1954

Designed by Roy Jessiman, the Kennedy Residence is a handsome example of early post and beam construction. The two storey frame is defined by a regular grid of upright 5" by 6" posts and 5" by 16" horizontal beams. The planar quality of the composition is enhanced by the flat roof and large expanses of glass on second floor. The views are south to the water. The site is heavily landscaped with mature cedars, flowering plums at the side of the property, rhododendrons, plum trees and a privet hedge at the front.



LAUDER RESIDENCE

5665 Daffodil Drive

Lauder Brothers and Tate, Designers
1961

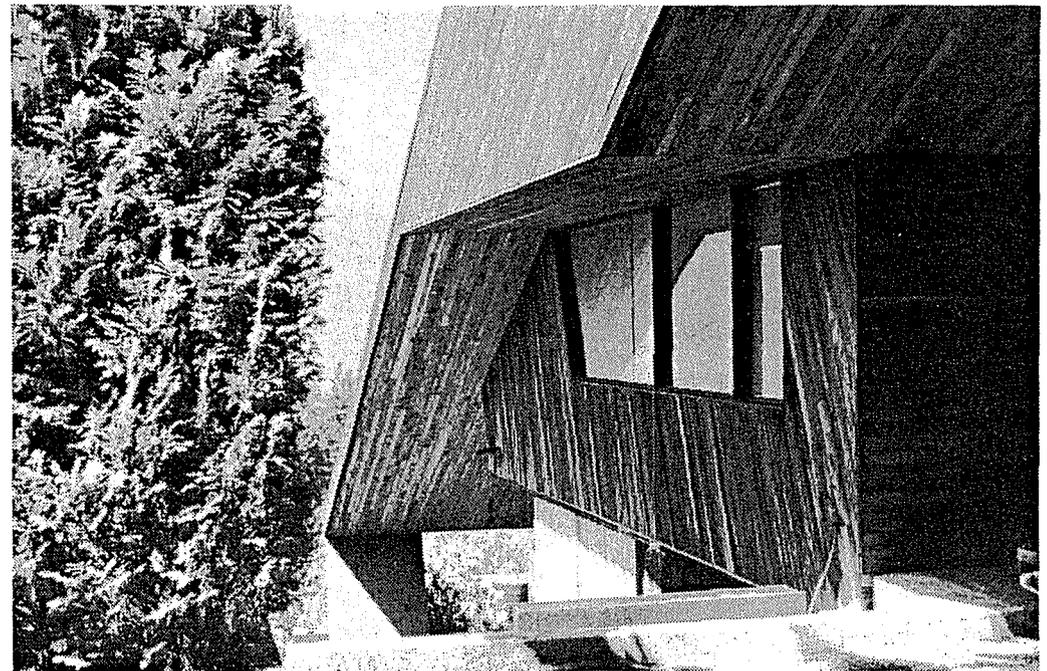
Poised in isolation on the side of a hill, the Lauder Residence is an excellent example of simple construction and clarity of design. The cubic form is enlivened by the use of two storey high sloping buttress piers and a south facing curtain wall. The canted carport serves as an anchor and a counterpoint to this otherwise uniform facade. Set back from the road on a large sloped lot, the house is built into the side of a hill. The property features an extensive natural ravine. This house was built for E R J Lauder of Lauder Brothers and Tate, designers and contractors.

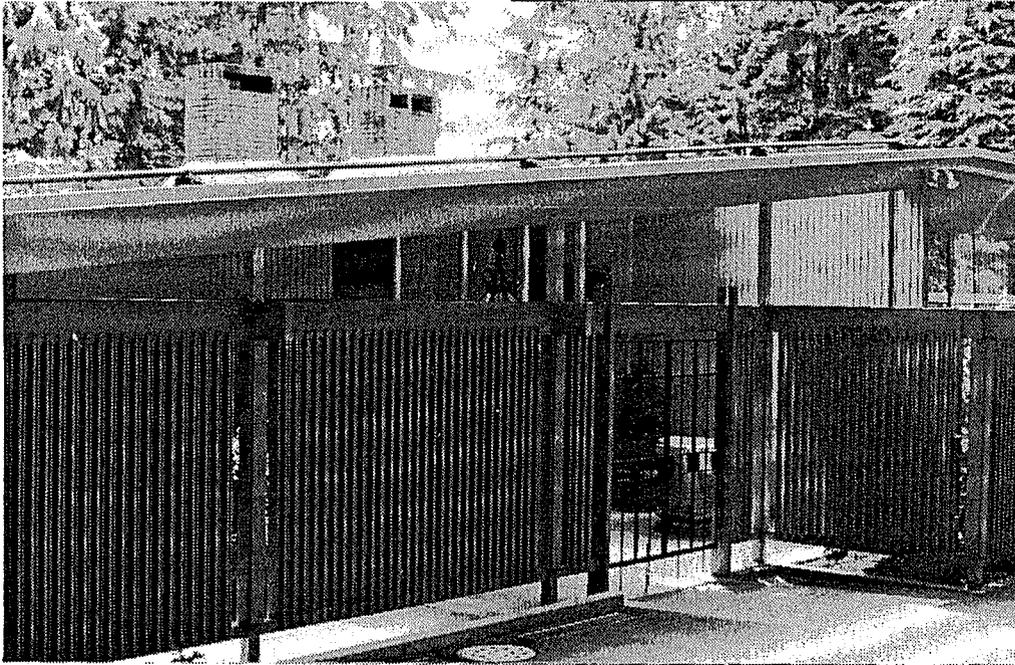
GREIG RESIDENCE**6026 Eagleridge Drive***Thompson, Berwick & Pratt, Architects***1960**

Ron Thom was the designer of this house for Mr J L Greig. Set into the side of the hill with windows facing out to the view, the house is split level with a large internal chimney, and a linear plan that follows the rocky bluff. The steeply sloping site is very well landscaped, with native ground cover, introduced shrubs, bamboo, and a large specimen vine maple tree. It is adjacent to the later Catton Residence.

**CATTON RESIDENCE****6028 Eagleridge Drive***Erickson/Massey Architects***1968**

Unique in form, the Catton Residence sits on its rocky site as a freestanding abstract form. An all encompassing sloped roof provides a hovering presence that follows the slope of the site down towards the water. The lower floor levels are concealed behind inset roof terraces, and only at the living room level is the full impact of the sea and mountains revealed from inside. All wall, roof and ceilings are clad with the same 3" cedar boards, enhancing the dramatic sculptural geometry. The landscape has been left as natural West Coast vegetation. Despite its sculptural qualities and difficult site, the Catton Residence was conceived and built as an economical house for a family of five; the budget was approximately \$19 per square foot. Nick Milkovich and Gary Hanson were the project architects.





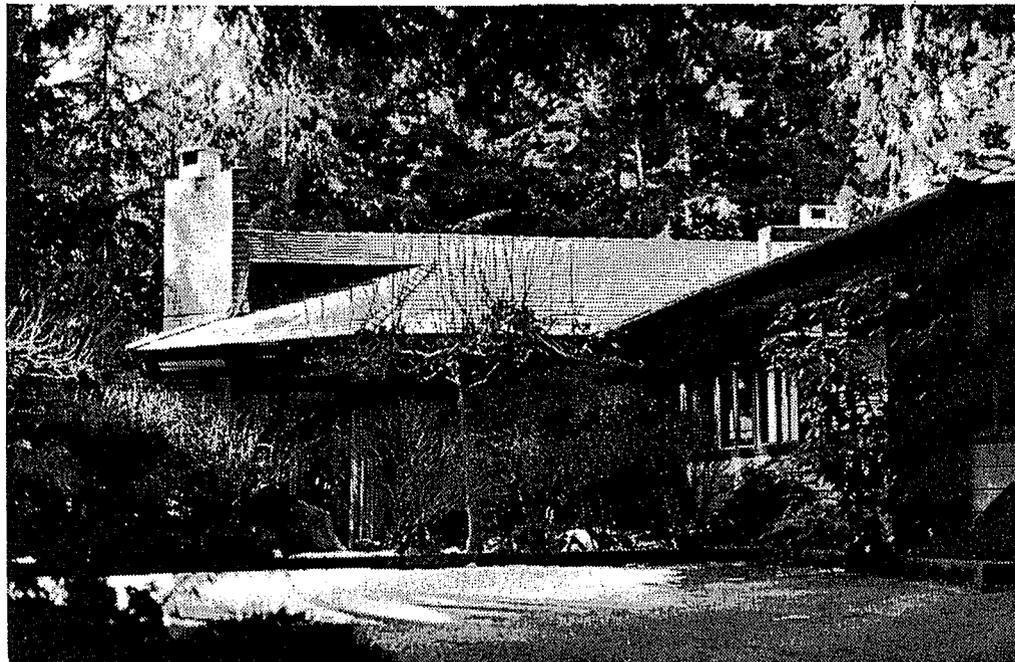
RIEDL RESIDENCE

415 Eastcot Road

Semmens and Simpson, Architects

1954

J W Riedl was a well-known local contractor, who commissioned the architects Semmens and Simpson to design his family home. These architects are best remembered for their design of the Vancouver Public Library, and their clean-line aesthetic and modernist approach is reflected in the design of this building. Built low to the ground and set into the surrounding landscape, the house features a dramatic cathedral entry with a screened central entry court. A low wing roof anchors the structure into its natural West Coast setting. The landscape of mature cedar trees has been enhanced with flowering shrubs, ferns, and vine maples.



PLOMMER RESIDENCE

543 Eastcot Road

F T Hollingsworth, Architect

1953

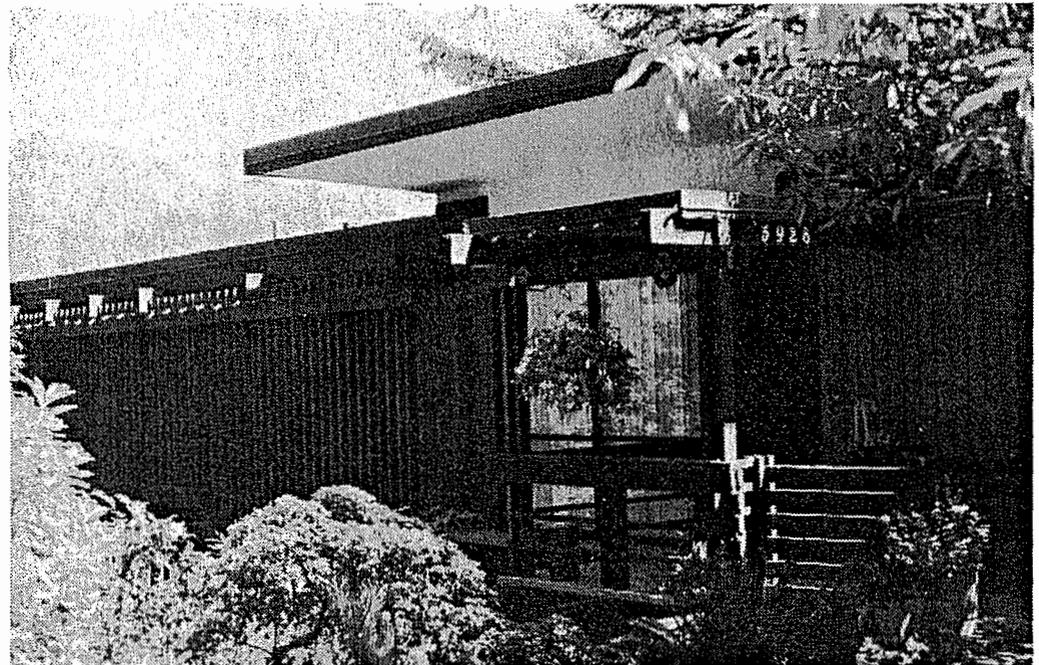
Fred Thornton Hollingsworth was strongly influenced by the work of American architect Frank Lloyd Wright. The influence is clearly demonstrated here through the use of horizontal board cladding, wooden sash casement windows, and wide overhanging eaves in this house built for R D Plommer. The unified treatment of the house and landscape creates a fusion of natural and man-made features. Native West Coast vegetation is not only respected but used to full dramatic advantage. The building is nestled into the hillside, framed by tall fir trees and highlighted by indigenous ferns, vine maples and flowering shrubs.

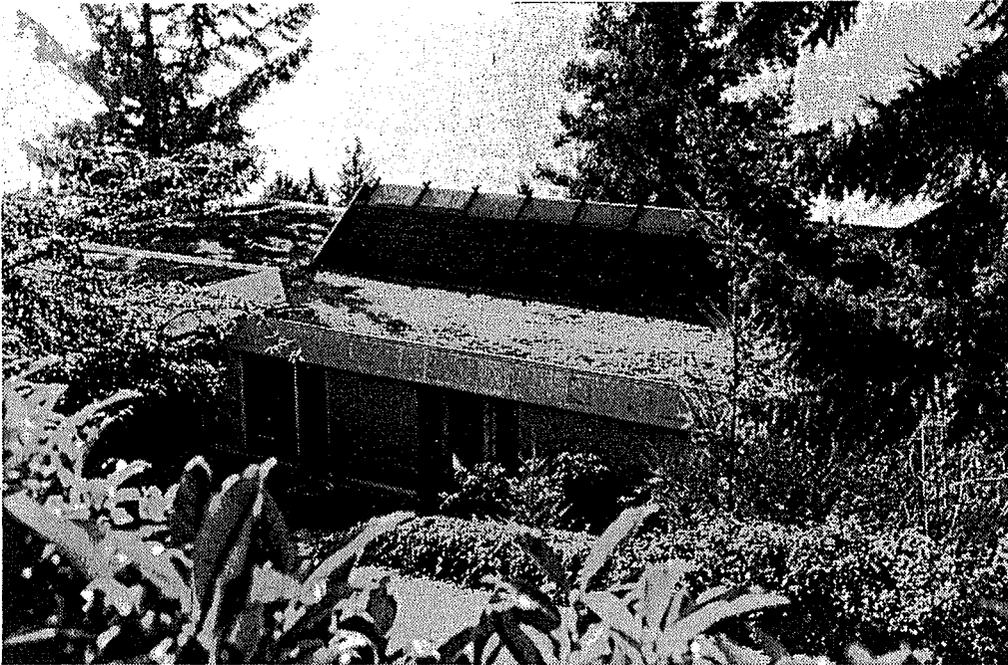
LEWIS RESIDENCE**1124 Eyremount Drive***Lewis Construction Company, Designer*
1964

The influence of traditional Japanese architecture is strongly represented in this plywood and bamboo clad home even though all the advantages of North American ease of living have been incorporated into the building's interior. Its distinctive features include a carved roof ridge beam, decorative chimneys, and octagonal windows. The house is perched on a rocky outcropping, with the rectangular floor plan angled to allow ocean views to each room. It was built by R G Lewis, of the Lewis Construction Company, as his own home. Situated at a corner, the site includes decorative fruit trees, vine maples and ornamental pine trees.

**JOHNSON RESIDENCE****5928 Falcon Road***Hamish W F McIntyre, Architect*
1962

Constructed at a cost of \$25,000 for Dr and Mrs T C Johnson, this house has a raised central entry block with corrugated stucco soffits, and wood clad side wings that follow the edge of the hill. The site offers a spectacular view to the east of Eagle Harbour. Native plantings are used throughout the site, except at the front entry where a rhododendron garden has been planted.





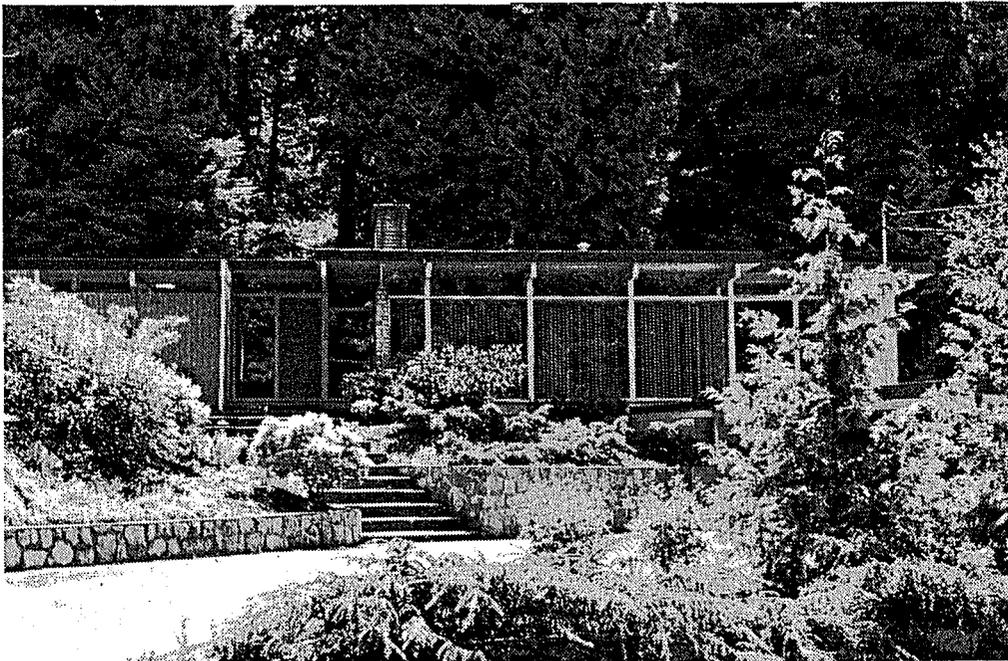
PLASVIC RESIDENCE

5950 Falcon Road

Vladimir Plasvic, Architect

1963

Architect Vladimir Plasvic designed this as his family home. Set on two levels that step down a hill to a south facing view, the roof edges are defined by deep fascias canted in opposite directions. A massive central chimney provides a strong anchor to the plan, with the lines of the house repeating the lines of the landscaping. There is lavish use of wood and glass throughout this extremely functional home, which takes maximum advantage of its view and setting. Access to the driveway and entry court are from the top of the rocky site, which has been sparsely planted with native vegetation. A laurel hedge has been planted at the front edge of the property. Originally there were decorative square blocks applied to the fascias, but these have been removed.



MORRISON RESIDENCE

5558 Gallagher Place

F Dawson, Designer

1961

Sophisticated and restrained in detailing, this one storey horizontal building emphasizes the clean-line aesthetic so popular at this time. The post and beam construction with wide overhanging eaves features a see-through front entry with a Roman brick feature wall and a glass curtain-walled living room. The house takes advantage of natural light and its wooded setting. A curved driveway at the front is edged by a low rock wall.

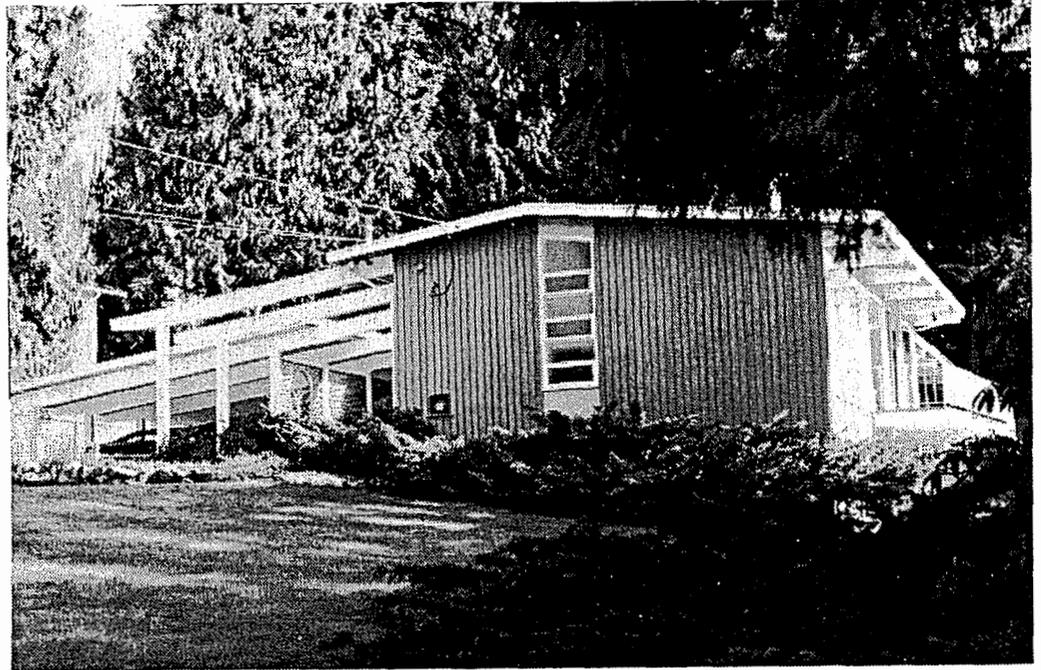
WILLIAMS RESIDENCE

2060 Glsby Street

Duncan McNab and Associates, Architects

1961

This two storey house incorporates vertical board cladding and a low pitch side gable roof. Ribbon windows are used on the first and second floors. A distinctive breezeway and entry court is created by extending the roof beams over the carport. The site is enhanced by a rock retaining wall, and mature cedars and rhododendrons.



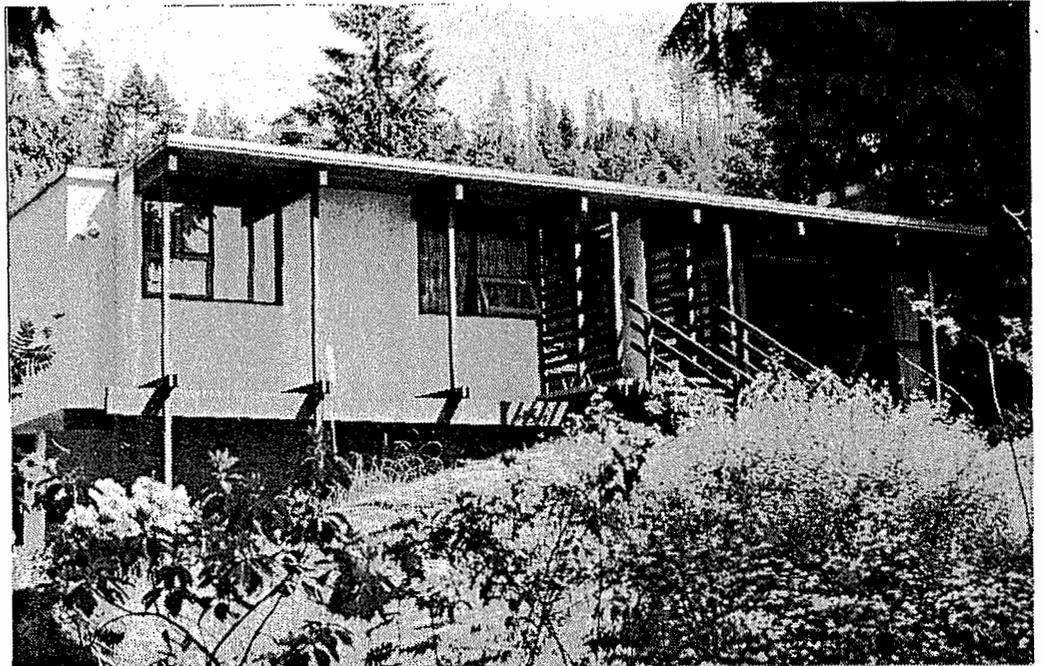
HIGGINS RESIDENCE

5414 Greentree Road

Ronald B Howard, Architect

1963

Horizontal in form and simple in its use of detailing and materials, this single family home features a partially excavated basement garage, above which the main living areas are elevated to form a pavilion perched on a raised rockery. The design features exposed roof beams, a central entry and a deep eave overhang. The high rockery in the front yard hides the foundation wall. The site has mature ground cover and plantings of mature spruce and cedar.





