NEW WESTMINSTER
HERITAGE RESOURCE INVENTORY
Volume 2
Queen's Park, Uptown, Brow-of-the-Hill

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City of New Westminster
May 14, 1986 (rev. March, 1989)

A Project Co-Sponsored by
The City of New Westminster
and
The B.C. Heritage Trust

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SUMMARY

The purpose of the New Westminster heritage resource inventory is to identify elements which are important to our community because of their architectural, historic, or aesthetic value. These elements help to illuminate our past and enrich the quality of life in our City.

Volume 1 (August 1984) presented the inventory of heritage resources in the Downtown area of New Westminster.

Volume 2 of the New Westminster heritage resource inventory is a study of the predominantly residential neighbourhoods of Queen's Park, Uptown, and Brow-of-the-Hill. A supplement to Volume 2, covered the Albert Crescent area, and was completed in August 1985.

Queen's Park, Uptown, and Brow-of-the-Hill are neighbourhoods with a strong residential base. Concentrations of heritage buildings, mostly private houses, occur within the larger area, but the community's character appears to be defined by the neighbourhood boundaries. For this reason, Volume 2 presents the inventory, not as precincts of differing uses and character (as in Volume 1, the Downtown), but as distinctive and homogeneous residential neighbourhoods, where groups of heritage buildings share or help to define the neighbourhood's character and identity.

The inventory is conducted in a systematic manner and each building is researched, recorded according to the criteria of architecture, history, environment, usability, and integrity. The inventory also includes parks, street names, and landmarks and historic sites.

INTRODUCTION

The New Westminster heritage resource inventory is being conducted to gather and record information in a consistent manner to determine the extent of heritage resources in the City of New Westminster.

During the summer of 1984, with financial assistance from the British Columbia Heritage Trust, the Heritage Advisory Committee of New Westminster sponsored a project to inventory the heritage resources in the City's downtown area. The resulting report, entitled *New Westminster Heritage Resource Inventory: Volume 1---Downtown*, identifies heritage resources or elements in the Downtown which are important to the community because of their architectural, historic, or aesthetic value. These elements help to illuminate the past and enrich the quality of life in the community; they include elements in both the natural setting and built environment. The inventory of buildings revealed several concentrations which form the basis for six heritage precincts identified within the larger downtown area.

In the spring of 1985, the City received further grants from the B.C. Heritage Trust to assist in the funding of a continuation of the heritage resource inventory into the predominantly residential neighbourhoods of Queen's Park, Uptown, and Brow-of-the-Hill.

A grant was received under the Summer Student Employment Programme, to hire a student to carry out an inventory of the Albert Crescent area, a small residential section in the eastern part of the Downtown, extending below Queen's Avenue to Armstrong Street, from McBride Boulevard to Sixth Street. This work is contained in the report *New Westminster Heritage Resource Inventory: Albert Crescent, A Supplement to Volume 2*, C. Enns, August 1985.

Volume 2, as contained in the following report, was funded with the assistance of a grant under the Planning and Inventory Programme. This study includes that area of New Westminster bounded roughly by Queen's Avenue to the south, Sixth Avenue to the north, Stewardson Way to the west, and Queen's Park to the east (see Figure 1).

HERITAGE PRESERVATION

A community's heritage is that which is inherited from its past. It helps to illuminate the past and enrich the quality of life in the community.

In the urban context, heritage refers to those elements in the environment which, by their architectural, historic, or folk value, represent the achievements of the past or simply alleviate the monotony of the modern cityscape. Heritage encompasses a broad range of elements in the community, including sites, structures, buildings and building groups, areas, landscapes, environments, and views.

The Heritage Canada Foundation (1984) defines preservation as,

> *A generic term for the broad range of processes associated with the restoration, rehabilitation, and adaptive re-use of historic structures Other activities, including the identification, evaluation, interpretation, maintenance, and administration of historic resources, form an integral part of the movement to retain elements from the past.*

This term is frequently used interchangeably with the term *conservation*, however, the latter term actually refers to the physical intervention in a building to counteract deterioration or to ensure its structural stability.

Various reasons or motivating factors exist for preservation and these are discussed in more detail in Volume 1; these reasons include sense of place, continuity with the past, variety in the urban environment, landmarks, education, energy conservation, lower project costs, benefits to private owners, benefits to Municipal revenues and expenses, and increased tourism.