WATTS RESIDENCE

905 Groveland Road

William Henry Birmingham, Architect

F T Hollingsworth, Design Associate

1955

The side wings of this elegantly simple one storey house are arranged around a central court yard. Suspended between the wings is a flat canopy that protects the main entrance. Vertical board cladding and large expanses of clear glazing enhance the building's simplicity and integrity. The low pitch front and side gable roofs with wide overhangs help integrate the structure into the native landscaping.



CARPENTER RESIDENCE

547 Hadden Drive

Duncan McNab & Associates, Architects

1950

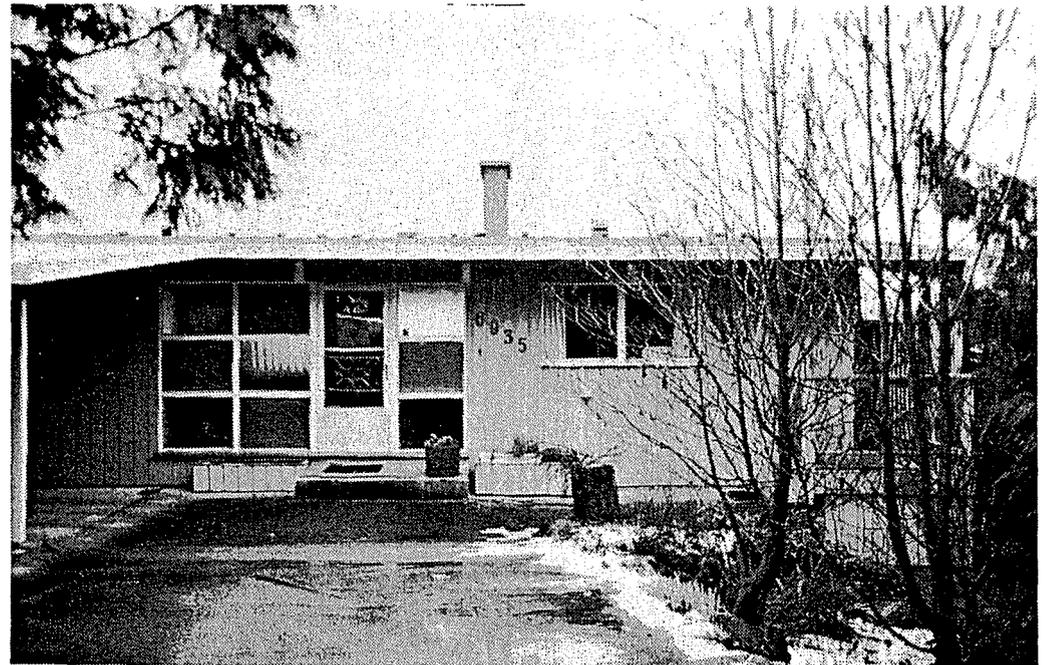
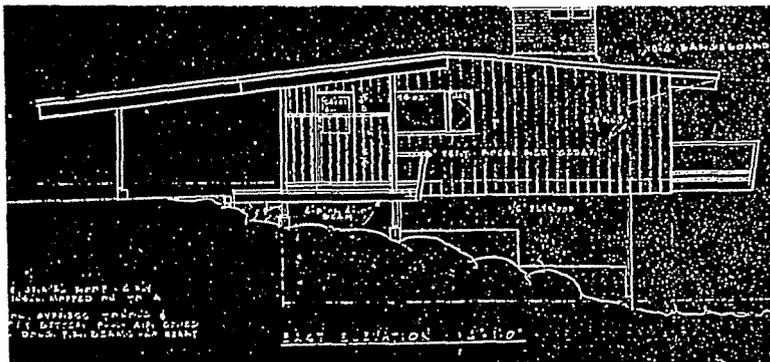
Horizontal in form, this building imparts an air of monumentality and permanence. It is located on a large lot landscaped with mature trees, shrubs, rhododendrons and conifers, and a river rock foundation planter. Clad with horizontal lapped siding and a tile roof, the design features a projecting balcony to the south, a large central chimney, and an inset entry breezeway. The tile roof covering is a recent addition.

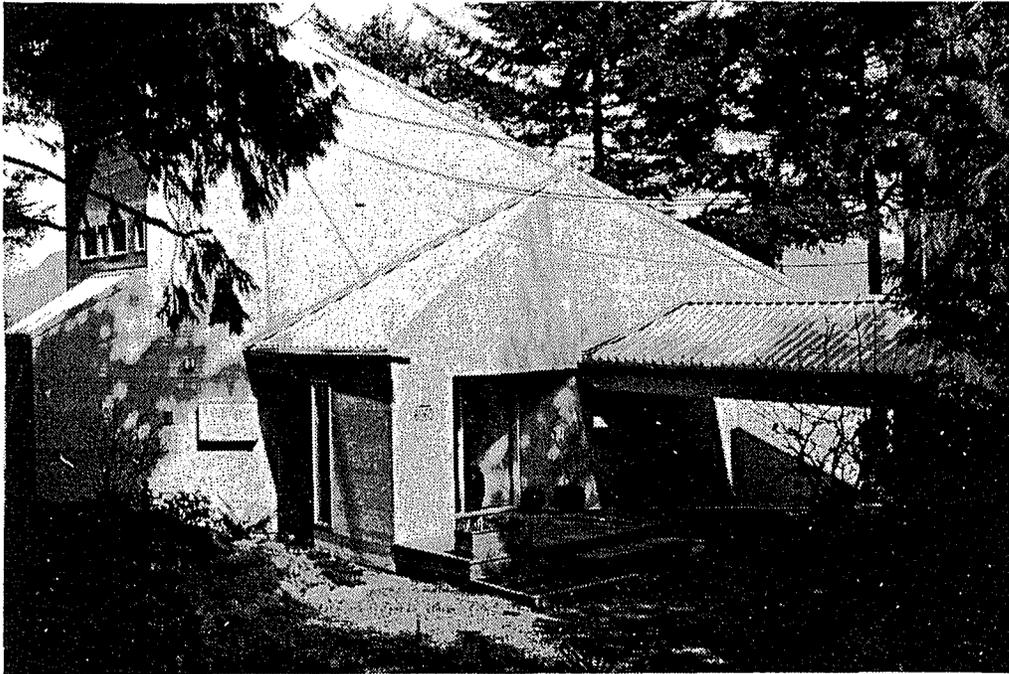
BOWKER RESIDENCE**6850 Hycroft Road***F T Hollingsworth and B V Downs, Architects
1967*

This three storey stucco clad structure has a side gable roof with a broken roof line, exposed roof beams, a double height living and dining room area, and a prow balcony oriented towards the view. The interior is a vertical space, with the kitchen, dining room and child's play area in the open upper floor over the study and conversation areas, while at the other end a bridge connects a bedroom loft to a dressing room. The lower level contains three enclosed bedrooms, a workshop and storage. Natural light flows between all the levels. Original mature spruce and cedar trees surround the house. Barry Downs was the designer of the Bowker Residence.

**TALLING RESIDENCE****6935 Hycroft Road***Donald M Manning, Architect
1956*

Located on a quiet cul-de-sac, this pristinely simple *post and beam* house faces an unobstructed view of Howe Sound. Set at the crest of a ridge on a heavily treed lot, this side gabled structure is clad in vertical board siding, and has been well maintained. It forms part of an enclave of similar modern buildings in Copper Cove, in an area subdivided after the Second World War

Below: East Elevation (WVMP)



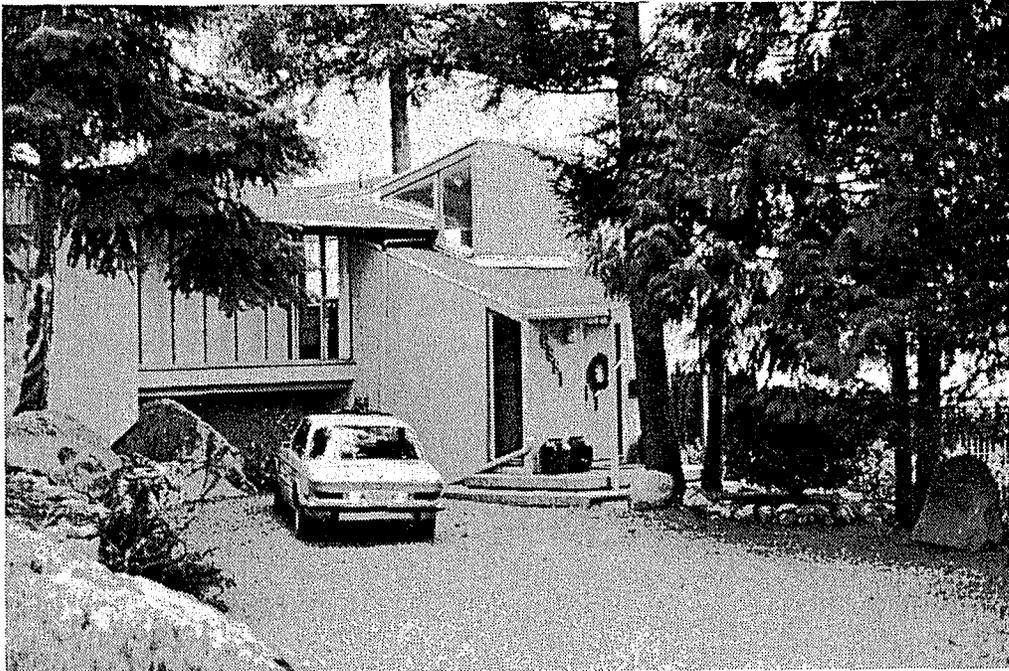
HARBRINK RESIDENCE

6965 Hycroft Road

Georg Koslowski, Architect

1973

A clean line geometric form distinguishes this three storey single family dwelling. Dynamic metal clad roofs define the shape of the building, which is located on a magnificent view site beside a rocky outcropping, among mature cedar and spruce trees. This large waterfront property is one of a number in this area on which dramatic modern houses have been built.



MIKITA RESIDENCE

6991 Hycroft Road

Thompson, Berwick & Pratt, Architects

1961

Designed by Ron Thom, this waterfront home capitalizes on its natural setting and unrestricted ocean view. A complex roof form highlights the individual architectural elements in an otherwise simple floor plan. The building materials are primarily wood and glass, reflecting the temperate nature of the West Coast climate. Landscape features include mature conifers and low decorative plantings, set among natural rock formations.

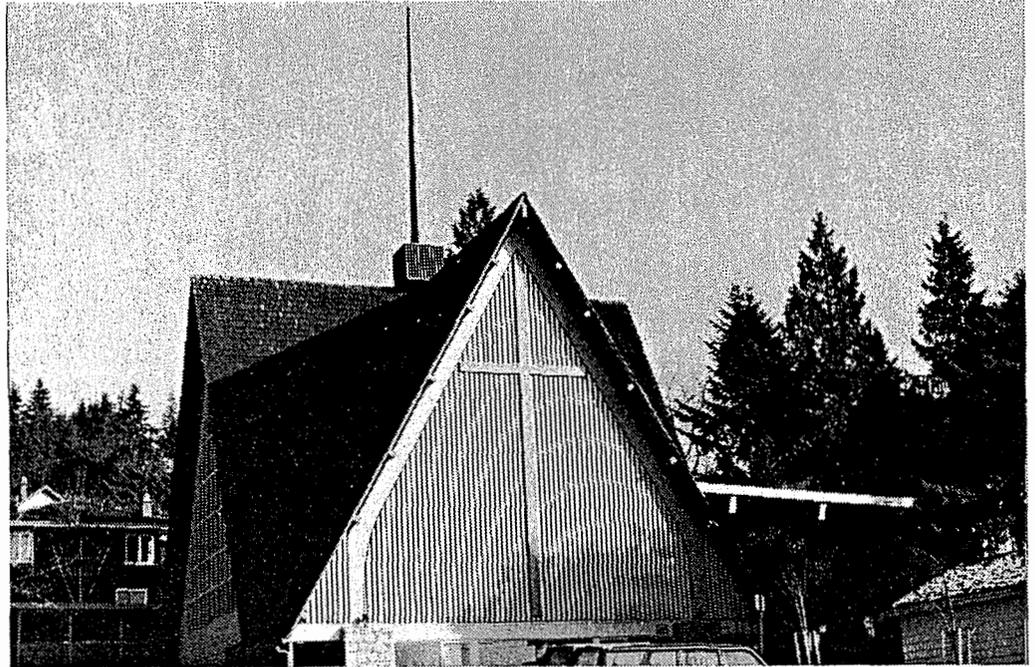
SAINT CHRISTOPHER'S CHURCH

1068 Inglewood Avenue

Sharp & Thompson, Berwick, Pratt, Architects

1956

The imposing cross gable roof defines the expressionistic nature of this dramatic structure. One storey in height, the building is constructed of glue-lam beams, with stained glass windows in the gable ends, stone veneer at the base, and tapered basement walls. A wooden canopy provides protection for those entering the building. Located at corner of 11th and Inglewood, the church is a prominent landmark in the neighbourhood. The interior has also been immaculately maintained. The bell spire, designed by architect Ross Lort, was added in 1965.

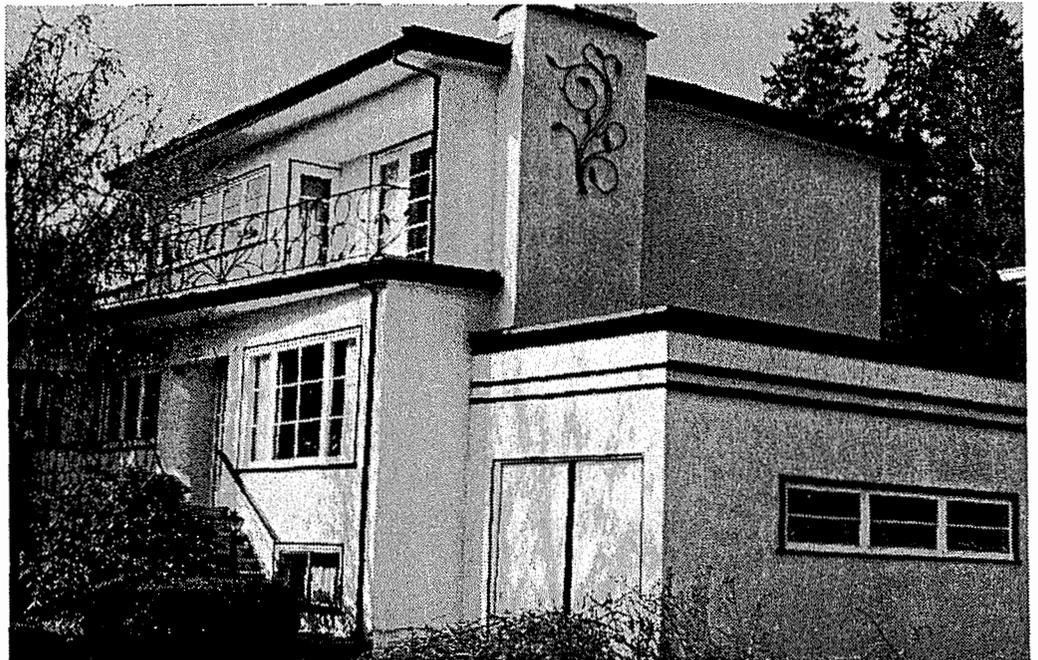


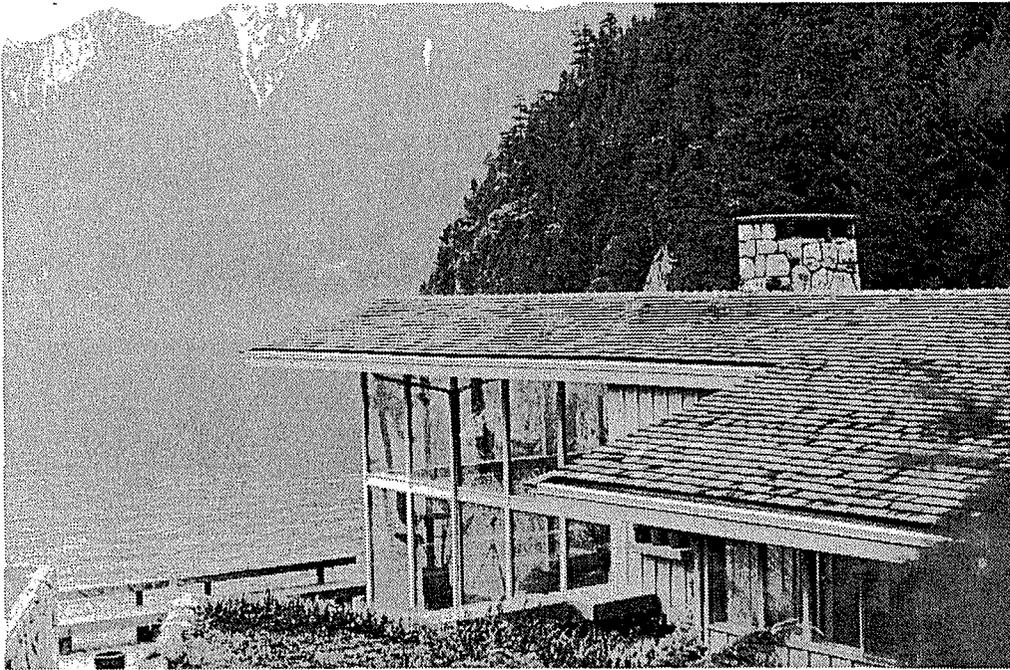
PALECEK RESIDENCE

1295 Inglewood Avenue

1946

This Streamline Moderne residence, a style rare in West Vancouver, is situated on a corner lot. Two stories in height, the house features a flat roof, rounded corners, stucco cladding, curved glass, decorative ironwork, and horizontally proportioned windows. A river rock retaining wall completes a landscaped setting that includes a cedar tree, a holly bush, and decorative flowering shrubs.



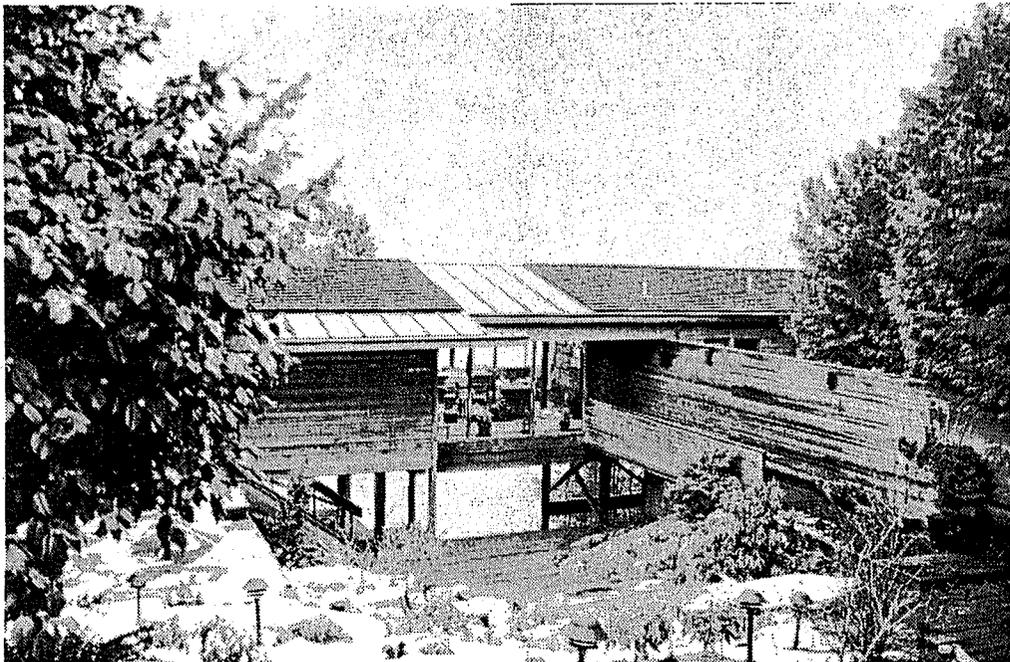


JOHNSON RESIDENCE

6911 Islevlew Road

*Charles A Tiers, Architect, John Roberts, Associate Architect
1962*

Located on a spectacular waterfront property, this long rectangular plan structure features a double height glazed living room that takes full advantage of the panoramic view. Formal in its design, this two storey house features vertical board and batten and concrete block cladding, and a side gable roof. A stone chimney anchors and completes the design. The site features a stone retaining wall and decorative shrubbery.



ANTON RESIDENCE

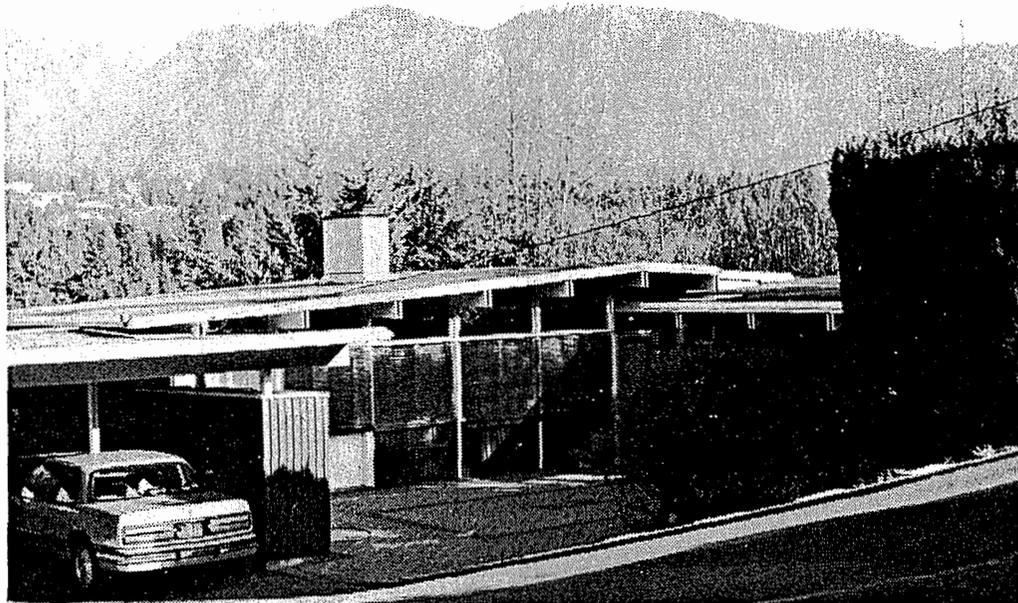
6941 Islevlew Road

*Erickson/Massey Architects
1966*

This low rectangular building was constructed parallel to the water and steps down the hill towards the north-facing view. Designed by award winning architects Erickson/Massey, this seemingly simple structure features horizontal board cladding and a low pitch side gable roof, with wooden casement windows. Natural trees, such as pine and cedar, have been left in place to provide a natural setting reminiscent of a rainforest.

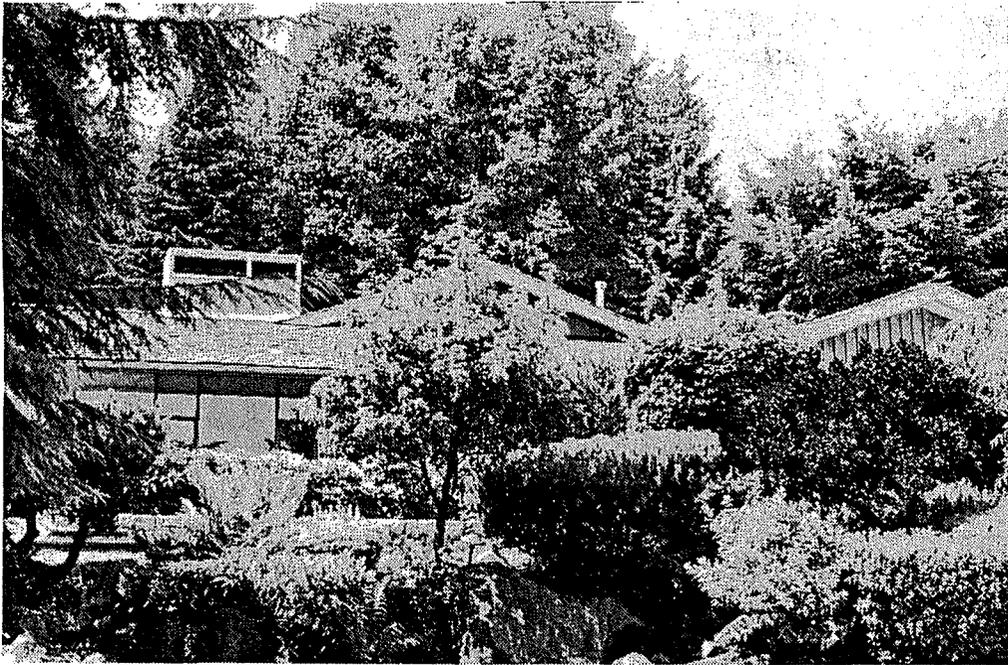
CHANG RESIDENCE**825 Jefferson Avenue***Duncan S McNab, Architect***1957**

Set down from the road and constructed to face the north facing view, this low slung split-level house offers the integration of indoor and outdoor lifestyles favoured at the time. Rectangular in form with a low pitch front gable roof, the building is articulated with wide overhanging eaves and paired roof beams. A large central chimney anchors the building to its naturally treed landscape.

**FULDAUER RESIDENCE****455 Keith Road***Erickson/Massey, Architects***1966**

Tall skylift monitor roofs run parallel to the main spine of this linear house. Glass walls open the indoor spaces to the outdoor terrace on the private side, while the entry walls facing the parking area are solid. The site is heavily treed, with the house located partway up a steep slope.

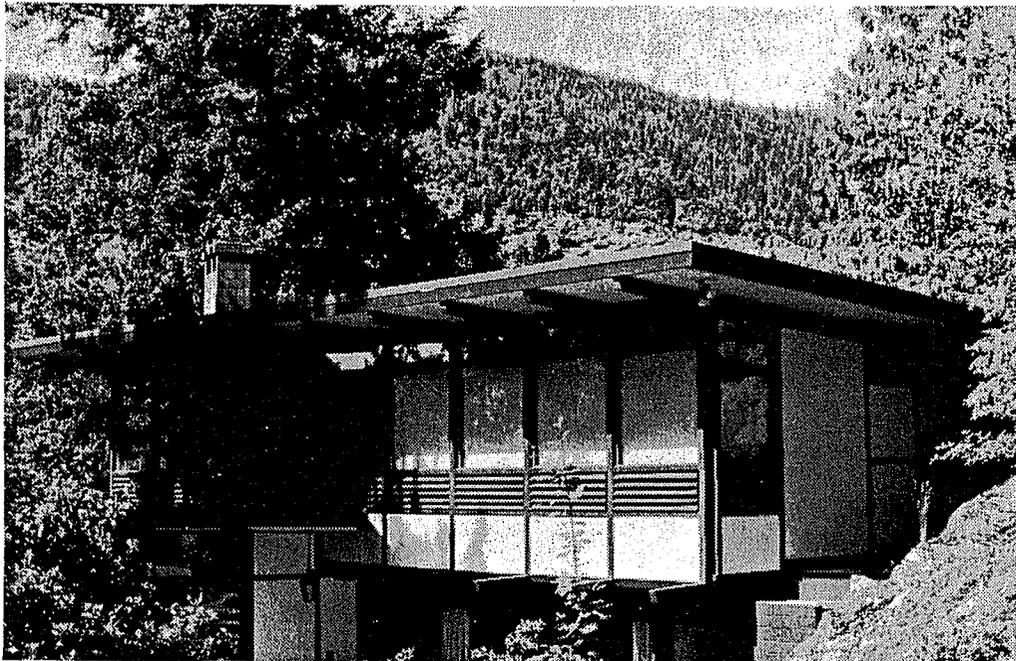




TAYLOR RESIDENCE

605 King George's Way
Rowett and MacDonald, Architects
 1954

Set into a hill, this L-shaped one storey building typifies the clean-line simplicity found in West Coast ranch style housing. Large expanses of glass allow for full exposure to sunlight and view. Interlocking gable wings and a large internal chimney set up a geometric rhythm in otherwise simple rectangular forms. The integration of natural and man made form is exemplified by the exterior stepped terraces that are faced in split-faced granite. This same treatment is used for the foundation of the house and the retaining walls of the front garden, visually anchoring the house to the site. The garden is highlighted by mature shrubs, topiaries and a curved rockery wall.



STEWART-LOUGH RESIDENCE

5768 Larson Place
R G Stewart-Lough, Designer
 1957

Set into a hill and oriented towards a natural vista, this one storey split level house has a glass pavilion living room. Stylistically simple, the building has an angled fireplace, exposed roof beams with notched ends, and ribbon windows in the upper floors. Landscaped to take advantage of its naturally rocky site, the house is surrounded by mature cedar and spruce trees, rhododendrons and a stepped rockery.

LEWIS RESIDENCE**1070 Lawson Avenue***Lewis Construction Company, Designer***1952**

This two storey flat roof structure, rectangular in plan, exhibits many of the stylistically simple, but frequently used, elements of the West Coast *post and beam* house. Wood was the main building material for both structure and cladding, here seen in vertical board siding, exposed tapered roof beams, and a cantilevered front porch canopy. The site slopes to the rear, and the landscaping incorporates indigenous West Coast vegetation.

**PRATT RESIDENCE****1460 Lawson Avenue***Sharp & Thompson, Berwick, Pratt, Architects***1946**

An early and excellent example of the new International Style, with deep overhangs, a nearly flat roof, wide areas of glass, and radiant heating. This was C Edward (Ned) Pratt's own home; he later built another house for himself at 430 Stevens Drive. The house is massed as a two storey board clad structure, with a monocline roof, and deep overhangs. The rear facade has been altered to include a second storey deck and new sliding glass doors. Set into a hill, the entry is at the top of the slope. There are a number of early plantings that have matured to provide an appropriate setting for the house.





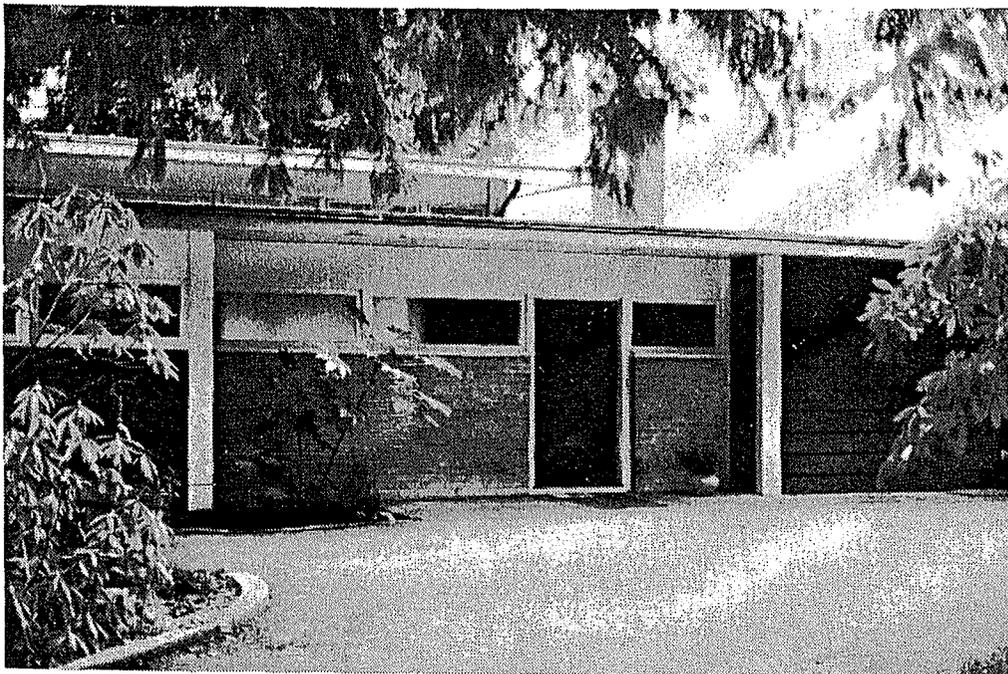
THORSON RESIDENCE

1555 Lawson Avenue

Ron Thom, Designer

1953

A split level central entry graces this well-proportioned home designed for Allan Thorson. Ribbon windows on the first and second floor of the south-facing main facade offer generous exposure to sunlight. Uncomplicated in form, this two storey split-level vertical board clad structure features a flat roof, an attached garage, and a second storey balcony. Set into a slight hill, the rock garden includes mature trees and shrubs.



KEAY RESIDENCE

3054 Marine Drive

C Edward Pratt, Architect

1947

An early example of the West Coast style, this two storey flat roof structure exhibits the elements of the new design philosophy that was to become prevalent in determining the character of houses built in West Vancouver in the post-war decades. Clad in wide rustic wooden siding and concrete brick, this single family residence features case and ribbon windows, and an unusual raised monitor roof. By setting the house into the side of its hilly site, Ned Pratt took full advantage of a south-facing view towards the ocean. The landscaping consists of a stone retaining wall at the driveway, mature cedar trees, rhododendrons, and decorative shrubs.

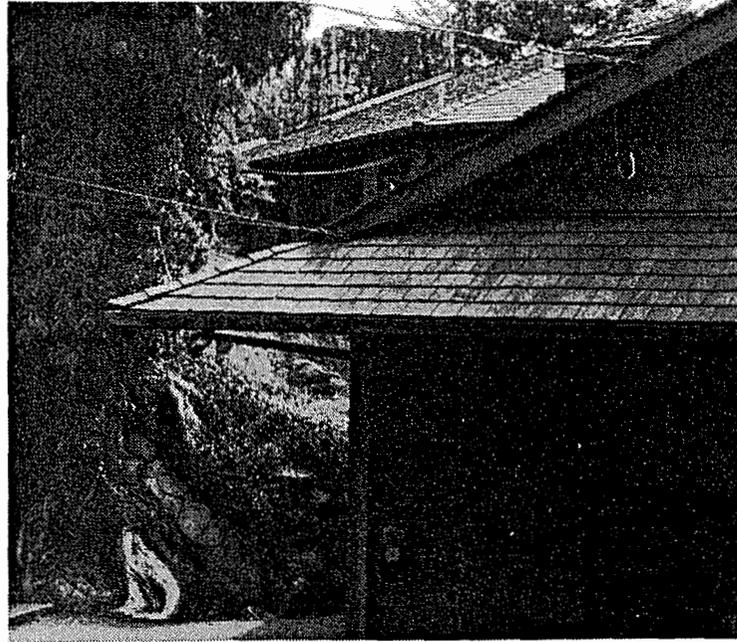
TERMUENDE RESIDENCE

3945 Marine Drive

1948

*Thompson, Berwick & Pratt, Architects,
Alterations and additions, 1960*

The original portion of this house, a simple postwar bungalow, was built by Mr J E Termuende. Twelve years later, a major addition to, and renovation of, the house was undertaken to the designs of Ron Thom. A complicated hipped roof visually anchors the house to its sloping site, and the dramatic sloped roof of an adjacent garage structure echoes the rocky terrain. Mr Termuende still lives in this house.



SIMONS RESIDENCE

5202 Marine Drive

Erickson/Massey Architects

1969

Built as a visual play in form and geometry, a multi-faceted and multi-storey structure brings an element of whimsy to this single family house. Clad in angled cedar siding and sporting a bubble skylight, the house has been compared to a pair of stereo speakers. Many of the design trends of the time are included, including a reliance on complicated geometrical forms and interlocking interior spaces. The house is barely visible from the road, and can only be reached by a funicular tramway that transports the visitor through an untouched landscape of mature coniferous trees and ferns. Bruno Freschi was the project architect for the Simons Residence.





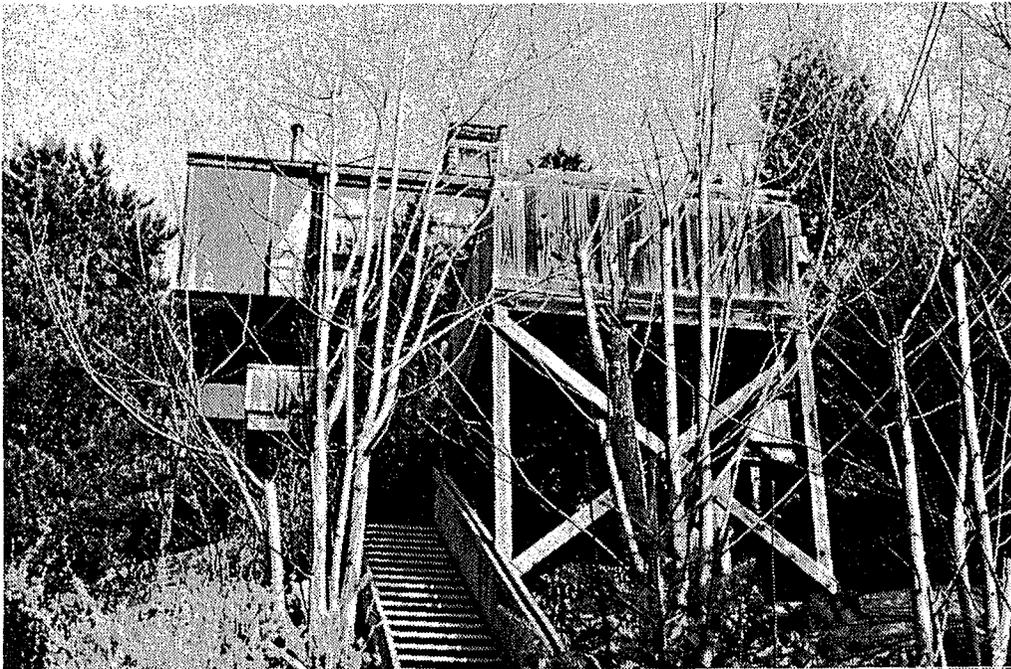
LAXTON RESIDENCE

5204 Marine Drive

Erickson/Massey Architects

1964

Located on a spectacular waterfront site, the linear structure of this house follows the edge of a rocky cliff, stepping down on several levels. Generous windows and outdoor decks maximize the exposure to southern light and the ocean views. The Laxton Residence was chosen as the 'House of the Year' by the Vancouver Chapter of the Architects Institute of British Columbia.



CHAROW RESIDENCE

5967 Marine Drive

Kenneth Charow, Architect

1967

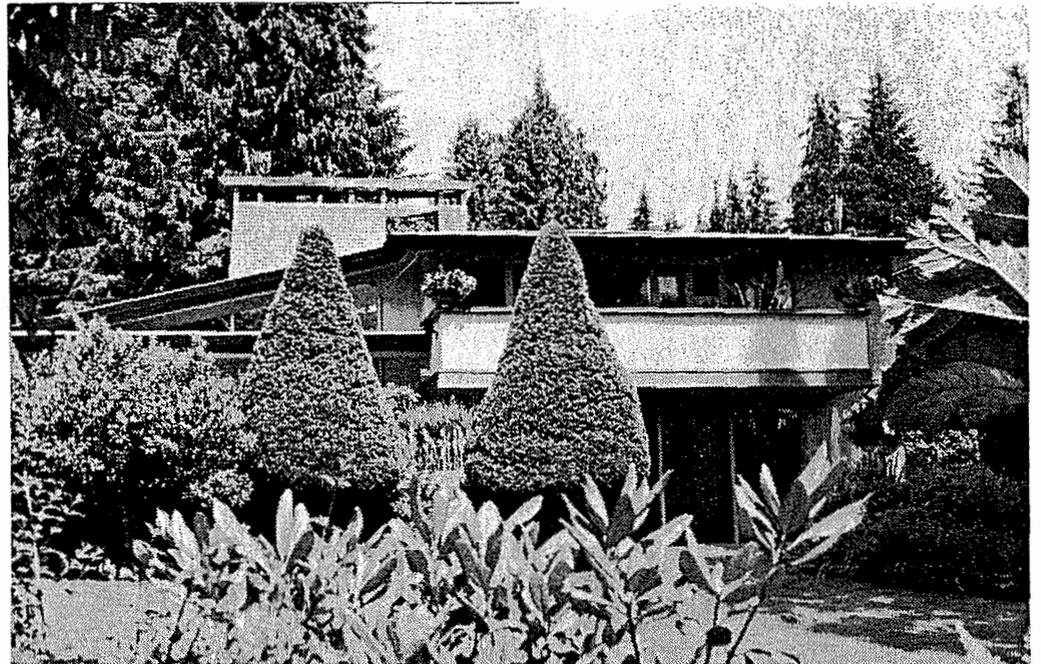
This sheer rocky cliff site facing Marine Drive was considered unbuildable, but architect Charow, in a characteristically dramatic solution, perched this house on tall timber stilts in order to take advantage of an unencumbered view. The rooms are arranged on a number of different levels, with circulation that steps down the slope in a spiral pattern. The rock cliff has been left untouched, and the native vegetation has been enhanced with cedar, shrubs and ivy.

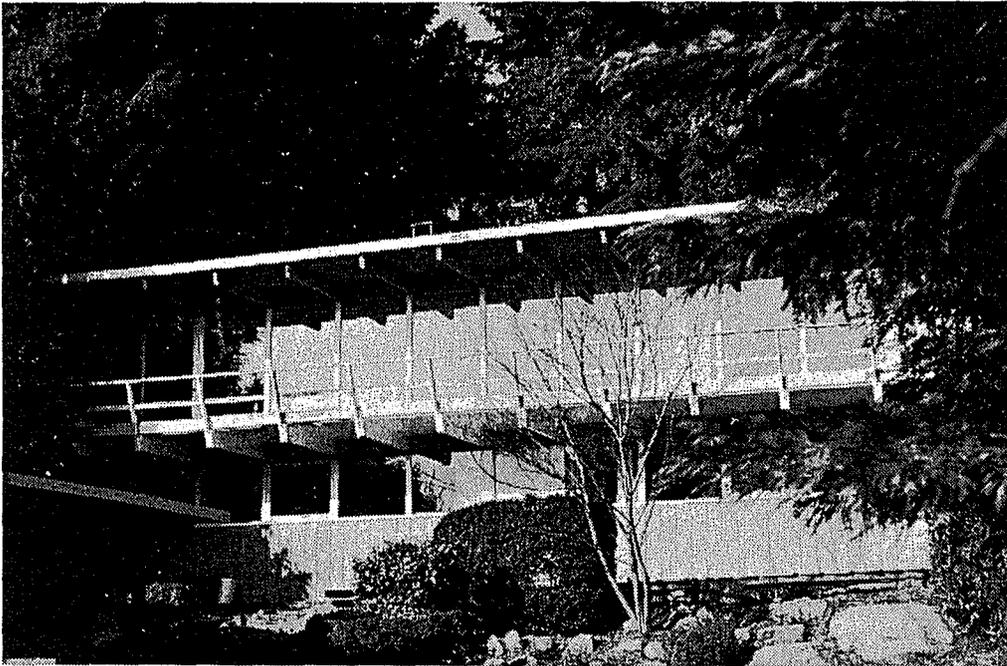
JARVIS RESIDENCE**335 Mathers Avenue***Sharp & Thompson, Berwick, Pratt, Architects, 1955**Additions by Thompson, Berwick & Pratt, Architects, 1963*

Both formal in massing and elegant in form, this two storey flat roof stucco and brick building shows the influence of Frank Lloyd Wright on Ron Thom, the designer of the original part of the house. The interlocking cubic forms are juxtaposed with overlapping roof eaves and a full height frontal chimney. Natural plantings have been used, with tall mature conifers flanking the house and at the rear of the property.

**FISHER RESIDENCE****435 Mathers Avenue***William Henry Birmingham, Architect**F T Hollingsworth, Design Associate***1954**

This prominent two storey house with a large central brick chimney displays a Prairie School influence in its horizontal massing. The central core is a double-height cubic block with a canted roof over a one storey living room. Generous in proportioning, the house exhibits large expanses of glass and a projecting front balcony. Recently re-landscaped, the site is highlighted by a rockery wall at the front property line, with mature cedar trees and rhododendrons along the driveway.





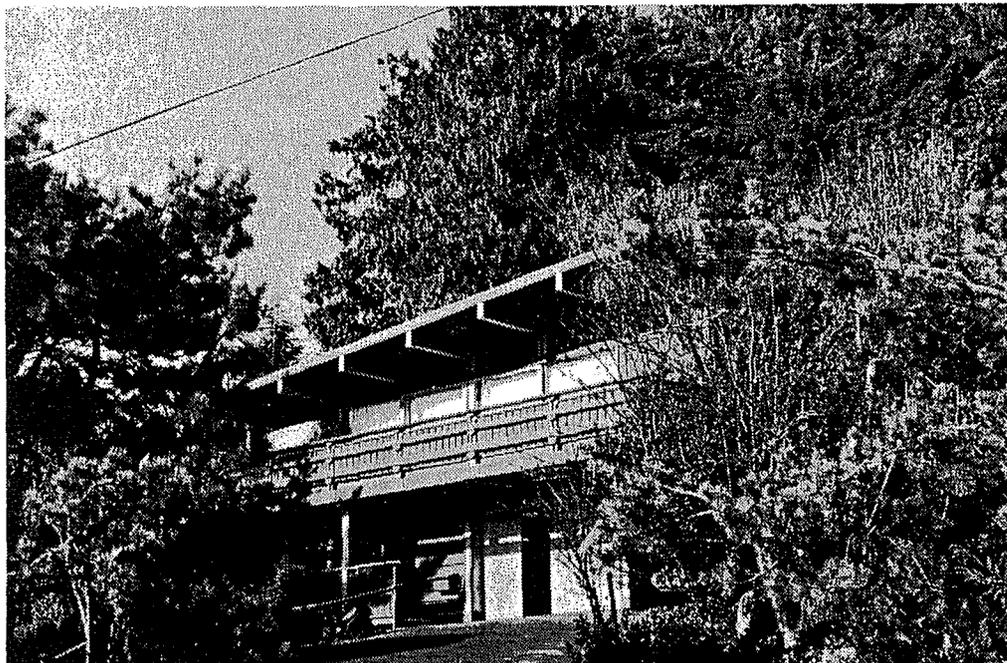
DUKE RESIDENCE

1050 Mathers Avenue

Lewis Construction Company, Designer

1954

In pristine condition, this two storey flat roofed house is clad in vertical board siding. The horizontality of the building form is emphasized through the use of ribbon windows, and a continuous second floor balcony at the rear. Design features characteristic of Lewis Company homes include the exposed beam ends at the roof line, the internal concrete brick chimney, and the flat entrance canopy. Set down from the street on a south-facing slope, privacy is ensured through the use of screening vegetation and natural trees.