Some approaches to the preservation of heritage try to reverse change or to stop it altogether, viewing any change as a threat to the history, order, and stability of the community. But change is inevitable and history continuous and irreversible. The purpose of planning for preservation should, therfore, be to provide a way to allow change to occur while maintaining the continuity in the environment of the past into the future.

HERITAGE PROGRAMME

The City of New Westminster recognizes the important contribution made by heritage resources to its unique character and identity. On March 25, 1985, the City Council adopted as the goal for New Westminster's heritage programme,

> *to preserve our ancestors' environment for the enlightenment and enjoyment of present and future generations.*

A Heritage Advisory Committee was established by Council in 1979 and its activities from 1979 until April 1984 are outlined in Volume 1; however, since that time, a variety of actions have been taken within the context of the City of New Westminster's heritage programme.

Volumes 1 and 2, or appproximately one-half, of the New Westminster heritage resource inventory will be completed by April 1986. Five buildings, three of which are private homes, have been voluntarily designated as Municipal Heritage Sites. A public information display has been shown at various locations, including the local Public Library, Vancouver Museum, B.C. Heritage Society Conference, and the 1986 Home Show. Several walking tours have been held, providing a more personal view of our heritage. These tours have been conducted by the City, Irving House Historic Centre, *Our Forgotten Past*, New Westminster Heritage Preservation Society, and New Westminster Historical Society.

Other groups within the City which support heritage preservation include the Royal City Community Development Association, Hyack Festival Association, B.C. Heritage Society, Queen's Park Residents Association, and the many private citizens who have taken the initiative to restore their homes.

Downtown New Westminster property owners are also taking advantage of the area's historic character. The 1907 Dominion Trust Block was recently renovated, removing the panelling and enhancing the original brick facade, and now houses the Bank of British Columbia. Renovations are also planned for the 1908 Russell Hotel, now called the College Place Hotel, to completely redecorate its sixty-eight rooms.