MABIE RESIDENCE

1205 Mathers Avenue

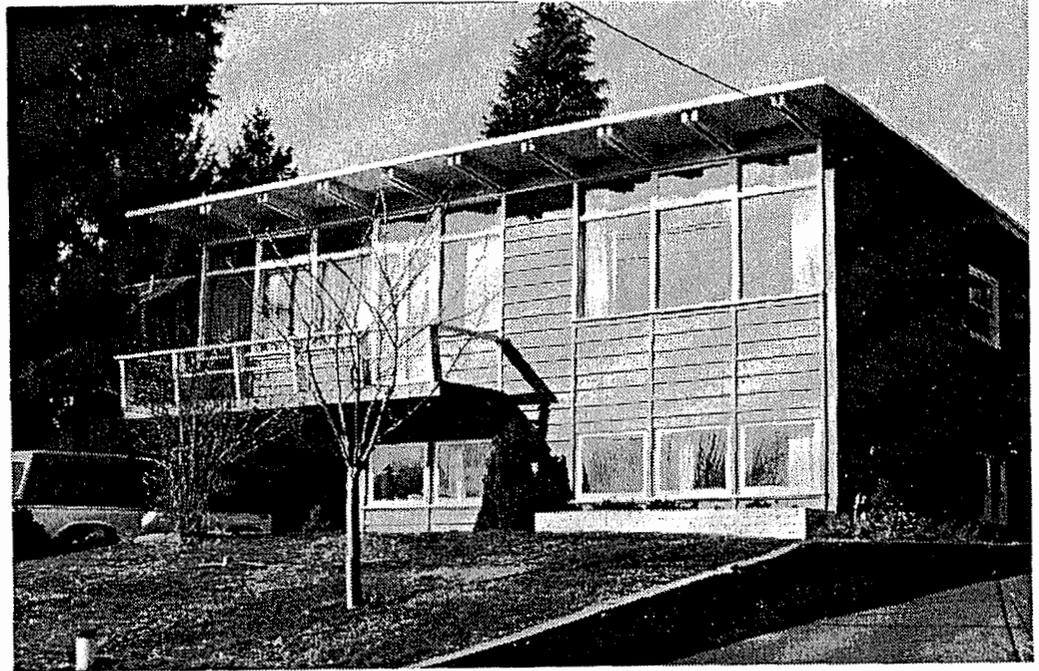
F M Polson, Architect

1950

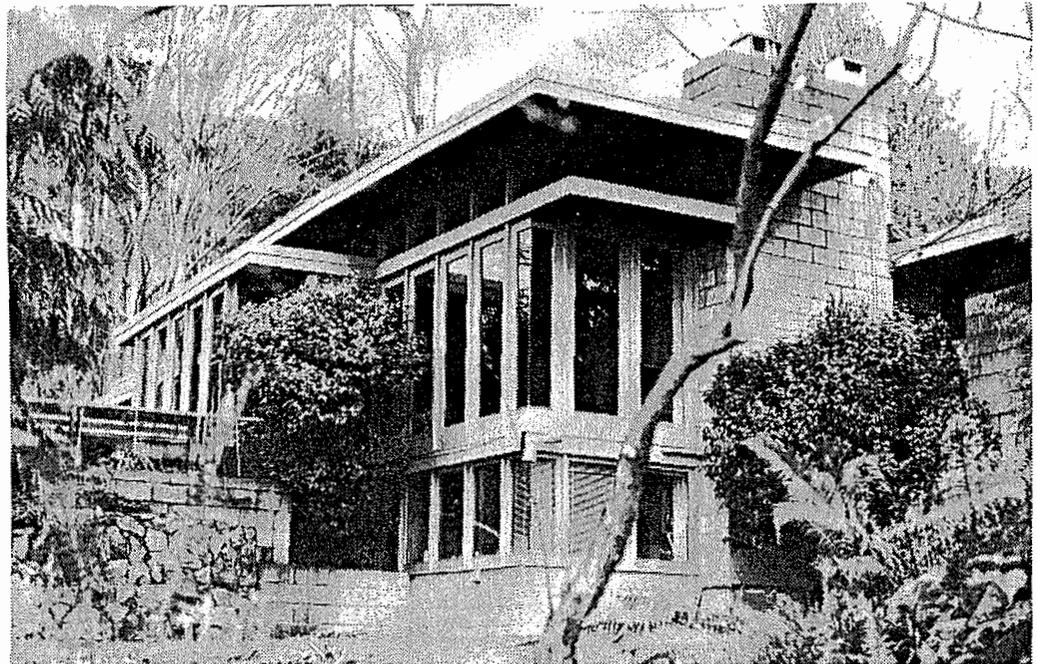
This two storey horizontal board clad structure is capped with a dramatic monocline roof, and fronted by a two storey cantilevered deck. There have been alterations to the balcony railings and ground entry, but otherwise the house is in good condition. The Mabie Residence is located at the base of hill, and retains its original landscaping, including shrubs and bushes, which has now matured to provide lush surroundings. This house was published in the RAIC Journal, September, 1950.

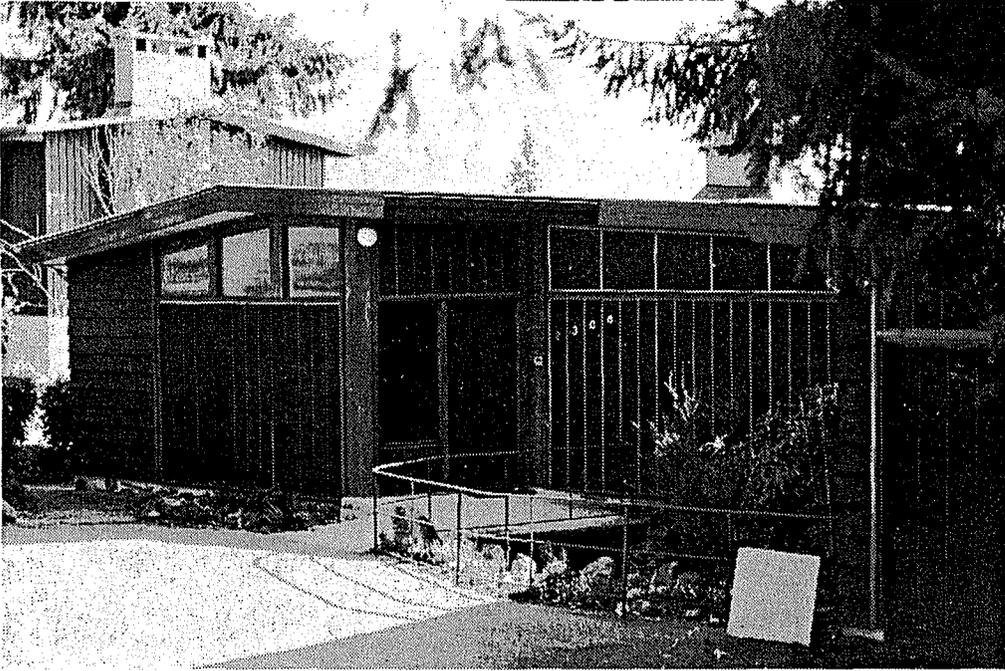
MARR RESIDENCE**1471 Mathers Avenue***W G Marr, Designer***1950**

Horizontality is the dominant design element in this single family home. A flat roof with exposed twinned roofbeams adds a decorative feature to an otherwise modest facade. A small deck is cantilevered off the second floor living room. Horizontal board siding is used as the primary cladding material, broken into modular sections marked by vertical battens.

**WOODWARD RESIDENCE****3215 Mathers Avenue***Sharp & Thompson, Berwick, Pratt, Architects***1951***Additions 1981**Alterations 1993*

Ron Thom was the designer of this dramatically elegant and formally simplistic dwelling. This rambling concrete block and glass clad structure, with flat roof and low narrow form, is anchored by a concrete block chimney, and features continuous windows along one entire facade. The influence of Frank Lloyd Wright is pervasive. This corner lot has a rushing stream to the west, a stone retaining wall along front of property, decorative fruit trees along the top of the wall, a rockery garden with stone steps, mature cedars, vine maples, rhododendrons, and flowering shrubs. In 1993 the appearance of the house was substantially altered through an extensive renovation; the concrete block was covered with stucco at that time. The picture at right illustrates the appearance of the house before these renovations.





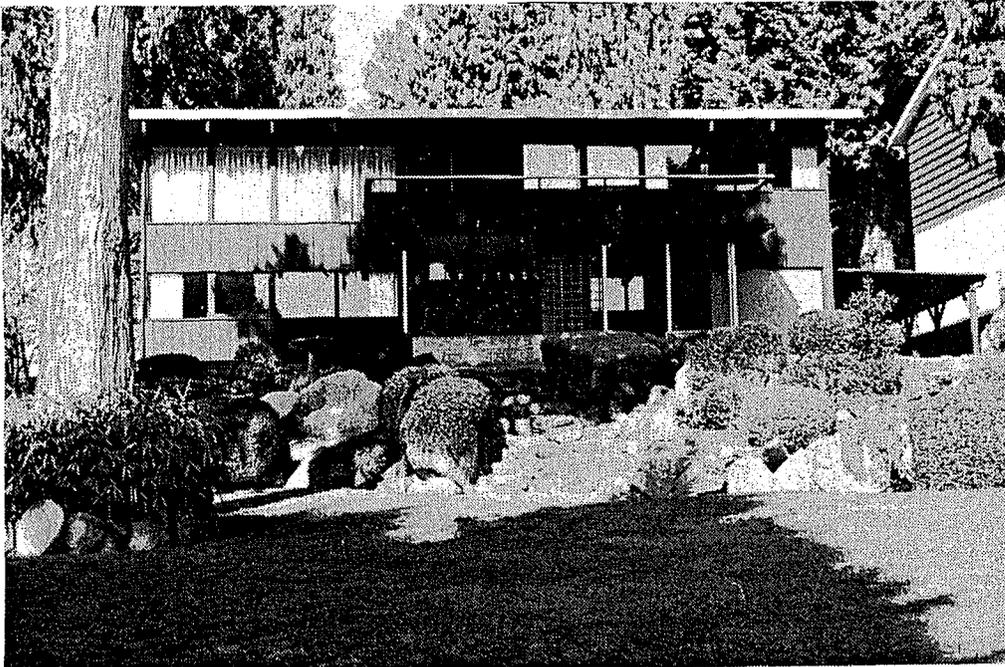
PETZOLD RESIDENCE

2308 Nelson Avenue

Arnulf H Petzold, Architect

1955

This one storey vertical board clad structure, with a low pitch front gable roof, features a rectangular form with a central chimney, clerestory windows and an angled entry. An internal garage sits to one side of the house. Built down from the road, it takes advantage of a southern view. The site is landscaped with a rockery feature at the entry, decorative fruit tree, spruce, vine maple and many pines.



BOYER RESIDENCE

2325 Nelson Avenue

Lewis Construction Company, Designer

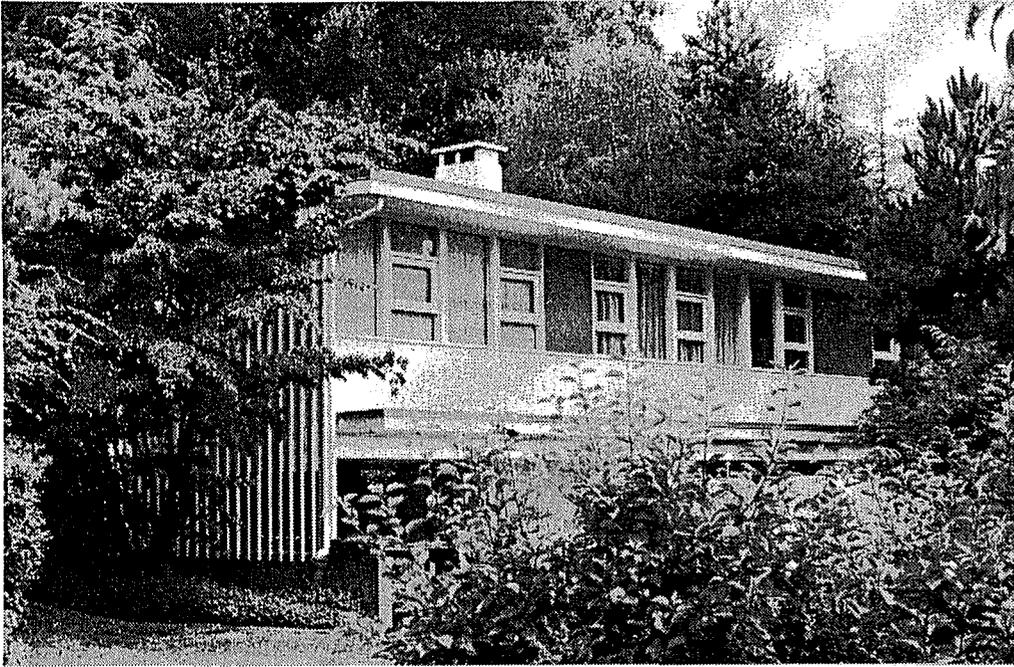
1955

Typical of Lewis Company homes, this two storey vertical board clad structure displays a rectangular form, exposed roof beams, a projecting second storey deck and ribbon windows. The site is extensively landscaped with a rock retaining wall, rockery garden with sculpted shrubs, river rock stair case, two mature cedar trees and decorative fruit trees.

CARMICHAEL RESIDENCE**1160 Nepal Place***Ron Thom, Designer***1957**

This house was inspired by the 'honeycomb' hexagonal modular planning of Frank Lloyd Wright. This one storey vertical board clad structure, originally finished in stucco, is covered by a wide, low-pitch hip roof which is raised at the right to allow the insertion of a row of clerestory windows. The living area is anchored by a massive angled chimney, and the outdoor spaces are screened with heavy timber trellises. Set into the side of a hill, it faces an unobstructed view of English Bay. Natural west coast vegetation has been used as ground cover across the site.





KOZAKEWICH RESIDENCE

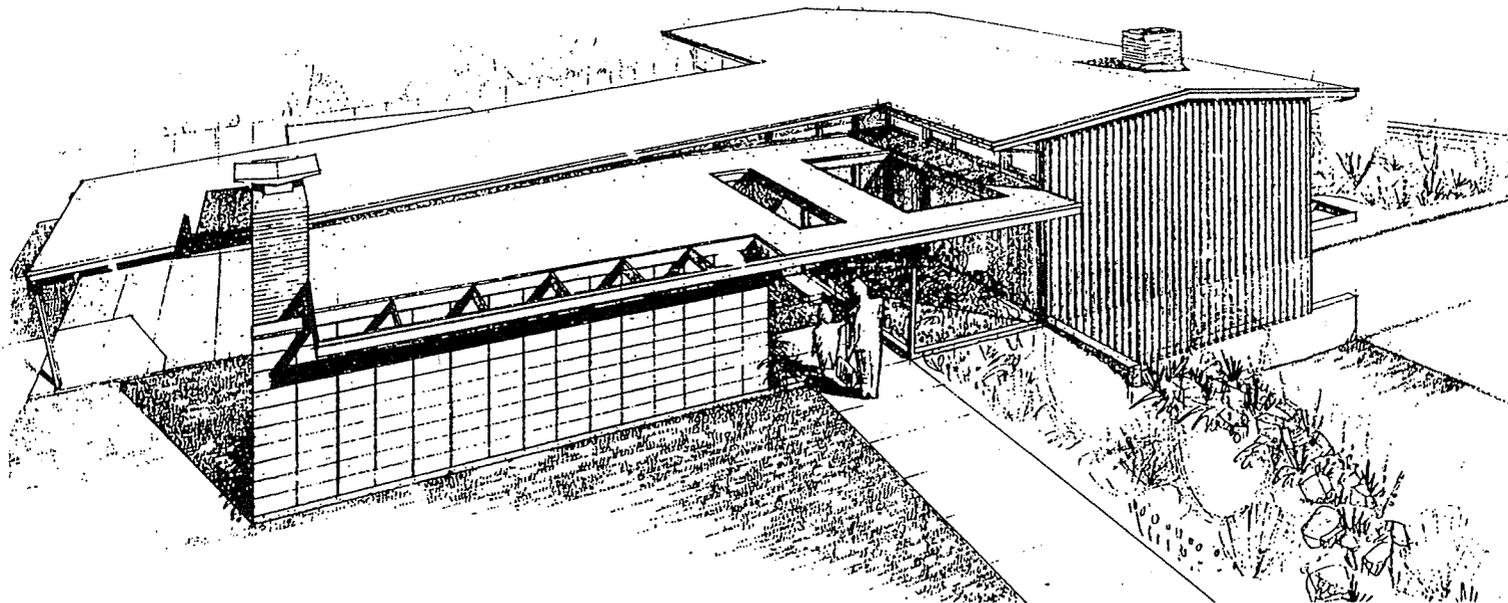
447 Newlands Road

F Walter Scott and James Y Johnstone, Architects

1960

Sited on a prominent corner on a south sloping lot, this one and-one-half storey house sits close to the ground and fits comfortably into its surrounding landscape. Split level massing is used, with overhanging eaves and an inset entry with skylights and a breezeway. Budget constraints dictated the use of inexpensive materials, which are used to maximum effect. Surrounded by mature flowering shrubs and conifers, there is a private green space which allows privacy adjacent to the house.

Below: Architect's Rendering (WVMP)



SMITH RESIDENCE

1825 Palmerston Avenue
Thompson, Berwick & Pratt, Architects
 1958

Serene and regular, this two storey vertical board clad structure features a south facing curtain wall on the second floor, and ribbon windows at the ground level. Located on a slight rise, the landscaping includes a rock retaining wall, decorative fruit trees at the front, and cedar and coniferous bushes at the side of the property.

***PLINT RESIDENCE***

4717 Piccadilly Road South
Lewis Construction Company, Designer
 1959

Two storeys tall, and clad with horizontal boards, this house is capped by a low-pitched front gable roof that opens the south facade to natural light and the view. Set back from street and oriented towards the view, a natural rock formation ties the house to the front garden rockery, complemented by flowering shrubs, rhodos, and mature cedars.





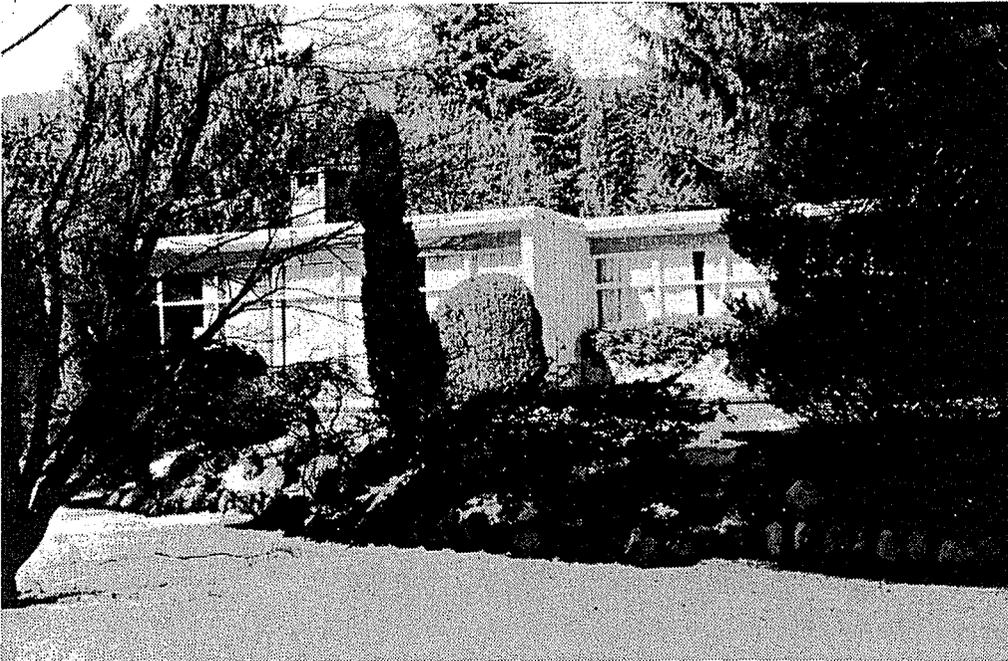
JAFFARY RESIDENCE

920 Pyrford Road

Donald M Manning, Architect

1956

Set on a beautifully landscaped lot in the British Properties, this 'bench-cut' house is set into the slope of the hill to provide ground level access at both floors. Roof beams are carried past the eaves to provide a screening element which visually ties the house to its landscaping. Mature shrubs and bushes provide a lush setting, and tall evergreens establish a dramatic backdrop to the expansive lawn.



GOODWIN RESIDENCE

415 Rabbit Lane

Sharp & Thompson, Berwick, Pratt, Architects

1947

This one storey vertical board clad structure has a monocline roof over a rectangular form with stepped elements along the side, and a stone planter at its base. The house uses a glass curtain wall along the front. A rockery, two mature conifers, a rhodo and ornamental shrubs encircle the house, with a specimen Japanese maple at the corner of the property.

DAWSON RESIDENCE**4170 Rose Crescent***R J Thom, Designer***1958**

Designed by award winning architect Ron Thom, this substantial two storey house is reflective of indigenous West Coast materials. Constructed of wood, glass and stone, the ground floor and entry piers stand as a series of faceted columns. The cedar shingled roof with its wide eave overhangs, and the projecting balconies, accent the horizontality of the building. An unusual design feature is the incorporation of a large natural rock formation into the ground floor deck design. Enshrouded in mature cedars and fir trees, the house presents a very private facade.

***LANSKAIL RESIDENCE*****2465 Rosebery Avenue***F W Scott, Architect***1956**

This house, and the others listed on Rosebery Avenue and Shamrock Place, form a consistent grouping of interesting postwar houses. Two storeys in height, clad in stucco and cedar shakes with a low-pitched side gable roof, the house features ribbon windows on both floors. The central 'cathedral' entry has cantilevered roof beams over, and connects the two halves of the house. Located at the end of the street on a view lot, the landscaping features a stepped rock retaining wall, very mature cedars, spruces at the perimeter and pink rhododendrons.

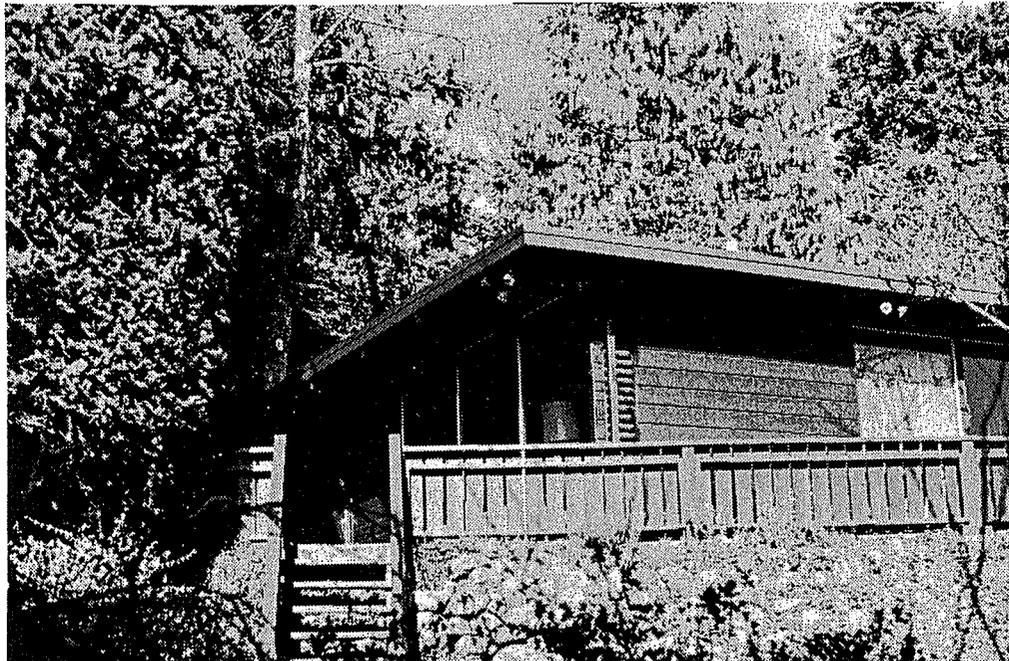




BENNETT RESIDENCE

2539 Rosebery Avenue
Robert McKee, Architect
1946

An early example of Modernism, this low rambling structure sprawls in a series of interlocking rectangles, with sloping roofs set around several outdoor terraces. Large windows face out to provide views onto thesecluded and heavily treed lot. More widely known as the Brissenden Residence, this superb site was recently bequeathed to the municipality.