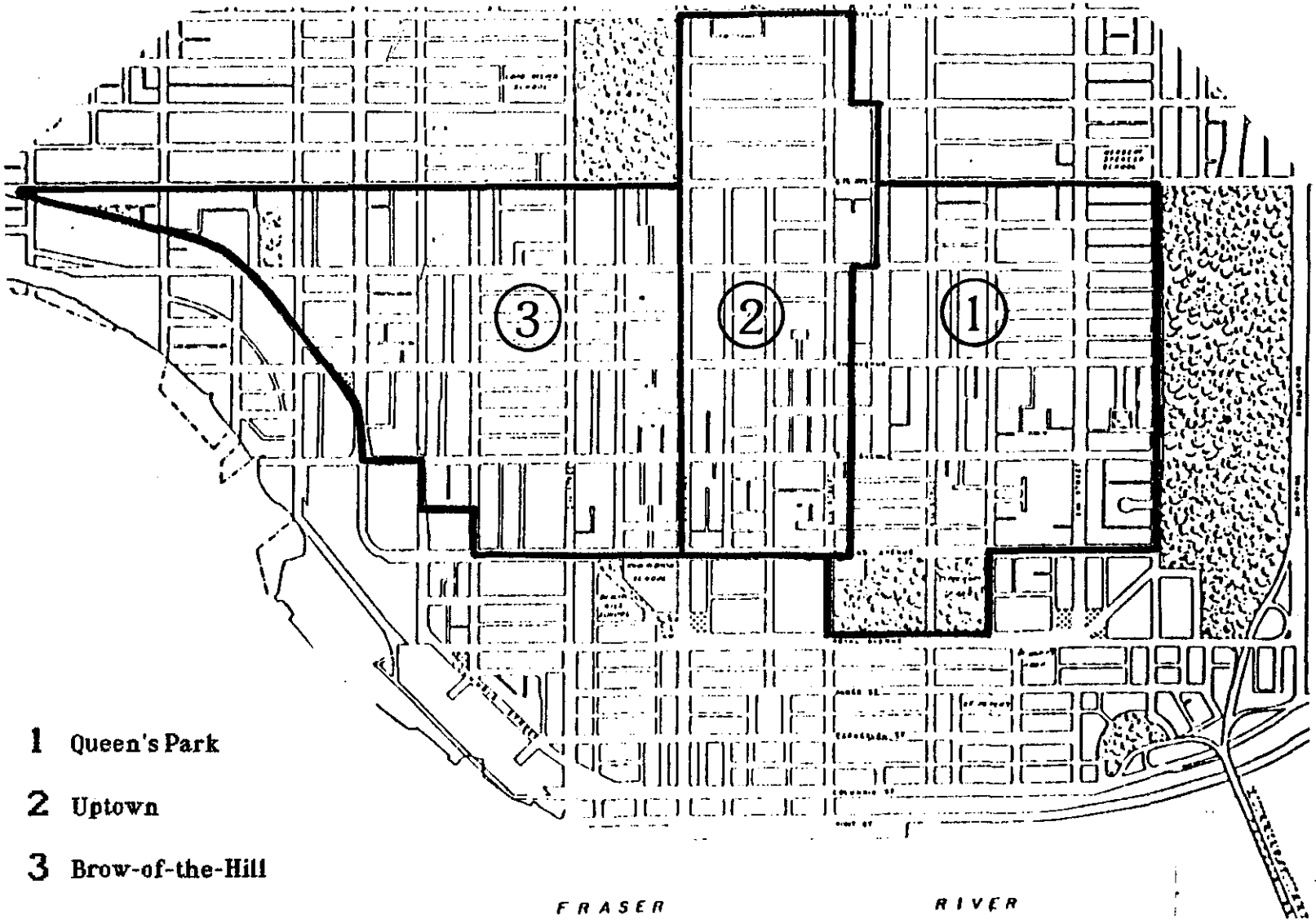


Figure 1: Heritage Inventory Area, Volume 2

THE HERITAGE INVENTORY

Volume 2 of New Westminster's heritage resource inventory deals with three neighbourhoods which are predominantly residential in character --- Queen's Park, Uptown, and Brow-of-the-Hill (see Figure 1). Within each area, a variety of elements can be identified which contribute to its character and reveal its history. Naturally, in compact urban residential areas, the main heritage element is found in the houses themselves, but the parks, streetscape, street names, and landmarks and historic sites are also part of our heritage.

The inventory of buildings with heritage significance is conducted in a systematic manner to ensure a high degree of consistency and objectivity. It begins with a survey of existing documents, particularly *The Living City: A Study of Buildings and Sites of Historic Interest and Heritage Potential in New Westminster,* and a windshield search of the area to determine the extent of heritage resources. Next, a comprehensive survey is undertaken to record architectural and historical information on buildings which may have heritage significance. The information which has been gathered is recorded on a building inventory sheet.

The sheet allows the information to be organized into categories of criteria,

Architecture---age, architect, builder, style, construction, design;
History---person, event, context, original use;
Environment---continuity, setting;
Usability---compatible, adaptable, services;
Integrity---site, alterations, condition.

Approxomately 1,000 buildings were surveyed in the three neighbourhoods. Over 500 were determined to have heritage potential. The inventory records may be reviewed in the Planning Department at New Westminster City Hall, upon request.