McPHERSON RESIDENCE

2644 Rosebery Avenue
Erickson/Massey, Architects
1966

This simple one storey post and beam structure with an outdoor pool beside is nestled among tall mature evergreens. Angled on its site to take advantage of natural light, a bank of windows face towards an outdoor terrace. Wide roof overhangs provide shade and shelter.

HENDERSON RESIDENCE

2645 Rosebery Avenue
1953

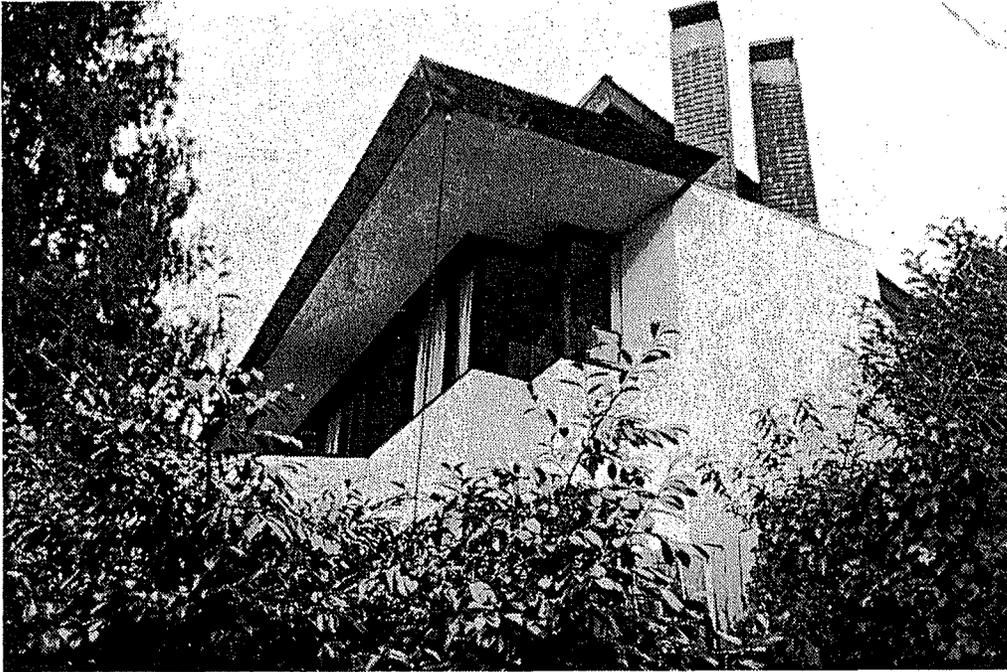
Built by Lauder Brothers Ltd for Mr E S Henderson at a cost of \$13,000, this two storey structure features horizontal siding, flat roofs, ribbon windows and a chimney to one side. The mature landscaping includes rockery plantings, sumach, rhododendrons and a monkey puzzle tree.

***CLARK RESIDENCE***

3030 Rosebery Avenue
Henry Yorke Mann, Architect
1969

Three criteria were presented in the design of this residence - an unusual design which would relate to the topography, a free use of environmental space and a type of construction that was dust-free to cope with severe allergy problems. This unusual 1,600 square foot house is constructed almost entirely of Douglas Fir planks. Post and beam construction has been used, with infill panels of splined solid fir planks; large cross members of centre cut fir are fully exposed. Built as an elevated rectangular pavilion set on tapered walls, the central axes of the house converge on a conversation pit (nicknamed the 'Command Post') from which rooms fan out in each direction. The Clark Residence rises from its hill like a small fortress. Mature trees screen the entire site, ensuring its privacy. The natural landscaping on the rest of the site has not been disturbed.

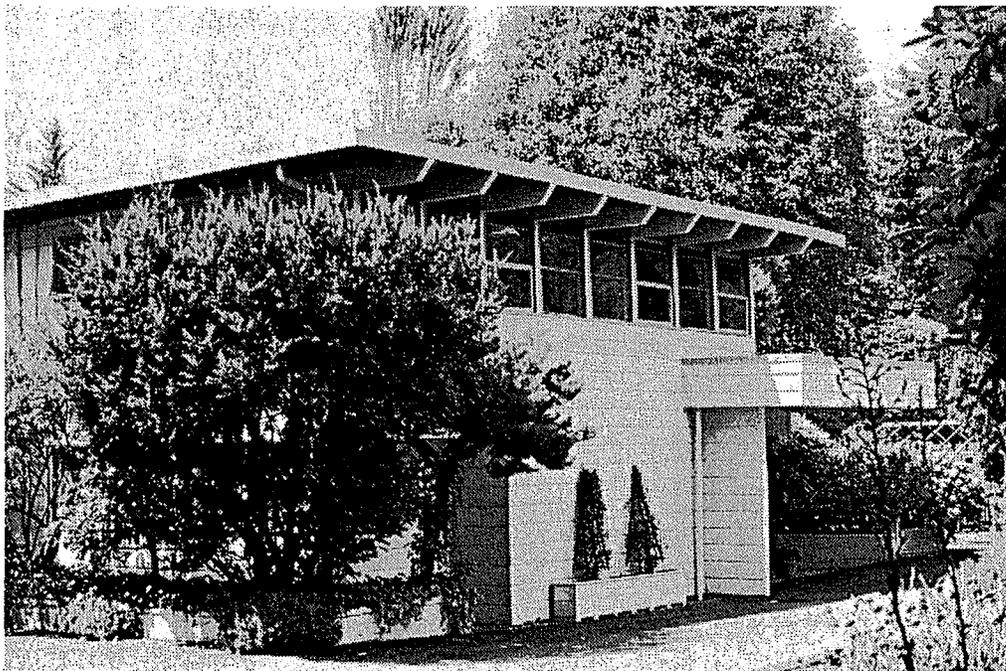




TAYLOR RESIDENCE

6279 Saint George's Crescent
F T Hollingsworth, Architect
 1965

Dramatic roof forms edged with sharp copper gutters rise above smooth stucco clad walls and banks of ribbon windows. Tall angled chimneys punctuate the roof line. Drainage is provided by running chains from the gutters down to the ground; a technique inspired by traditional Japanese design. Beside the entry, the roof drains into a small reflecting pool. The volumes of the house step down the hill to take advantage of the water views.



KYLE RESIDENCE

367 Saint James' Crescent
John Roberts, Architect
 1953

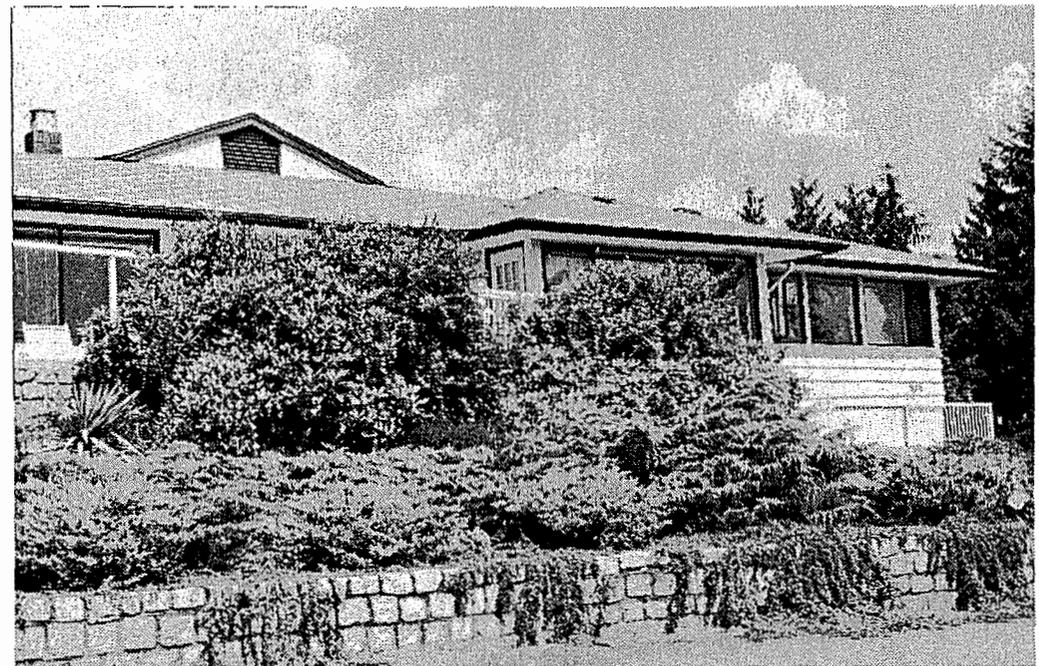
Post and beam construction of the type seen in this house was a popular new development in the postwar era because it was both inexpensive and fast to assemble. Readily available supplies of cheap lumber allowed for wood to be used throughout, both as a structural and a finishing material. Long roof beams allowed for flexible floor plans with minimal supports, and exterior walls could be opened up with continuous banks of ribbon windows.

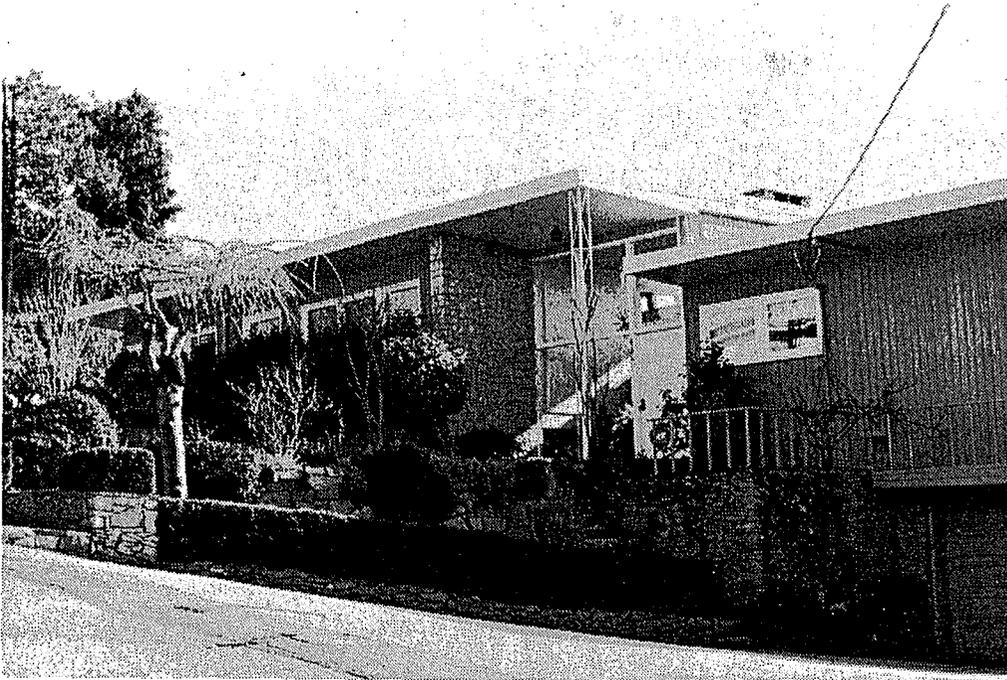
McLEOD RESIDENCE**5765 Seaview Place***Barclay McLeod, Architect***1966**

Dramatically set on the edge of a rocky bluff, this post and beam pavilion was the winner of an honourable mention in the 1967 Canadian Housing Design Council Awards. Very wide over hanging eaves protect a glass curtain wall that faces the view. Elegant and understated, this house provides an abstraction of structure to its minimal elements.

***RICHARDS RESIDENCE*****820 Sentinel Drive***Schumak & Riehl, Designers***1956**

This was considered one of the prime building sites in Canada, due to its location at the pinnacle of Sentinel Hill, with its panoramic view in all directions. Russell J G Richards, who was Reeve in 1957 and 1958, and his wife, Nan, owned six lots here; their home was built in 1956. They sold this property in 1965, and lived the remainder of their lives in the western most block of the Park Royal Towers.





GRANT RESIDENCE

954 Sentinel Drive

1951

Split in levels due to a steeply sloping view site, the two halves of this house are joined by a glassed central entry. Small split stones are used as a feature wall at the entry and for the chimneys. A garage is included at the basement level. Set into the side of Sentinel Hill, there are panoramic views to the south towards English Bay.



MILLER RESIDENCE

2175 Shafton Place

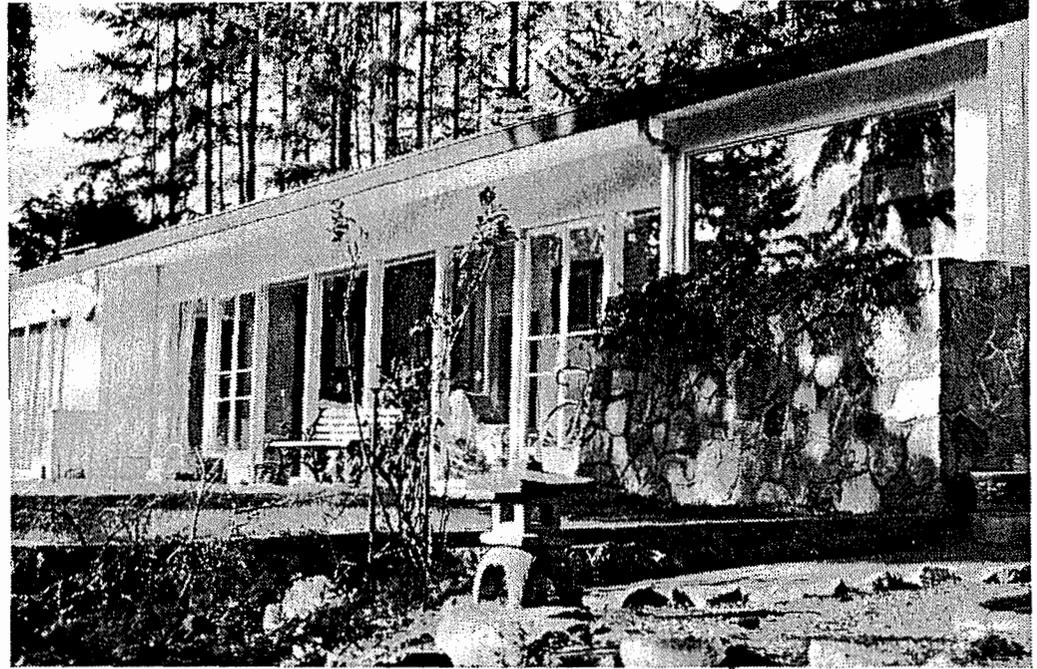
Lewis Construction Company, Designer

1959

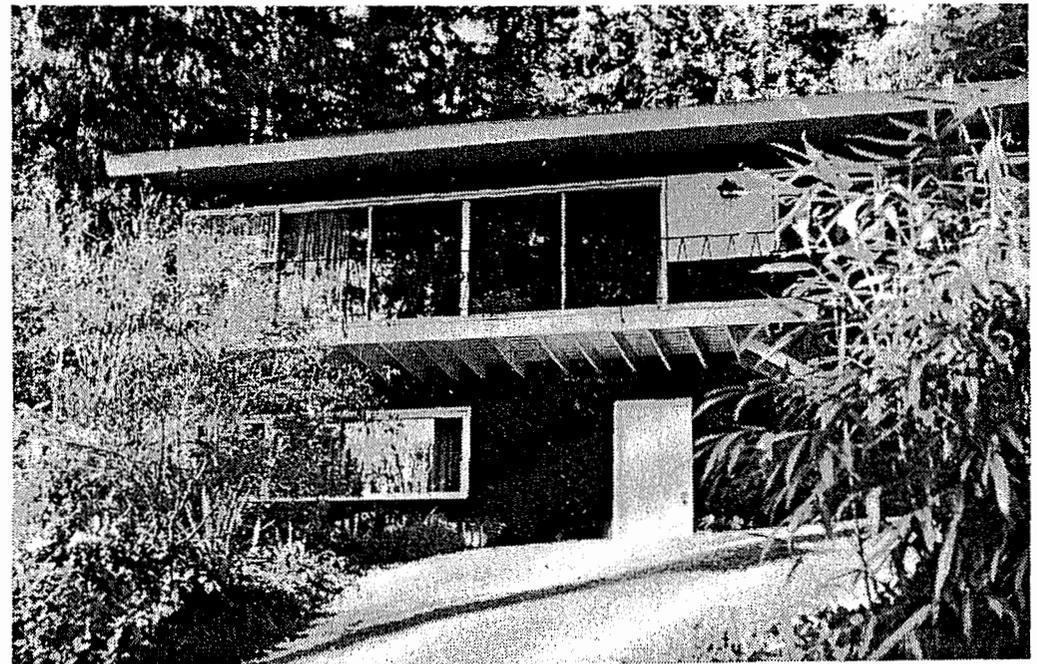
One of the most striking of Lewis' designs, the Miller Residence is a long linear form with a butterfly roof over. The entire south facade is opened up as a glass curtain wall, with regular fenestration. The landscaping is extensive and beautifully maintained, with a rock retaining wall, and many topiary bushes and shrubs that provide a striking contrast to the severe geometry of the house itself.

DE KLEER RESIDENCE**2485 Shamrock Place***J De Kleer, Designer***1955**

Part of a consistent grouping located on a *cul-de-sac* off Rosebery Avenue, this one storey stone, glass and vertical board clad structure has a low pitched side gable roof, with a glass wall with French doors fronting the outdoor terrace to the south. Located at the crest of the hill, it has a south-facing view. The landscaping includes curving stone walls, pine and cedar trees and rhododendrons.

***ROSS RESIDENCE*****2490 Shamrock Place***W M Ford Pratt, Architect***1957**

This two storey vertical and horizontal board clad structure takes advantage of its sloping site, with ground level access to the second storey at the north side. The south facade has generous glazing, and there is an attached carport on the north side. The landscaping features mature cedar trees, hollies and ivy ground cover.





UNGER RESIDENCE

2495 Shamrock Place

Lewis Construction Company, Designer

1959

Set back from the street on a large lot, this two storey structure is typical of Lewis homes of the period. It features horizontal board cladding, a flat roof, a cantilevered balcony and ribbon windows on both floors. A rock retaining wall, decorative fruit trees, a small pine, and a mature cedar at the front highlight the landscaping.



HARRISON RESIDENCE

2655 Skillift Place

Lewis Construction Company, Designer

1958

This two storey horizontal board clad structure has a flat roof, ribbon windows on both floors, a carport with a connecting deck above and exposed roof beams. Located on the crest of the hill, it faces a view to the south, and retains its box hedge, three mature cedars at the front and clipped shrubbery.

LEWIS RESIDENCE

2755 Skillft Place

Lewis Construction Company, Designer

1958

For a number of years, this was the home and office of R G Lewis. Located on the crest of the hill, and oriented to a south-facing view, this house features extensive landscaping, including a rockery garden with holly, rhododendrons, pines and flowering shrubs. Two storeys in height, it is clad with horizontal boards, and has ribbon windows and a cantilevered deck on the south facade.



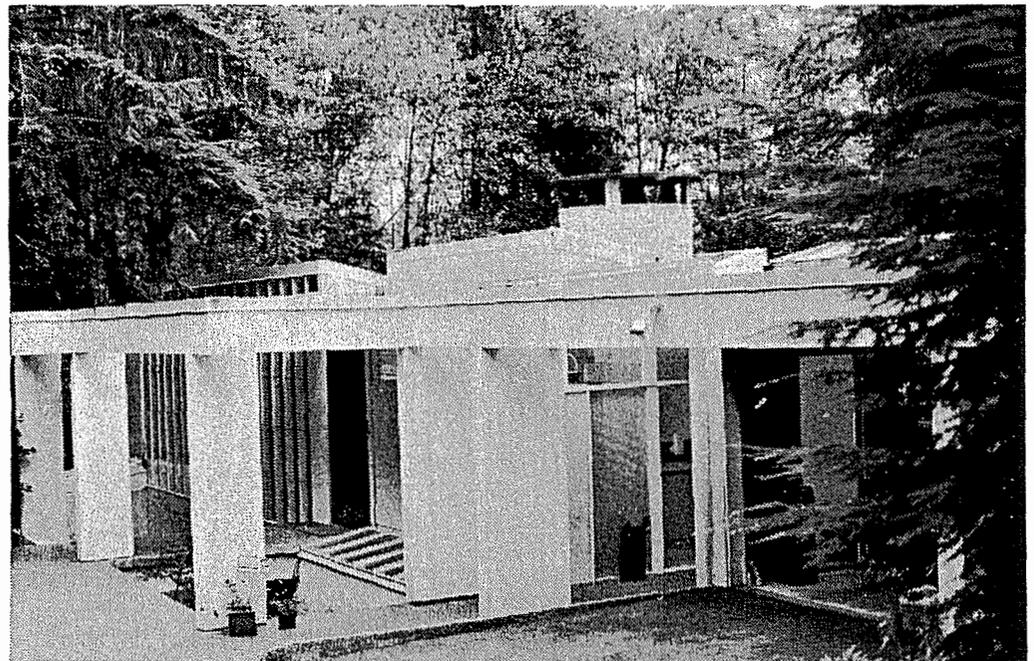
STEGEMAN RESIDENCE

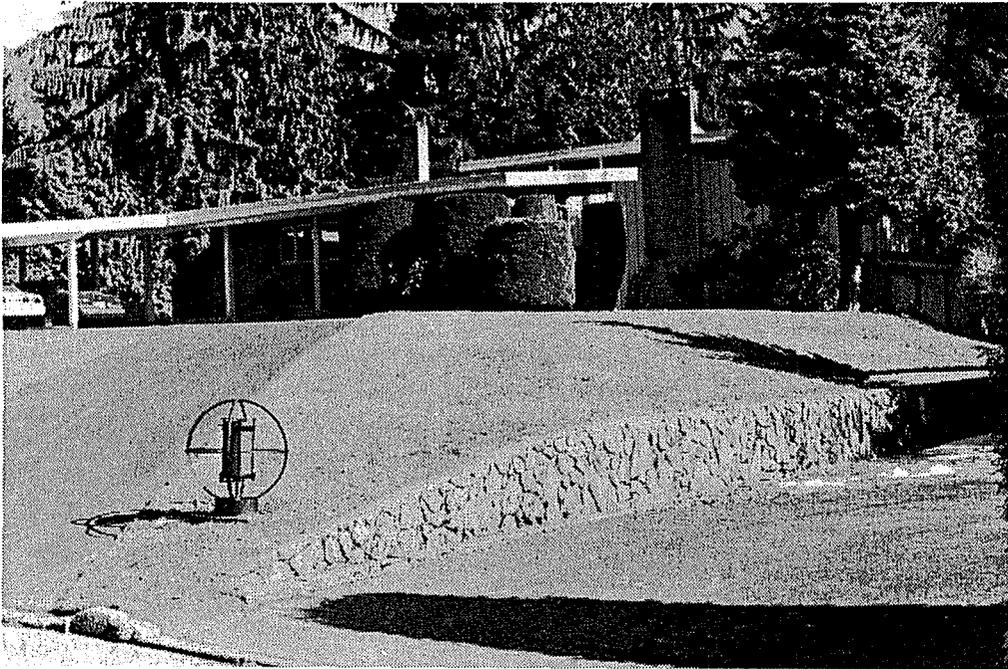
118 Stevens Drive

Erickson/Massey, Architects

1954

One of Erickson's early houses, this cubic structure shows his concentration on pure form. Built for Charles Stegeman, an art instructor, the basic shape of the house was opened with full height glazing to form a studio area. Set in a heavily wooded site, it was painted white inside and out, to reflect light even on the gloomiest of days. The house was later used as the premises for the West Vancouver Unitarian Church Fellowship, and somewhat altered in 1965; an extended set of entry piers detracts from the original purity of its form.





TAYLOR RESIDENCE

282 Stevens Drive

1953

Unusual and dramatic in its low sloping form and sweeping roof, this one storey structure is clad with vertical planks and brick, and has a concrete block chimney and a carport to one side. A circular drive leads to the entry court, and the landscaping has been kept consistent with the style of the house, including decorative shrubs, trimmed for geometric effect.



PRATT RESIDENCE

430 Stevens Drive

Sharp & Thompson, Berwick, Pratt, Architects

1951

This house, Pratt's second for himself, represents one of the first uses of standard plywood sheeting as a siding material. Modular flat roofed blocks are grouped around an entry court, stepped back from the road. The natural vegetation, including mature cedars and conifers, has overgrown.

ODLUM RESIDENCE

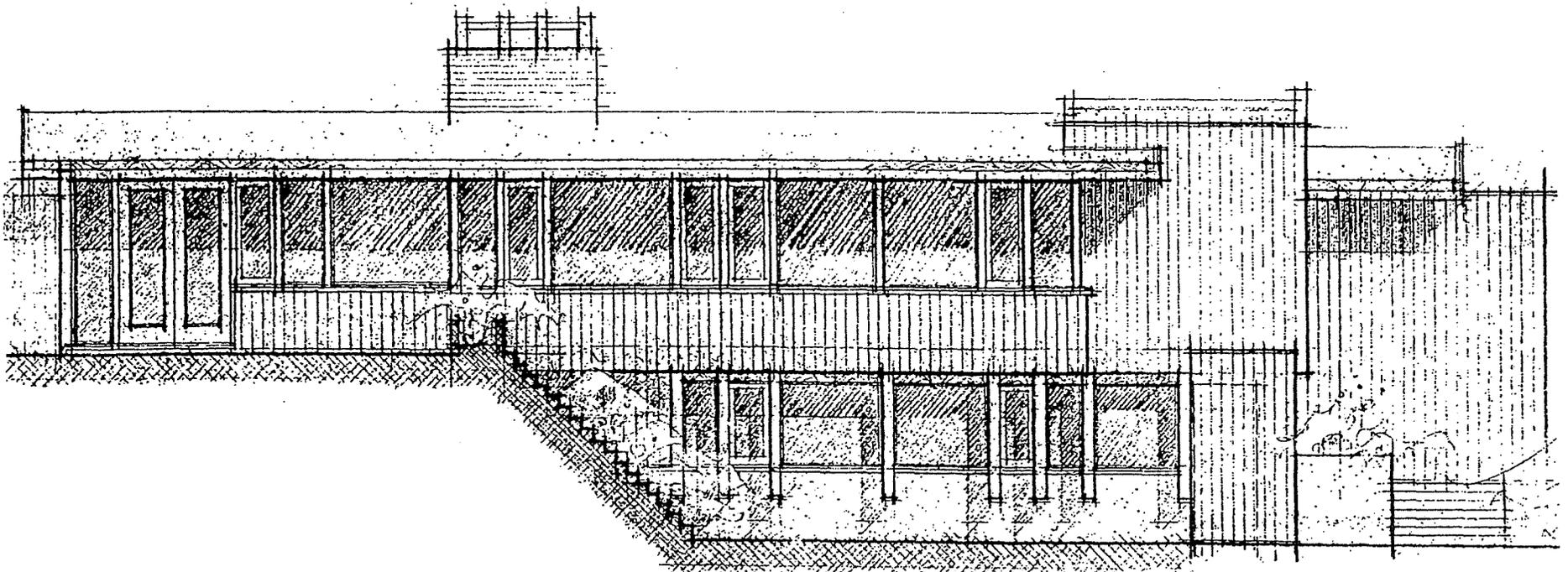
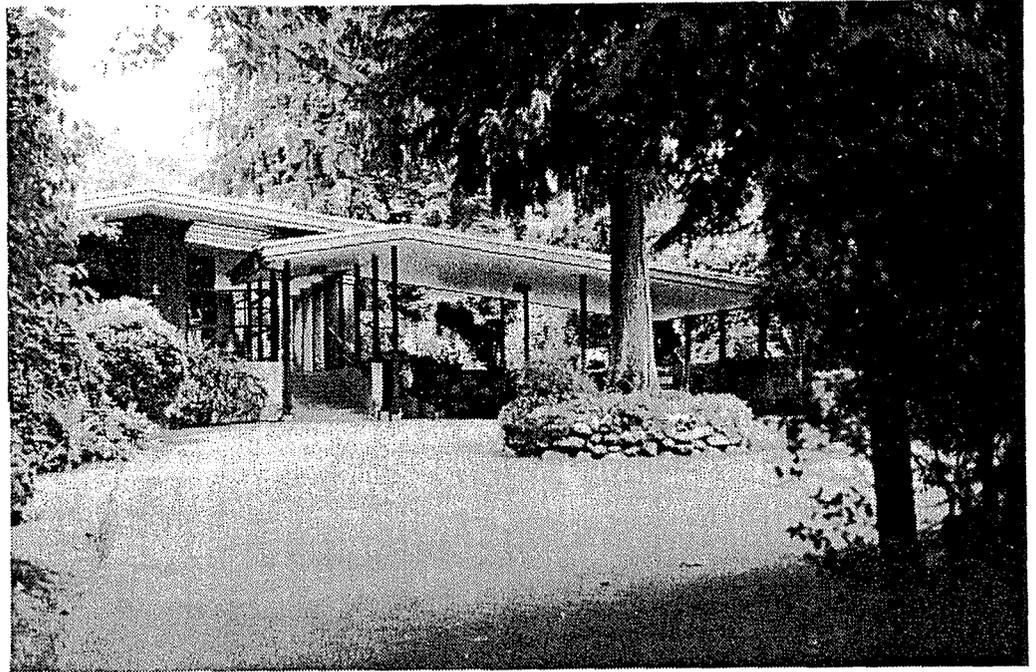
825 Taylor Way

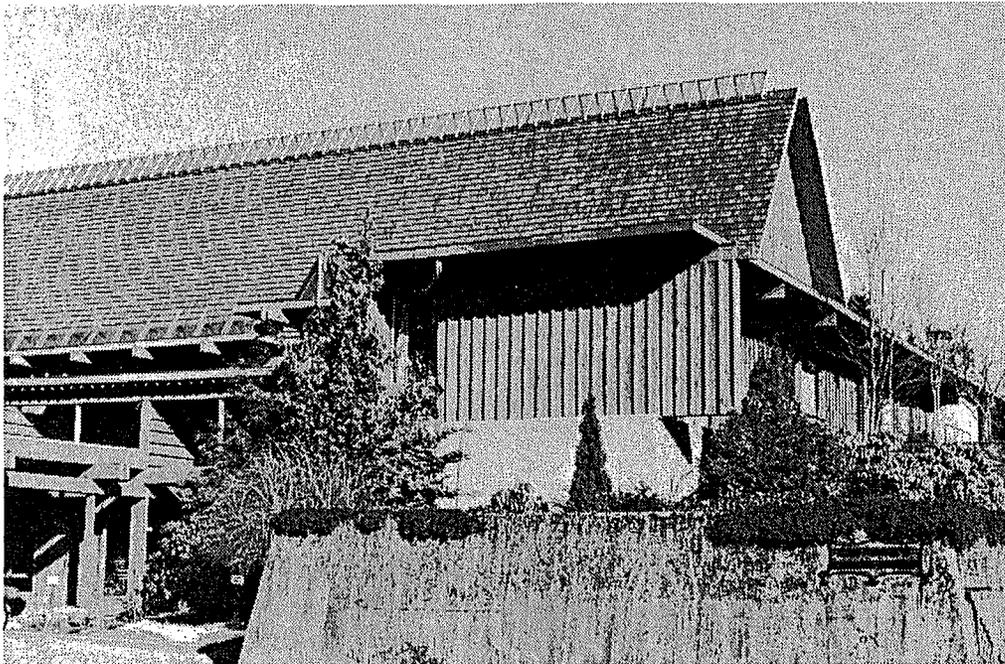
Thompson, Berwick & Pratt, Architects

1963

The original house on this site was built in 1954 to the designs of Thompson, Berwick & Pratt. It was destroyed by fire and replaced by this similar, but not identical house. Ron Thom was the designer for the latter building. A dramatic asymmetrical sloped roof extends over the carport, defining the front entry court. Banks of ribbon windows are used on the southern facade to take advantage of natural light. A central chimney defines the living area. The site retains numerous mature evergreen trees. Although located just off a busy street, the property is very secluded due to the extensive surrounding plantings.

Below: South Elevation (WVMP)





SAINT DAVID'S UNITED CHURCH

1525 Taylor Way

*G W Peck, Architect; Thompson, Berwick & Pratt,
Consulting Architects*
1958

This landmark building at the corner of Mathers Avenue and Taylor Way marks the entry point to the British Properties. A dramatic A frame roof rises above battered concrete walls. The roof is clad with cedar shakes, and has a skylight running the entire length of its ridge, with stained glass accent windows. Meeting rooms at the front retain their original features, including a fireplace. The extensive landscaping includes the Saint David's Memorial Gardens at the front of the church.



MURCHISON RESIDENCE

3389 Thompson Crescent

1960

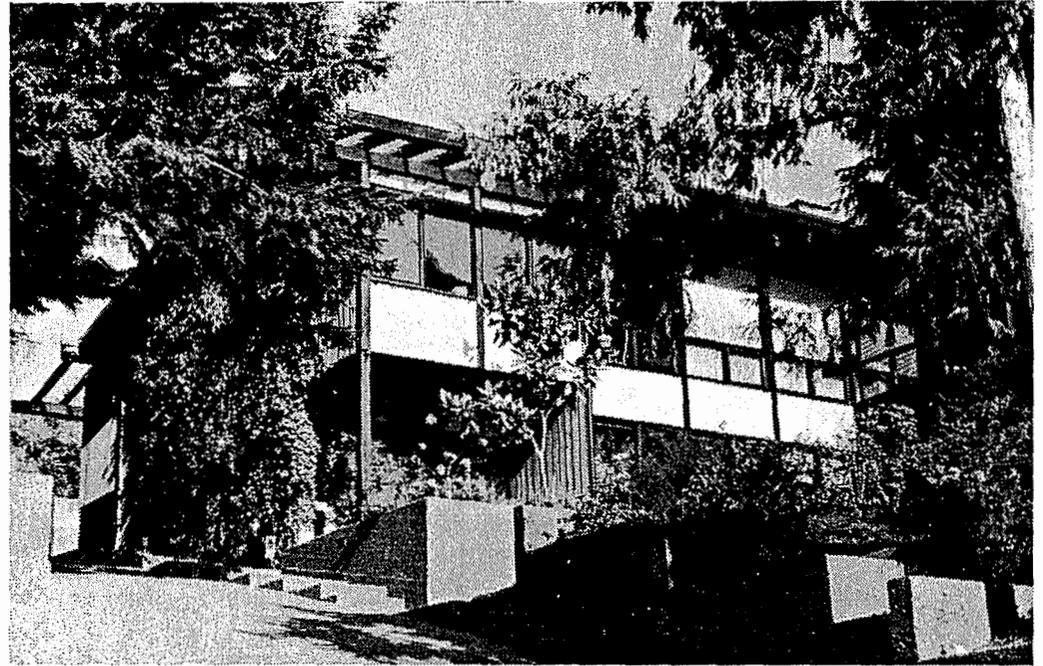
Built for A Murchison at a cost of \$37,000 by R Marchina, this two storey vertical and horizontal board clad structure features a flat roof and ribbon windows on second floor. Set into a hill, with a view to the water, it has been well maintained. The site includes mature original plantings, a stone retaining wall, topiary shrubs, cedars, pines, rhododendrons, tulips, and mature decorative vines along the entire upper storey.

SMITH RESIDENCE

1465 Tyrol Road

1965

This two storey structure is clad with glass and stucco, with a low pitched gable roof over its rectangular form. The levels are split to take advantage of the steeply sloping site, which has extensive views to the south. Exposed roof beams are extended past the roof line to become a screening element. Original plantings include mature spruce, cedars, rhododendrons, and a decorative maple. Additions and alterations were made in 1982.





HEAL RESIDENCE

4875 Water Lane

D O Barraclough, Designer

1963

Barraclough, like R G Lewis, was a successful designer and contractor of many homes throughout the district. The Barraclough homes were often simple 'ranch' houses; a low one storey structure with a wide eaved hip roof clad with cedar shakes, and clapboard siding. This house is an unusual variation as it displays flat sloped roofs, a post and beam structure and concrete block screen walls facing the entry and the carport. Indoor spaces open to a private terrace with wide sliding glass doors. A tall chimney marks the indoor living room fireplace, but also holds an outdoor fireplace on the terrace. The extensively landscaped grounds won a North Shore Garden Club award in 1993.



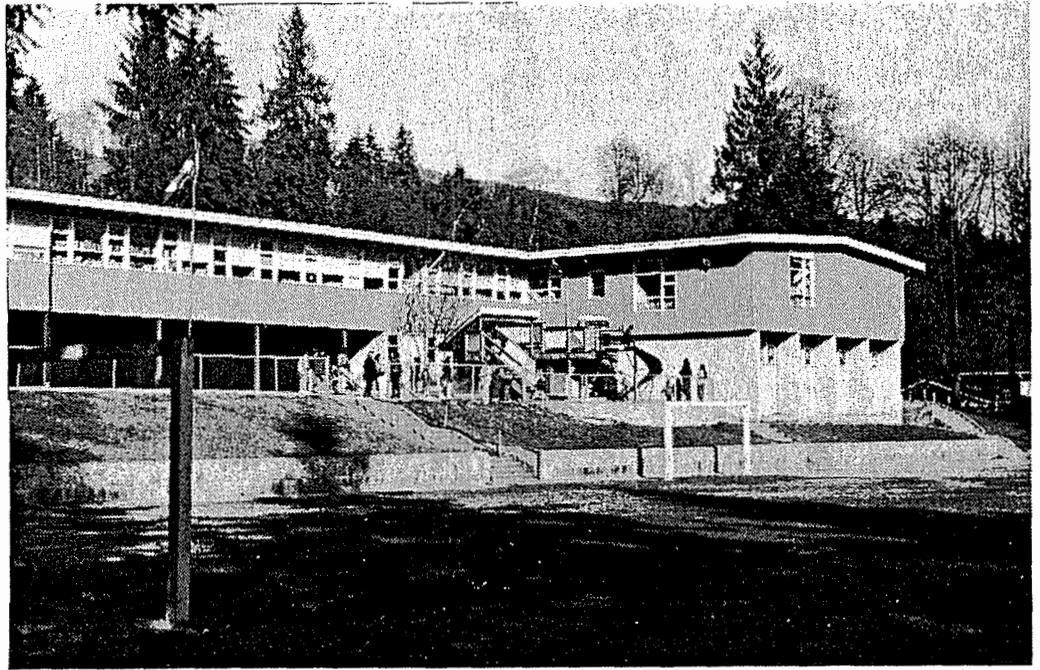
WESTCOT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

760 Westcot Road

Duncan McNab & Associates, Architects

1956

Similar to other postwar schools in the Municipality, Westcot Elementary presents a domestic vocabulary of low pitched roofs, ribbon windows and wooden siding that is a conscious departure from the traditional and monumental appearance of earlier schools. It has been very well maintained in its original condition.



GRIEVE RESIDENCE

3330 Westmount Road

Lewis Construction Company, Designer

1956

This, and the following structures on Westmount Road, form a consistent grouping, including the McNab Residence (a Primary Building, see page 26), located at 3290 Westmount Road. Vertical board clads the structure at each end, with a low pitched front gable roof over. The living room is completely glassed on two sides, with exposed roof beams, a central feature brick chimney, a bedroom wing to the west and a carport. Set into hill, with an expansive view, the site features a mature cedar at side of the property, rhododendrons and flowering shrubs.





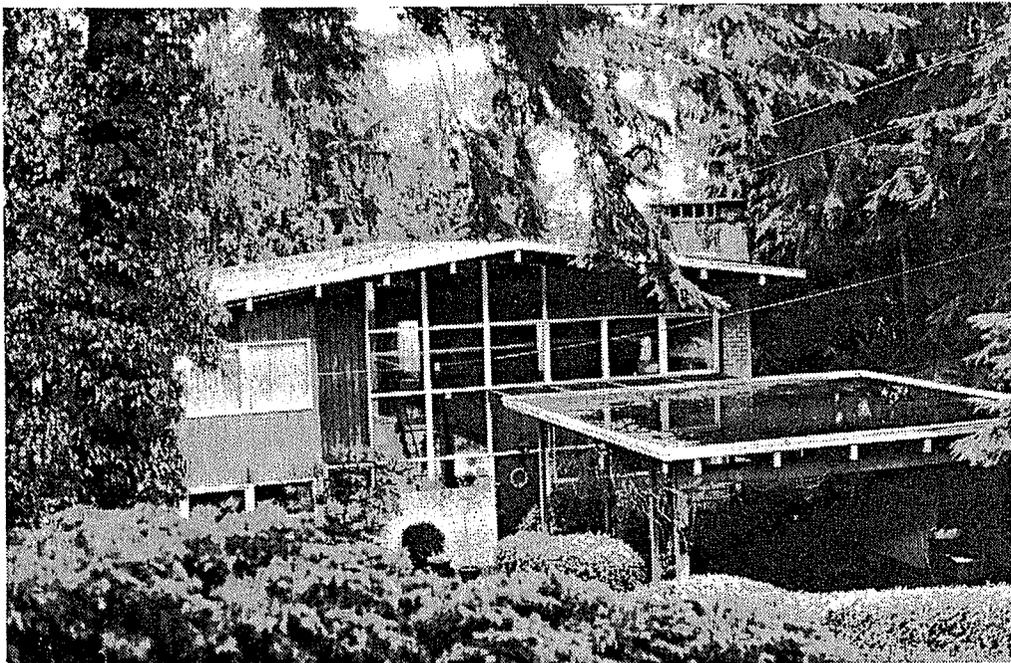
GALLOWAY RESIDENCE

3350 Westmount Road

Duncan McNab and Associates, Architects

1957

An enclosed garage at the front projects to form an entry court faced with solid walls and clerestory windows for privacy. The south facade opens in a glass curtain wall to face the view. Set into the side of a hill, native landscaping materials visually anchor the house.



SEATON RESIDENCE

3380 Westmount Road

Cook's Plan Service, Designer

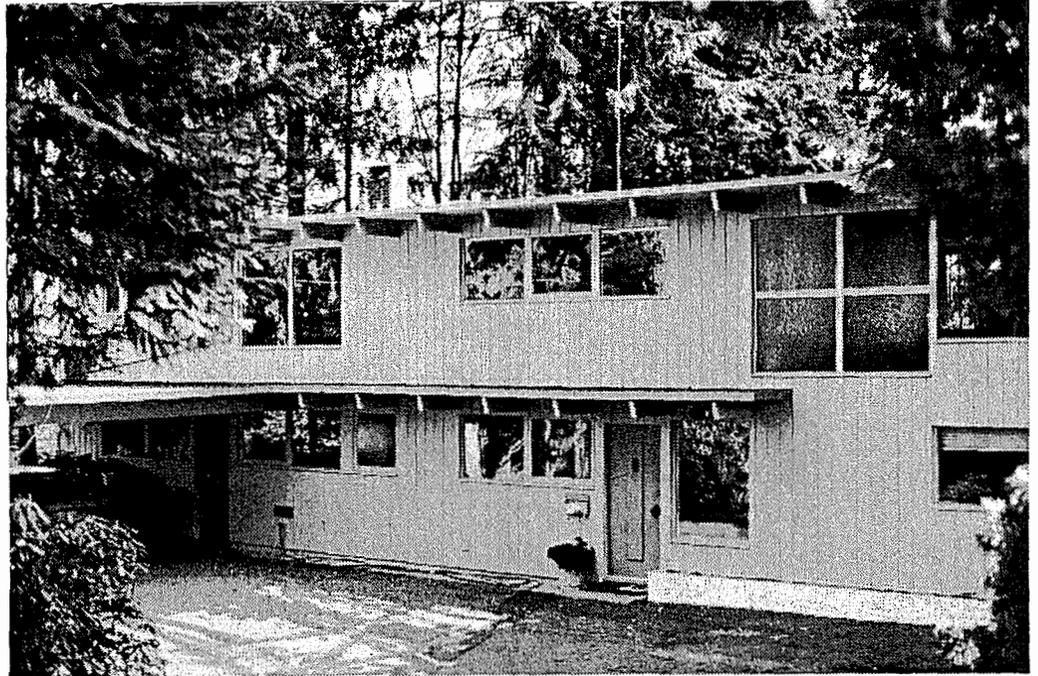
1958

Cook's Plan Service was a Vancouver firm from whom stock house building plans were available. This two storey vertical board clad structure features a front gable roof with first and second storey windows cut out to form geometric designs, a two storey cathedral entry, exposed roof beams and a large chimney to side of house. Set down from the road with a view to the water, the site contains mature cedars, a laurel bush, spruce trees at the front of property, low shrubs and vines at the edge of the carport.

REID RESIDENCE**850 Wildwood Lane***Lewis Construction Company, Designer*

1955

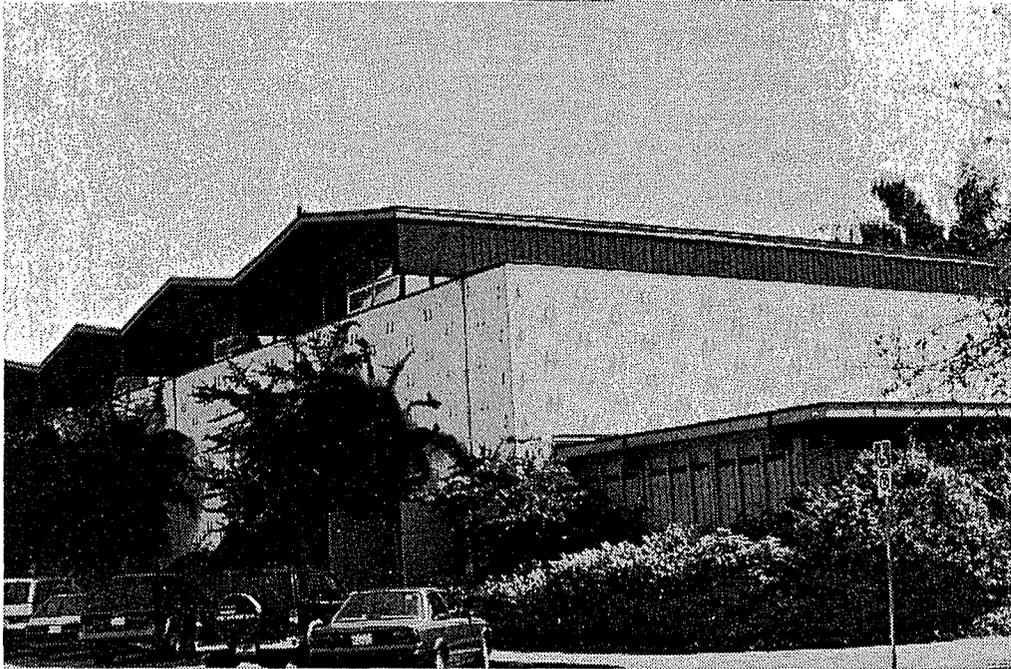
Typical of Lewis Company homes, this two storey flat roof structure is clad with vertical boards and features a cantilevered entrance canopy and a carport. Located at end of a *cul-de-sac*, the plantings include mature cedar trees and rhododendrons. The Reid Residence is one of the most intact examples of the two storey 1950s version of Lewis' work.