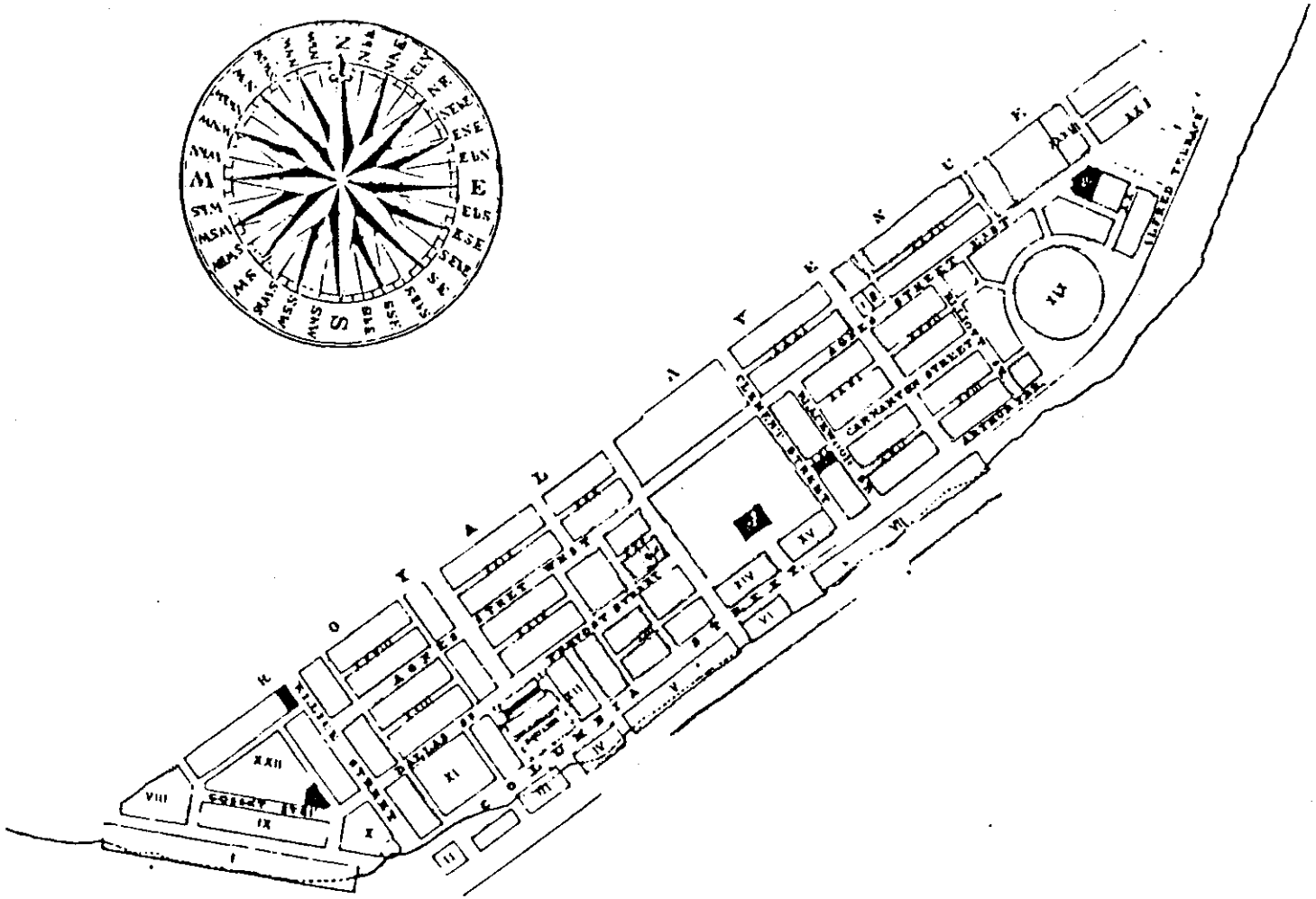


Figure 2: An Early Plan of New Westminster by Colonel Moody (Woodland, 1973)

EARLY HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT

New Westminster's history begins in 1859, with the coming of the Royal Engineers to establish the capital of the mainland colony of British Columbia.

The Royal Engineers were sent to British Columbia in response to a request by Governor James Douglas, who was concerned for the safety of the British colony with the influx of American gold miners during the 1857 gold rush on the Fraser River. The detachment of Royal Engineers was a carefully selected group of men, led by Colonel Richard Clement Moody, and included surveyors, engineers, masons, draughtsmen, architects, carpenters, and members of a variety of other professions. The intention was to clearly establish the British presence in the colonies and to establish a new capital, seaport, and military headquarters on the mainland.

Moody chose a site for the new capital which was on the first high ground on the north side after entering the Fraser River, a site well-suited for a seaport, capital, and military headquarters. In May, 1859, Queen Victoria proclaimed that the new capital would be called New Westminster.

The physical layout of the new capital was planned by Colonel Moody and is similar to the plans of many Nineteenth Century colonial towns (see Figure 2). The intent was to provide a small space of familiar order in an alien environment. These towns were deliberately planned, quickly built, sharply defined from their surroundings and often full of conservative symbols of home. As in Moody's plan for New Westminster, the common pattern was long, slim blocks, separated by narrow feeder streets which joined wider main streets at right angles; this simple pattern facilitated rapid land development.

In Moody's plan, the grid pattern was imposed without regard for topography. The hill then helped to emphasize the Anglican Church in the centre, with gardens and offices behind, leading up the hill to the capital buildings. The area between Fourth and Eighth Street was intended for commercial uses, the docks and Customs House focusing activity on Merchant Square at Eighth Street.

West of Eighth Street, the waterfront was intended as a residential area for the 'working class', and east of Fourth Street was to be the 'upper class' residential neighbourhood.

New Westminster was incorporated in 1860, under the New Westminster Council Act, making it the first incorporated municipality in the British territory west of the Great Lakes.