**NO 1 FIREHALL****760 16th Street***Toby, Russell & Buckwell, Architects*

1967

Similar in style and materials to the adjacent Municipal Hall, this utilitarian structure was designed three years later by the same firm of architects. The engine bays face west, with a separate canopied roof over, while the other functions are housed in a rectangular block to the east. The site has been attractively landscaped as part of the larger municipal complex.





**WEST VANCOUVER
RECREATION CENTRE**

780 22nd Street

*Thompson, Berwick, Pratt & Partners, Architects
1958*

Designed by the well known firm of Thompson, Berwick, Pratt & Partners, this local landmark exhibits a number of stylistic elements that were popular during the 1950s. The blocky cubic massing is softened through the use of a rhythmic folded low gable roof above massive laminated beams, while the concrete block walls are decorated with projecting blocks spaced geometrically across the surface, creating a play of shadow and light. Mature decorative shrubs help ameliorate the bulk of the structure. It is part of a larger complex of community-oriented structures on a large parcel of land.



**WEST VANCOUVER
ICE ARENA**

786 22nd Street

*Carlsberg Jackson Partners, Architects
1965*

The Arena is part of a larger complex, and is set at right angles to the Recreation Centre. The two buildings are visually related through the use of similar materials, and the use of a sawtooth canopy above the Arena's entry that recalls the roof of the Recreation Centre. The two buildings are further tied through similar colour schemes and consistent landscaping.

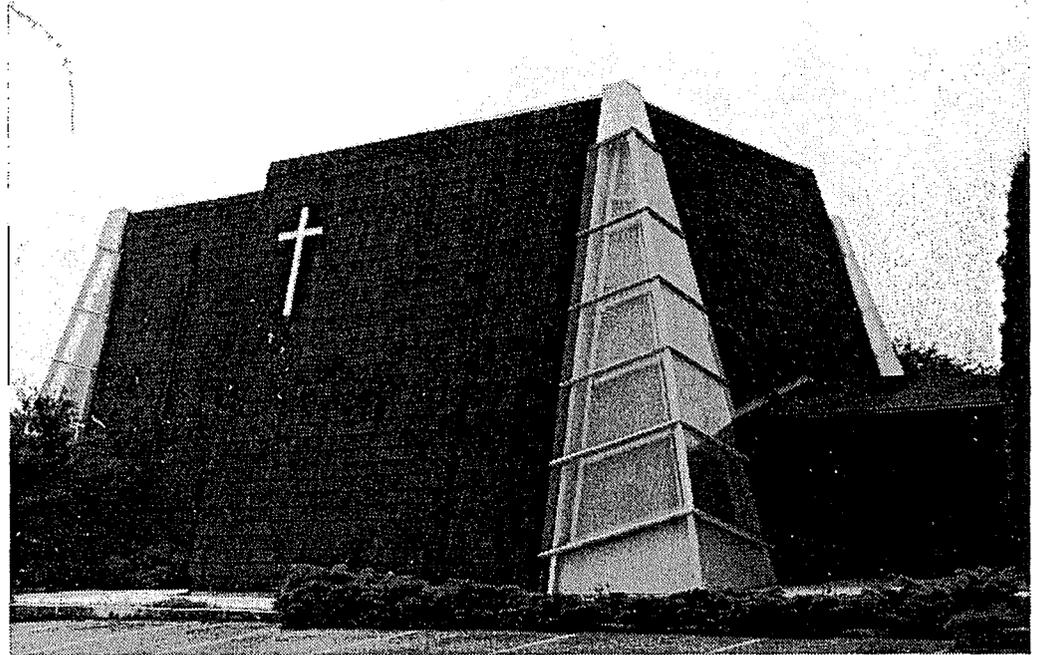
ST STEPHEN'S ANGLICAN CHURCH

885 22nd Street

Thompson, Berwick & Pratt, Architects

1967

Following the 1960s form of expressionist architecture, this building displays a conscious attempt to define a new style that reflected modern liturgical procedures. As a reversal of traditional church buildings, the walls become solid, while the corners dissolve as glazed elements. The roof becomes the defining feature of the form, dramatically angled in a manner reminiscent of Frank Lloyd Wright's Elkins Park Synagogue in Pennsylvania.



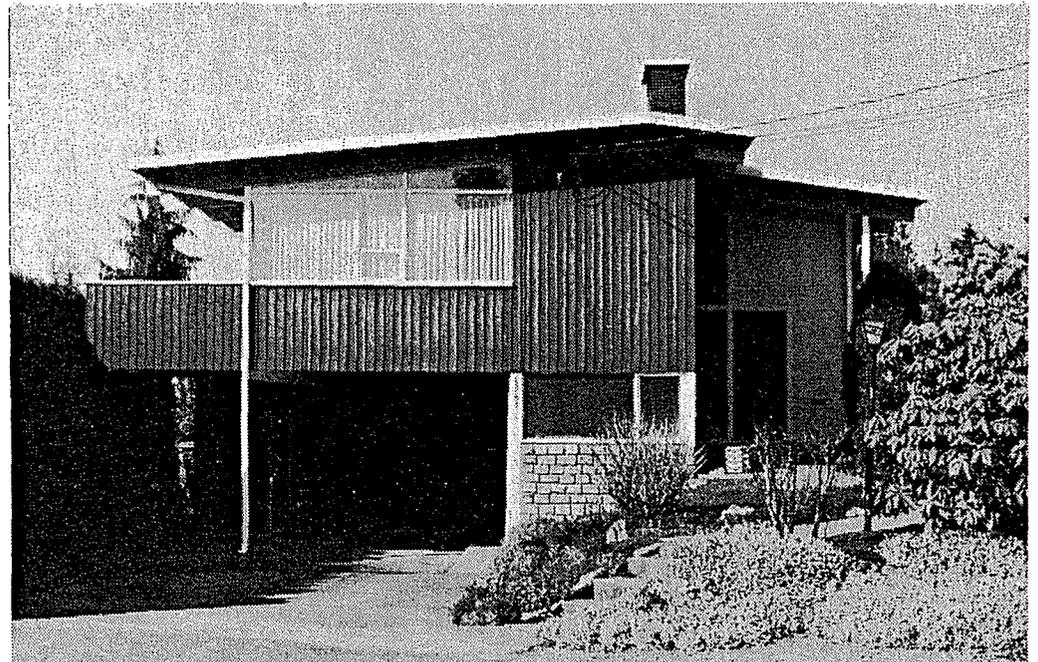
HANSSEN RESIDENCE

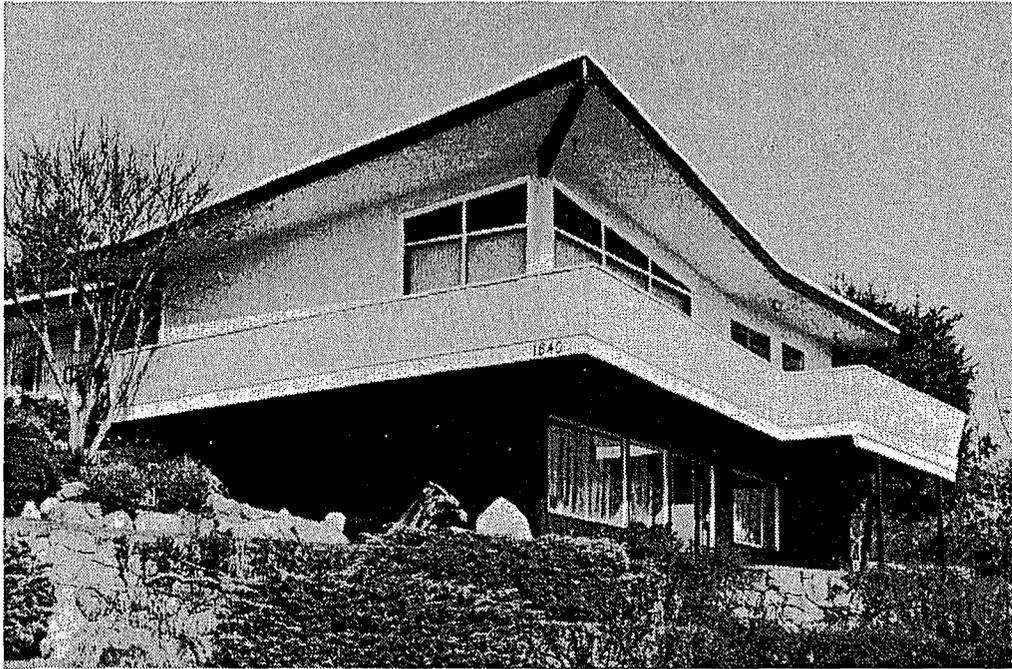
1361 24th Street

Donald M Manning, Architect

1959

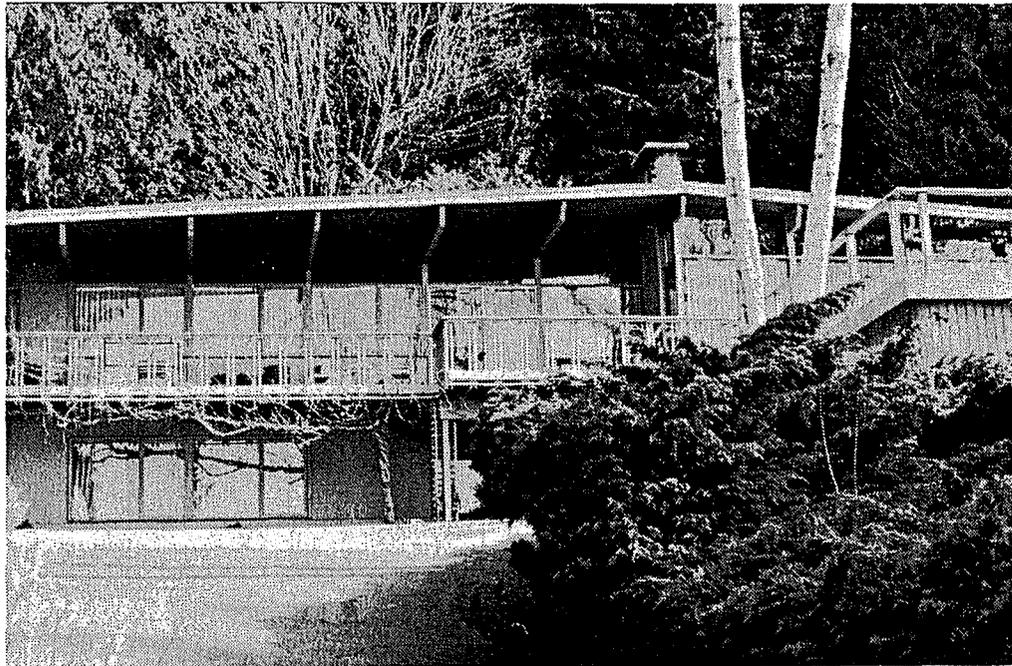
Two storeys in height, this modest but beautifully proportioned house features vertical board cladding, a low pitch front gable roof, an asymmetrical plan, an internal chimney, granite cobble stones at the foundation, and ribbon windows on the second floor. The entry is set back with a cathedral ceiling, balanced by a carport and deck to the south. It has been maintained in very good condition. The landscaping includes a cedar hedge, and mature rhododendrons.





*CHIN
RESIDENCE*
1840 Orchard Way
W Q Chin,
Designer
1959

*A dramatic but
vernacular design.*



*FRASER
RESIDENCE*
5245 Keith Road
Ralph Cole,
Designer
1960

*Alterations to
balcony railings and
ground floor
windows.*

West Vancouver's postwar buildings exhibit a remarkably high standard of design. In addition to the primary and secondary buildings listed in the previous sections, there are many other buildings of noteworthy quality.

The one hundred and ninety three buildings listed in the support category are considered to be significant examples of contemporary design, but have either suffered inappropriate modifications, or are not as high a quality as the primary and secondary buildings.

These buildings range from high style architect-designed structures to modest contractor-designed homes. Common to all was the pervasive design influence of the West Coast Style, and the abandonment of traditional architectural styles.

These support buildings are of a rich and diverse nature, and contribute to the overall quality of West Vancouver's building stock.

4090	ALMONDEL ROAD	SHAW RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
4227	ALMONDEL ROAD	GILCHRIST RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
2909	ALTAMONT CRESCENT	KOSHEVOY RESIDENCE	ARCHITECT UNKNOWN
2916	ALTAMONT CRESCENT	BAKER RESIDENCE	ARCHITECT UNKNOWN
795	ANDOVER CRESCENT	SNALE RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
1756	ARGYLE AVENUE	MACKAY-SMITH RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
671	BARNHAM ROAD	SYDOR RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
3920	BAYRIDGE AVENUE	DALY RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
3962	BAYRIDGE COURT	RICHARD RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
3964	BAYRIDGE COURT	DR COOK RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
4006	BAYRIDGE CRESCENT	MACKAY RESIDENCE	ARCHAMBAULT & ROWETT, ARCHITECTS
3915	BAYRIDGE PLACE	JARVIS RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
2642	BELLEVUE AVENUE	ELWORTHY RESIDENCE	F T HOLLINGSWORTH, ARCHITECT
2863	BELLEVUE AVENUE	KEY RESIDENCE	C B K VAN NORMAN, ARCHITECT
6084	BLINK BONNIE ROAD	CAINE RESIDENCE	ARCHITECT UNKNOWN
5722	BLUEBELL DRIVE	BAZETT RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
70	BONNYMUIR DRIVE	NEWMAN RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
94	BONNYMUIR DRIVE	'PARADE OF HOMES'	ARCHITECT UNKNOWN
96	BONNYMUIR DRIVE	'PARADE OF HOMES'	ARCHITECT UNKNOWN
98	BONNYMUIR DRIVE	'PARADE OF HOMES'	ARCHITECT UNKNOWN
100	BONNYMUIR DRIVE	'PARADE OF HOMES'	ARCHITECT UNKNOWN
102	BONNYMUIR DRIVE	'PARADE OF HOMES'	ARCHITECT UNKNOWN
104	BONNYMUIR DRIVE	'PARADE OF HOMES'	ARCHITECT UNKNOWN
109	BONNYMUIR DRIVE	'PARADE OF HOMES'	ARCHITECT UNKNOWN
4125	BURKEHILL PLACE	STEWART RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
750	BURLEY DRIVE	BAILEY RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
1379	BURNSIDE ROAD	LIGUMSKY RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
3674	CEDARIDGE PLACE	NAIRNE RESIDENCE	McCARTER, NAIRNE & PARTNERS, ARCHITECTS
2235	CHAIRLIFT ROAD	KENNEDY RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
1250	CHARTWELL DRIVE	SENTINEL SECONDARY SCHOOL	ARCHITECT UNKNOWN
1339	CHARTWELL DRIVE	JANSEN RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
1367	CHARTWELL DRIVE	DIXON RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
1435	CHARTWELL DRIVE	GRUBNER RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
1446	CHARTWELL DRIVE	ZIMMERMAN RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
1456	CHARTWELL DRIVE	HEBEL RESIDENCE (#39)	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
1575	CHARTWELL DRIVE	GRANDISON RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

1251	CHARTWELL PLACE	GROBB RESIDENCE	F T HOLLINGSWORTH, ARCHITECT
4635	CHERBOURG DRIVE	WYNDHAM RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
519	CRAIGMOHR PLACE	SMITH RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
1305	CRESTWELL ROAD	CAMERON RESIDENCE (#37)	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
985	DUCHESS AVENUE	BOYD RESIDENCE	R J THOM, DESIGNER
6720	DUFFERIN AVENUE	ECKMAN RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
6766	DUFFERIN AVENUE	ROSS RESIDENCE	LAUDER BROTHERS & TATE, DESIGNERS
470	EASTCOT ROAD	BLACK RESIDENCE	C B K VAN NORMAN, ARCHITECT
490	EASTCOT ROAD	McMAHON RESIDENCE	C B K VAN NORMAN, ARCHITECT
505	EASTCOT ROAD	McKEE RESIDENCE	ROBERT McKEE, ARCHITECT (ASSUMED)
6120	EASTMONT DRIVE	DALBY RESIDENCE	F T HOLLINGSWORTH, ARCHITECT
6194	EASTMONT DRIVE	BINGHAM RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
950	ESQUIMALT AVENUE	LOUIS RESIDENCE	LUND & KING, ARCHITECTS
1018	ESQUIMALT AVENUE	SNIDER RESIDENCE	ARCHITECT UNKNOWN
2062-92	ESQUIMALT AVENUE	WEST VANCOUVER UNITED CHURCH	McCARTER, NAIRNE & PARTNERS, ARCHITECTS & THOMPSON, BERWICK & PRATT, ARCHITECTS
690	FAIRMILE ROAD	LANG RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
710	FAIRMILE ROAD	FERGUSON RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
2208-12	FOLKESTONE WAY	PANORAMA VILLAGE	F T HOLLINGSWORTH, ARCHITECT
5552	GALLAGHER PLACE	SIMMONDS RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
2025	GISBY STREET	BYERS RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
2261	GISBY STREET	KRASTMAN RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
6121	GLENEAGLES DRIVE	HAMPTON RESIDENCE	SS DRAFTING SERVICE
568	GLENROSS ROAD	DR GRAY RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
578	GLENROSS ROAD	WARNER RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
5497	GREENLEAF ROAD	WILSON RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
855	GREENWOOD ROAD	McKENZIE RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
1115	GROVELAND COURT	EADES RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
1140	GROVELAND COURT	CUNNINGHAM RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
604	HAWSTEAD PLACE	BRUMMITT RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
610	HAWSTEAD PLACE	MASON RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
2455	HAYWOOD AVENUE	IRWIN PARK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	ARCHITECT UNKNOWN
466	HILLCREST STREET	McDOWELL RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
1094	HILLSIDE ROAD	WAGNER RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
1096	HILLSIDE ROAD	RESIDENCE (#25)	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
1119	HILLSIDE ROAD	FLEISCHMAN RESIDENCE	R L TOBY, ARCHITECT

6830	HYCROFT ROAD	RAPANOS RESIDENCE	DINO RAPANOS, ARCHITECT
6890	HYCROFT ROAD	WILKS RESIDENCE	RICHARD MANN, ARCHITECT
6971	HYCROFT ROAD	RESIDENCE	ARCHITECT UNKNOWN
6994	HYCROFT ROAD	FAWKES RESIDENCE	F T HOLLINGSWORTH & B V DOWNS, ARCHS
6929	ISLEVIEW ROAD	ELLIS RESIDENCE	D M MANNING, ARCHITECT
6975	ISLEVIEW ROAD	MOWAT/LEACH RESIDENCE	LAUDER BROTHERS & TATE, DESIGNERS
595	KEITH ROAD	ST ANTHONY'S SCHOOL	ARCHITECT UNKNOWN
4590	KEITH ROAD	SMITH RESIDENCE I	ERICKSON/MASSEY ARCHITECTS
4685	KEITH ROAD	CAULFIELD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	ARCHITECT UNKNOWN
5080	KEITH ROAD	OXENHAM RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
5210	KEITH ROAD	HOAD RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
5245	KEITH ROAD	FRASER RESIDENCE	RALPH COLE, DESIGNER
5245	KEITH ROAD	PIKE RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
5275	KEITH ROAD	DREBBITT RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
5280	KEITH ROAD	McCONNAN RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
5605	KEITH ROAD	BURROUGHS RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
620	KING GEORGE'S WAY	CRAWFORD RESIDENCE	KEN G TERRISS, ARCHITECT
630	KING GEORGE'S WAY	ENGLISH RESIDENCE	COULTER, ARCHITECT
840	KING GEORGE'S WAY	KIRKLAND RESIDENCE	C B K VAN NORMAN, ARCHITECT
860	KING GEORGE'S WAY	DIAMOND RESIDENCE	C N GORE, ARCHITECT
1254	KINGS AVENUE	LEWIS RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
2757	LAWSON AVENUE	SOMERVILLE RESIDENCE	ARCHITECT UNKNOWN
440	MacBETH CRESCENT	RUSSELL RESIDENCE	WATKINS, ARCHITECT (?)
6425	MADRONA CRESCENT	YUILLE/PARTON RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
6450	MADRONA CRESCENT	GENNIS RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
6485	MADRONA CRESCENT	WEST RESIDENCE	KEMBLE, ARCHITECT (?)
6520	MADRONA CRESCENT	HAHN RESIDENCE	D M MANNING, ARCHITECT
6610	MADRONA CRESCENT	BILINSKI RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
6670	MADRONA CRESCENT	SHIER RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
6685	MADRONA CRESCENT	BAINARD RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
3248	MARINE DRIVE	LANSDELL RESIDENCE	F T HOLLINGSWORTH, ARCHITECT
6190	MARINE DRIVE	GLENEAGLES GOLF CLUB	PAN ABODE, ARCHITECT (?)
6664	MARINE DRIVE	DOWNS RESIDENCE	B V DOWNS & ARCHAMBAULT, ARCHITECTS
6918	MARINE DRIVE	WOOD RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
1750	MATHERS AVENUE	WEST VAN SR SECONDARY SCHOOL	ARCHITECT UNKNOWN
2495	MATHERS AVENUE	WEBB RESIDENCE	WILLIAM WEBB, DESIGNER

1038	MILLSTREAM ROAD	WATSON RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
2175	NELSON AVENUE	BOULTBEE RESIDENCE	C B K VAN NORMAN, ARCHITECT
1158	NEPAL PLACE	HEWER RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
1170	NEPAL PLACE	SHANEMAN RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
1180	NEPAL PLACE	MATHERS RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
540	NEWCROFT PLACE	GRANT RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
248	ONSLow PLACE	MACRURY RESIDENCE	JOHN WOODWORTH, ARCHITECT
1840	ORCHARD WAY	CHIN RESIDENCE	W Q CHIN, DESIGNER
1955	ORCHARD WAY	WARD RESIDENCE	D M MANNING, ARCHITECT
1160	OTTABURN ROAD	STEWART RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
1205	OTTABURN ROAD	MATHESON RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
1030	OTTAWA AVENUE	WATTS RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
1760	OTTAWA PLACE	SAYLE RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
1764	OTTAWA PLACE	PLATT RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
2539	OTTAWA AVENUE	ATKINS RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
2575	OTTAWA AVENUE	HARRIS RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
6209	OVERSTONE DRIVE	DOUGANS RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
1065	PALMERSTON AVE	GREENWOOD RESIDENCE	SEMMENS & SIMPSON, ARCHITECTS
1510	PALMERSTON AVE	ADAMS RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
1515	PALMERSTON AVE	JACKSON RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
1820	PALMERSTON AVE	DOWLING RESIDENCE	THOMPSON, BERWICK & PRATT, ARCHITECTS
2280	PALMERSTON AVE	DAVIES RESIDENCE	J LOVATT DAVIES, ARCHITECT
5128	PITCAIRN PLACE	BUCK RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
5146	PITCAIRN PLACE	JOHNSON RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
1220	QUEENS AVENUE	LEN NORRIS RESIDENCE	DUNCAN McNAB & ASSOCIATES, ARCHITECTS
1470	QUEENS AVENUE	ARTHURS RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
1790	QUEENS AVENUE	PIKE RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
1820	QUEENS AVENUE	McBRIDE RESIDENCE	D M MANNING, ARCHITECT
1895	QUEENS AVENUE	FORREST RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
1905	QUEENS AVENUE	WALSH RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
1910	QUEENS AVENUE	THOMPSON RESIDENCE	D M MANNING, ARCHITECT
2295	QUEENS AVENUE	HILLSIDE MIDDLE SEC SCHOOL	ARCHITECT UNKNOWN
2320	QUEENS AVENUE	RUSSELL RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
2342	QUEENS AVENUE	FONSECA RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
2420	QUEENS AVENUE	TIERS RESIDENCE	CHARLES A TIERS, ARCHITECT
2650	QUEENS AVENUE	CUNNINGHAM RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

4446	REGENCY PLACE	PORTER RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
4454	REGENCY PLACE	WILSON RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
3584	ROCKVIEW PLACE	WESTON RESIDENCE	ARTHUR ERICKSON, ARCHITECT
4172	ROSE CRESCENT	GRICE RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
4176	ROSE CRESCENT	BARTRAM RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
2140	ROSEBERY AVENUE	NOBBS RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
2707	ROSEBERY AVENUE	ELLIS RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
2730	ROSEBERY AVENUE	ENSOR RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
2735	ROSEBERY AVENUE	BENSON RESIDENCE	WILLIAM BIRMINGHAM, ARCHITECT
2740	ROSEBERY AVENUE	HALL RESIDENCE	D M MANNING, ARCHITECT
2785	ROSEBERY AVENUE	SEALE (NOW WINLAW) RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
4720	RUTLAND ROAD	DANIELS RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
6222	ST GEORGE'S AVENUE	ERICKSON RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
564	ST GILES' ROAD	SIMS RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
1420	SANDHURST PLACE	NAIRNE RESIDENCE (#27)	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
1425	SANDHURST PLACE	VAN WINCKEL RESIDENCE	F T HOLLINGSWORTH, ARCHITECT
5767	SEAVIEW PLACE	SAYLE RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
450	SOUTHBOROUGH DR	HALL RESIDENCE	RJ THOM, DESIGNER
725	SOUTHBOROUGH DR	WILLINGTON RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
770	SOUTHBOROUGH DR	HURST RESIDENCE	F T HOLLINGSWORTH, ARCHITECT
144	STEVENS DRIVE	VIERMA RESIDENCE	ARCHITECT UNKNOWN
6220	SUMMIT AVENUE	MacDONALD RESIDENCE	UND/McKIN/CAM, ARCHITECTS (?)
6253	SUMMIT AVENUE	ROOCROFT RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
1250	TAYLOR WAY	GIBSON RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
1560	TAYLOR WAY	GALLOWAY RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
1440	TYROL ROAD	BUCKLEY RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
1356	TYROL ROAD	LAW RESIDENCE	F T HOLLINGSWORTH, ARCHITECT
4909	WATER LANE	DIEKMANN RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
6550	WELLINGTON AVENUE	DENNIS RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
3515	WESTMOUNT ROAD	CUNNINGTON RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
3764	WESTRIDGE AVENUE	DAVIDSON RESIDENCE (#5)	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
3786	WESTRIDGE AVENUE	PULLEN RESIDENCE (#3)	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
4624	WILLOW CREEK ROAD	WHIFFIN RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
4625	WOODBURN PLACE	HOFFAR RESIDENCE	F T HOLLINGSWORTH, ARCHITECT
4570	WOODGREEN COURT	CORBETT RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
4578	WOODGREEN COURT	BUCHANAN RESIDENCE	D M MANNING, ARCHITECT

4512	WOODGREEN DRIVE	MILLER RESIDENCE	R J THOM, DESIGNER (?)
4514	WOODGREEN DRIVE	WILLOCKS RESIDENCE	R J THOM, DESIGNER (?)
4626	WOODGREEN DRIVE	CONNAGHAN RESIDENCE (& ADD)	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
4522	WOODGREEN PLACE	CRAIG RESIDENCE	JOHN ROBERTS, ARCHITECT
4710	WOODVALLEY PLACE	RUDDEN RESIDENCE	F T HOLLINGSWORTH, ARCHITECT
4718	WOODVALLEY PLACE	RESIDENCE	ARCHITECT UNKNOWN
995	15 STREET	REID RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
1955	18 STREET	ORR RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
1655	19 STREET	BOLTON RESIDENCE	D M MANNING, ARCHITECT
150	24 STREET	SEASTRAND APARTMENTS	LUND & KING, ARCHITECTS (?)
1410	29 STREET	BROCK RESIDENCE	LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
1430	31 STREET	RHODES RESIDENCE	A W GRAY, ARCHITECT (?)

The project team for *The West Vancouver Survey of Significant Architecture 1945-1975* consisted of Valda Vidners and Donald Luxton, partners of F.G. Architectural and Planning Consultants, with Jodi Wigmore, Assistant.

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755	Anderson Crescent	32	5558	Gallagher Place	47
2135	Argyle Avenue	33	2060	Gisby Street	48
1040	Aubeneau Crescent	2	5414	Greentree Road	48
3984	Bayridge Avenue	34	905	Groveland Road	49
4090	Bayridge Avenue	34	547	Hadden Drive	49
2190	Bellevue Avenue	35	6850	Hycroft Road	50
2222	Bellevue Avenue	36	6935	Hycroft Road	50
3165	Benbow Road	37	6965	Hycroft Road	51
93	Bonnymuir Drive	3	6991	Hycroft Road	51
99	Bonnymuir Drive	37	1068	Inglewood Avenue	52
4123	Burkehill Road	38	1295	Inglewood Avenue	52
4104	Burkeridge Place	38	6911	Isleview Road	53
595	Burley Drive	39	6941	Isleview Road	53
5030	The Byway	4	6985	Isleview Road	11
4660	Caulfeild Drive	39		Isleview Road	12
1300	Chartwell Drive	40	825	Jefferson Avenue	54
1247	Chartwell Place	40	455	Keith Road	54
7145	Cliff Road	41	605	King George's Way	55
540	Clyde Avenue	41	5768	Larson Place	55
660	Clyde Avenue	6	1070	Lawson Avenue	56
5920	Condor Place	42	1460	Lawson Avenue	56
6850	Copper Cove Road	42	1555	Lawson Avenue	57
3351	Craigend Road	43	3054	Marine Drive	57
5665	Daffodil Drive	43	3945	Marine Drive	58
6011	Eagleridge Drive	7	5202	Marine Drive	58
6026	Eagleridge Drive	44	5204	Marine Drive	59
6028	Eagleridge Drive	44	5967	Marine Drive	59
415	Eastcot Road	45	335	Mathers Avenue	60
543	Eastcot Road	45	380	Mathers Avenue	13
4369	Erwin Drive	8	435	Mathers Avenue	60
4379	Erwin Drive	9	450	Mathers Avenue	14
1124	Eyremount Drive	46	1050	Mathers Avenue	61
1143	Eyremount Drive	10	1205	Mathers Avenue	61
5928	Falcon Road	46	1250	Mathers Avenue	15
5950	Falcon Road	47	1471	Mathers Avenue	62

3215	Mathers Avenue	62	430	Stevens Drive	77
2308	Nelson Avenue	63	825	Taylor Way	78
2325	Nelson Avenue	63	1525	Taylor Way	79
1160	Nepal Crescent	64	3389	Thompson Crescent	79
447	Newlands Road	65	1465	Tyrol Road	80
1560	Ottawa Avenue	16	4875	Water Lane	81
1655	Ottawa Avenue	17	4995	Water Lane	24
2245	Ottawa Avenue	18	760	Westcot Place	82
1812	Palmerston Avenue	19	3290	Westmount Road	26
1825	Palmerston Avenue	66	3330	Westmount Road	82
4717	Piccadilly South	66	3350	Westmount Road	83
920	Pyrford Road	67	3380	Westmount Road	83
2055	Queens Avenue	21	850	Wildwood Lane	84
415	Rabbit Lane	67	760	16th Street	84
4170	Rose Crescent	68	750	17th Street	27
4190	Rose Crescent	22	780	22nd Street	85
2465	Rosebery Avenue	68	786	22nd Street	85
2539	Rosebery Avenue	69	885	22nd Street	86
2565	Rosebery Avenue	23	1361	24th Street	86
2644	Rosebery Avenue	69	250	25th Street	28
2645	Rosebery Avenue	70			
3030	Rosebery Avenue	70			
6279	St George's Crescent	71			
367	St James' Crescent	71			
5765	Seaview Place	72			
820	Sentinel Drive	72			
954	Sentinel Drive	73			
2175	Shafton Place	73			
2485	Shamrock Place	74			
2490	Shamrock Place	74			
2495	Shamrock Place	75			
2655	Skilift Place	75			
2755	Skilift Place	76			
118	Stevens Drive	76			
282	Stevens Drive	77			

ALTMAN RESIDENCE	39	HEAL RESIDENCE	81
ANDERSON RESIDENCE (Anderson Crescent)	32	HEMINGWAY RESIDENCE	42
ANDERSON RESIDENCE (Ottawa Avenue)	17	HENDERSON RESIDENCE	70
ANTON RESIDENCE	53	HIGGINS RESIDENCE	48
BAKER RESIDENCE	10	HOPE RESIDENCE	42
BENNETT RESIDENCE	69	HOWELL RESIDENCE	37
BOWKER RESIDENCE	50	JAFFARY RESIDENCE	67
BOYER RESIDENCE	63	JARVIS RESIDENCE	60
BRAUN RESIDENCE	3	JOHNSON RESIDENCE (Falcon Road)	46
BROWNING RESIDENCE	37	JOHNSON RESIDENCE (Isleview Road)	53
CARMICHAEL RESIDENCE	64	KEY RESIDENCE	57
CARPENTER RESIDENCE	49	KENNEDY RESIDENCE	43
CASE RESIDENCE	7	KOZAKEWICH RESIDENCE	65
CATTON RESIDENCE	44	KYLE RESIDENCE	71
CEDARDALE CENTRE	39	LANSKAIL RESIDENCE	68
CHANG RESIDENCE	54	LAUDER RESIDENCE	43
CHAROW RESIDENCE	59	LAXTON RESIDENCE	59
CHARTWELL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	40	LEWIS RESIDENCE (Eyremount Drive)	46
CLARK RESIDENCE	70	LEWIS RESIDENCE (Lawson Avenue)	56
CRESCENT APARTMENTS	33	LEWIS RESIDENCE (Skilift Place)	76
CROLL RESIDENCE	34	MABIE RESIDENCE	61
DAWSON RESIDENCE	68	MALTBY RESIDENCE	38
DE KLEER RESIDENCE	74	MARR RESIDENCE	62
DENTAL BUILDING	28	McLEOD RESIDENCE	72
DUKE RESIDENCE	61	McNAB RESIDENCE	26
ELLIOT RESIDENCE	13	McPHERSON RESIDENCE	69
EPPICH RESIDENCE	19	MERLER RESIDENCE	8
FISHER RESIDENCE	60	MIKITA RESIDENCE	51
FULDAUER RESIDENCE	54	MILLER RESIDENCE	73
GALLOWAY RESIDENCE	83	MORRISON RESIDENCE	47
GERSON RESIDENCE	2	MORROW RESIDENCE	41
GOODWIN RESIDENCE	67	MURCHISON RESIDENCE	79
GRAHAM RESIDENCE	12	NO 1 FIREHALL	84
GRANT RESIDENCE	73	ODLUM RESIDENCE	78
GREIG RESIDENCE	44	PALACEK RESIDENCE	52
GRIEVE RESIDENCE	82	PARK ROYAL HOTEL	41
GRINNELL RESIDENCE	24	PETZOLD RESIDENCE	63
HANSSSEN RESIDENCE	86	PLASVIC RESIDENCE	47
HARBRINK RESIDENCE	51	PLINT RESIDENCE	66
HARRISON RESIDENCE	75	PLOMMER RESIDENCE	45
HAUER RESIDENCE	40	PORTER RESIDENCE	16
HAYASHI RESIDENCE	38	PRATT RESIDENCE (Lawson Avenue)	56

PRATT RESIDENCE (Stevens Drive)	77
RAYER RESIDENCE	34
REID RESIDENCE	84
REYNOLDS RESIDENCE	9
RICHARDS RESIDENCE	72
RIDGEVIEW ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	15
RIEDL RESIDENCE	45
ROSS RESIDENCE	74
ST CHRISTOPHER'S CHURCH	52
ST DAVID'S UNITED CHURCH	79
ST STEPHEN'S ANGLICAN CHURCH	86
SEATON RESIDENCE	83
SHORELAND APARTMENTS	35
SIMONS RESIDENCE	58
SMITH RESIDENCE II (the Byway)	4
SMITH RESIDENCE (Palmerston Avenue)	66
SMITH RESIDENCE (Tyrol Road)	80
SOUTHWORTH RESIDENCE	22
STAPLES RESIDENCE	11
STEGEMAN RESIDENCE	76
STEWART-LOUGH RESIDENCE	55
TALLING RESIDENCE	50
TAYLOR RESIDENCE (King George's Way)	55
TAYLOR RESIDENCE (Saint George's Crescent)	71
TAYLOR RESIDENCE (Stevens Drive)	77
TERMUENDE RESIDENCE	58
THOMPSON RESIDENCE	23
THORSON RESIDENCE (Lawson Avenue)	57
THORSON RESIDENCE (Ottawa Avenue)	18
TOBY RESIDENCE	21
UNGER RESIDENCE	75
VILLA MARIS	36
WATTS RESIDENCE	49
WEST VANCOUVER BAPTIST CHURCH	14
WEST VANCOUVER ICE ARENA	85
WEST VANCOUVER MUNICIPAL HALL	27
WEST VANCOUVER RECREATION CENTRE	85
WESTCOT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	82
WILLIAMS RESIDENCE	48
WOODWARD RESIDENCE	62
WOYAT-BOWIE BUILDING	6

BARRACLOUGH, D O, DESIGNER	
1963 Heal Residence, 4875 Water Lane	81
BIRMINGHAM, W H, ARCHITECT, & HOLLINGSWORTH, F T, DESIGN ASSOCIATE	
1954 Fisher Residence, 435 Mathers Avenue	60
1955 Watts Residence, 905 Groveland Road	49
BROWNING, ALEX, DESIGNER	
1956 Browning Residence, 99 Bonnymuir Drive	37
CARLSBERG JACKSON PARTNERS, ARCHITECTS	
1965 West Vancouver Ice Arena, 786 22nd Street	85
CHAROW, KENNETH, ARCHITECT	
1967 Charow Residence, 5967 Marine Drive	59
COOK'S PLAN SERVICE, DESIGNERS	
1958 Seaton Residence, 3380 Westmount Road	83
DAVISON & PORTER, ARCHITECTS	
1954 Cedardale Centre, 595 Burley Drive	39
DAWSON, F, DESIGNER	
1961 Morrison Residence, 5558 Gallagher Place	47
DE KLEER, DESIGNER	
1955 De Kleer Residence, 2485 Shamrock Place	74
ERICKSON/MASSEY ARCHITECTS	
1954 Stegeman Residence, 118 Stevens Drive	76
1964 Graham Residence, Isleview Road	12
1964 Laxton Residence, 5204 Marine Drive	59
1966 Smith Residence II, 5030 The Byway	4
1966 Anton Residence, 6941 Isleview Road	53
1966 Staples Residence, 6985 Isleview Road	11
1966 Fuldauer Residence, 455 Keith Road	54
1966 McPherson Residence, 2644 Rosebery Avenue	69
1967 Hauer Residence, 1247 Chartwell Place	40
1968 Catton Residence, 6028 Eagleridge Drive	44
1969 Simons Residence, 5202 Marine Drive	58
1974 Eppich Residence, 1812 Palmerston Avenue	19

GARDNER, KENNETH & KENNEDY, WARNETT, ARCHITECTS		
1961	The Crescent Apartments, 2135 Argyle Avenue	33
GERSON, WOLFGANG, ARCHITECT		
1958	Gerson Residence, 1040 Aubeneau Crescent	2
HEMINGWAY, BRIAN, ARCHITECT		
1976	Hemingway Residence, 6850 Copper Cove Road	42
HOLLINGSWORTH, FRED THORNTON, ARCHITECT		
1953	Plommer Residence, 543 Eastcot Road	45
1965	Taylor Residence, 6279 St George's Crescent	71
HOLLINGSWORTH, F T, & DOWNS, B V, ARCHITECTS		
1963	Maltby Residence, 4123 Burkehill Road	38
1964	Rayer Residence, 4090 Bayridge Avenue	34
1966	Woyat-Bowie Building, 660 Clyde Avenue	6
1967	Bowker Residence, 6850 Hycroft Road	50
HOWARD, RONALD B, ARCHITECT		
1963	Higgins Residence, 5414 Greentree Road	48
KOSLOWSKI, GEORG, ARCHITECT		
1973	Harbrink Residence, 6965 Hycroft Road	51
LAUDER BROTHERS & TATE, DESIGNERS		
1961	Lauder Residence, 5665 Daffodil Drive	43
LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY		
1952	Lewis Residence, 1070 Lawson Avenue	56
1954	Duke Residence, 1050 Mathers Avenue	61
1955	Boyer Residence, 2325 Nelson Avenue	63
1955	Reid Residence, 850 Wildwood Lane	84
1956	Braun Residence, 93 Bonnymuir Drive	3
1956	Grieve Residence, 3330 Westmount Road	82
1958	Harrison Residence, 2655 Skilift Place	75
1958	Lewis Residence, 2755 Skilift Place	76
1959	Howell Residence, 3165 Benbow Road	37
1959	Plint Residence, 4717 Piccadilly Road South	66
1959	Miller Residence, 2175 Shafton Place	73
1959	Unger Residence, 2495 Shamrock Place	75
1964	Lewis Residence, 1124 Eyremount Drive	46

McINTYRE, HAMISH W F, ARCHITECT

- 1962 Croll Residence, 3984 Bayridge Avenue 34
1962 Johnson Residence, 5928 Falcon Road 46

McKEE, ROBERT, ARCHITECT

- 1946 Bennett Residence, 2539 Rosebery Avenue 69

McLEOD, BARCLAY, ARCHITECT

- 1966 McLeod Residence, 5765 Seaview Place 72

McNAB, DUNCAN & ASSOCIATES, ARCHITECTS

- 1950 Carpenter Residence, 547 Hadden Drive 49
1950 Thorson Residence, 2245 Ottawa Avenue 18
1956 Westcot Elementary School, 760 Westcot Place 82
1956 McNab Residence, 3290 Westmount Road 26
1957 Chang Residence, 825 Jefferson Avenue 54
1957 Galloway Residence, 3350 Westmount Road 83
1961 Williams Residence, 2060 Gisby Street 48
1964 Cedardale Centre Additions, 595 Burley Drive 39
1966 Chartwell Elementary School, 1300 Chartwell Drive 40

MANNING, DONALD M, ARCHITECT

- 1956 Talling Residence, 6935 Hycroft Road 50
1956 Jaffary Residence, 920 Pyrford Road 67
1959 Hanssen Residence, 1361 24th Street 86

MARR, W G, DESIGNER

- 1950 Marr Residence, 1471 Mathers Avenue 62

MUDRY, ARTHUR J, ARCHITECT

- 1967 Baptist Church, 450 Mathers Avenue 14

OWEN, W A, ARCHITECT

- 1955 Park Royal Hotel, 540 Clyde Avenue 41

PECK, G W , ARCHITECT

- 1958 St David's United Church, 1525 Taylor Way 79

PETZOLD, A H, ARCHITECT

- 1955 Petzold Residence, 2308 Nelson Avenue 63
1962 Hayashi Residence, 4104 Burkeridge Place 38

PLASVIC, VLADIMIR, ARCHITECT	
1963 Hope Residence, 5920 Condor Place	42
1963 Plasvic Residence, 5950 Falcon Road	47
POLSON, F M, ARCHITECT	
1950 Mabie Residence, 1205 Mathers Avenue	61
PORTER, J C H, ARCHITECT	
1948 Porter Residence, 1560 Ottawa Avenue	16
PRATT, C EDWARD, ARCHITECT	
1947 Keay Residence, 3054 Marine Drive	57
PRATT, W M FORD, ARCHITECT	
1957 Ross Residence, 2490 Shamrock Place	74
ROBERTS, JOHN, ARCHITECT	
1953 Kyle Residence, 367 St Jame's Crescent	71
ROWETT & MacDONALD, ARCHITECTS	
1954 Taylor Residence, 605 King George's Way	55
SCHUMAK & RIEHL, DESIGNERS	
1956 Richards Residence, 820 Sentinel Drive	72
SCOTT, F W, ARCHITECT	
1956 Lanskail Residence, 2465 Rosebery Avenue	68
SCOTT, F W, & JOHNSTONE, J Y, ARCHITECTS	
1960 Kozakewich Residence, 447 Newlands Road	65
SEMMENS & SIMPSON, ARCHITECTS	
1954 Riedl Residence, 415 Eastcot Road	45

SHARP & THOMPSON, BERWICK, PRATT, ARCHITECTS

1946	Pratt Residence, 1460 Lawson Avenue	56
1947	Goodwin Residence, 415 Rabbit Lane	67
1948	Ridgeview Elementary School, 1250 Mathers Avenue	15
1951	Woodward Residence, 3215 Mathers Avenue	62
1951	Pratt Residence, 430 Stevens Drive	77
1954	Kennedy Residence, 3351 Craigend Road	43
1955	Jarvis Residence, 335 Mathers Avenue	60
1956	St Christopher's Church, 1068 Inglewood Avenue	52

STEWART-LOUGH, R G, DESIGNER

1957	Stewart-Lough Residence, 5768 Larson Place	55
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TERRISS, KEN G, ARCHITECT

1966	Thompson Residence, 2565 Rosebery Avenue	23
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THOM, RON J, DESIGNER

1953	Thorson Residence, 1555 Lawson Avenue	57
1956	Anderson Residence, 1655 Ottawa Avenue	17
1956	Southworth Residence, 4190 Rose Crescent	22
1957	Carmichael Residence, 1160 Nepal Crescent	64
1958	Dawson Residence, 4170 Rose Crescent	68

THOMPSON, BERWICK & PRATT, ARCHITECTS

1958	Smith Residence, 1825 Palmerston Avenue	66
1958	St David's United Church (Consulting Architects), 1525 Taylor Way	79
1958	West Vancouver Recreation Centre, 780 22nd Street	85
1960	Greig Residence, 6026 Eagleridge Drive	44
1960	Termuende Residence, 3945 Marine Drive	58
1961	Mikita Residence, 6991 Hycroft Road	51
1961	Grinnell Residence, 4995 Water Lane	24
1962	Baker Residence, 1143 Eyremount Drive	10
1963	Merler Residence, 4369 Erwin Drive	8
1963	Jarvis Residence Additions, 335 Mathers Avenue	60
1963	Odlum Residence, 825 Taylor Way	78
1964	Case Residence, 6011 Eagleridge Drive	7
1967	St Stephen's Anglican Church, 885 22nd Street	86

TIERS, CHARLES A, ARCHITECT, & ROBERTS, JOHN, ASSOCIATE ARCHITECT

1962	Johnson Residence, 6911 Islevie Road	53
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TOBY, RAYL, ARCHITECT

1962 Toby Residence, 2055 Queens Avenue 21

TOBY, RUSSELL & BUCKWELL, ARCHITECTS

1964 West Vancouver Municipal Hall, 750 17th Street 27

1967 No 1 Firehall, 760 16th Street 84

WATKINS & MASSEY, ARCHITECTS

1959 Morrow Residence, 7145 Cliff Road 41

WENSLEY & RAND, ARCHITECTS

1960 Elliot Residence, 380 Mathers Avenue 13

1961 Dental Building, 250 25th Street 28

1962 Altman Residence, 4660 Caulfeild Drive 39

WHITE, DANIEL EVAN, ARCHITECT

1969 Reynolds Residence, 4379 Erwin Drive 9

YORKE MANN, HENRY, ARCHITECT

1969 Clark Residence, 3030 Rosebery Avenue 70