When the economic boom caused by the gold rush began to wane, the mainland colony was forced to unite with Vancouver Island in 1866 to reduce governmental expenses. The united colony was called British Columbia and New Westminster was declared its capital. After two years of bitter dispute, the capital was moved to Victoria in 1868, and no major capital buildings were ever built in New Westminster.

With its 1868 population of 500, New Westminster continued to fight for position as dominant trade centre in the region. B.C.'s entry into Confederation in 1871 brought renewed hope to the Royal City with the promise of a trans-continental railway; however, in 1887, the Canadian Pacific Railway bypassed New Westminster and locate its terminus on the Burrard Inlet at Vancouver.

But the people of New Westminster were undaunted and the community continued to grow. A firm industrial base was established by the 1890's and the City became a marketing centre for the farmers of the Fraser Valley. Economic growth was stimulated by the construction of the penitentiary and insane asylum in 1878, entry of the Great Northern Railway in 1891, and opening of the interurban electric railway link with Vancouver in 1892.

In 1898, New Westminster suffered yet another setback as fire destroyed nearly two-thirds of the downtown. Offers of assistance came from many parts of the country and the City began to rebuild immediately.

During the years from 1900 until 1913, New Westminster experienced a feverish boom in construction and business activity; Columbia Street was almost completely rebuilt and many new industries had located in the City. By 1913, New Westminster had become a leading industrial centre in Western Canada, behind only Vancouver, Winnipeg, and Calgary in the value of its manufacturing output.

The Lower Mainland suffered a severe economic depression in 1913, and there was a high loss of population until the outbreak of the First World War. During this time, the City undertook large-scale civic improvement programmes to help fight unemployment. One such programme provided the basis for the City's sewer system.

In the late 1920's, Pacific Coast Terminals decided to locate their large dock and warehouse facility in New Westminster, thus helping to make the City a major west coast port; however, Vancouver was still clearly the dominant centre of the region.

The Great Depression of the 1930's hindered further growth in New Westminster, but after the Second World War, the Royal City was able to capture a large portion of the increase in consumer spending which occurred. During the 1940's, New Westminster experienced a time of great prosperity and Columbia Street was known as the *Miracle Mile*.

During the 1950's and 1960's, the downtown shopping area of New Westminster began to experience a decline in its regional importance due to population growth in other areas, construction of regional shopping malls, and lack of direct freeway access. But the City's history, which began in the Downtown and its steep hills, waterfront location, and concentration of heritage buildings, continue to make it an interesting and special place. The spirit which rekindled after the great fire has returned to the Downtown, this time in the form of a Downtown Revitalization Programme. The SkyTrain station, Eighth Street Plaza, Westminster Quay housing and public market developments are all injecting a vibrant new energy into New Westminster's Downtown.

The Uptown area became a new commercial centre in the City with the location of Woodward's Department Store there in 1952. Since that time, Uptown has become a leading retail area. It now contains Westminster Mall, movie theatres, office buildings, and several major banks, as well as developing as a high density residential neighbourhood.

THE FIRST SUBURBS

In the early days of New Westminster's history, the waterfront was the centre of commercial activity, with the areas directly to the east and west forming the inner-city residential neighbourhoods. Suburban growth occurred above Royal Avenue, in the neighbourhoods now called Queen's Park, Uptown, and Brow-of-the-Hill.

During the period from 1858 until 1891, the population growth fluctuated wildly as the community strove to establish itself. Transportation at this time was predominantly by foot and horse-drawn carriage, and the City's form was small and compact. Trails, such as North Road and False Creek Road, were cut through heavy bush to allow intercity travel.

The decade from 1891 to 1901 marked a decrease in New Westminster's population, from 6,678 persons in 1891 to 6,499 in 1901. This decline can be attributed to the conditions caused by the general economic depression which occurred in the mid-1890's, and to the Great Fire of 1898. Over the next decade, until 1913, the City experienced a building boom and by 1911, the population had reached 13,199 persons, more than double the 1901 figure. During these two decades, from 1891 to 1913, the central part of the City began to fill in rapidly after the introduction of street cars in 1891.

The Downtown was also developed early, but experienced a decline in residential population after 1921. A slight increase in the 1940's was likely due to an influx of roomers and boarders. The Downtown population has been rising recently due to apartment and townhouse construction.

By 1921, the Queen's Park neighbourhood was almost completely developed, with only a small amount of growth during the 1920's, and then again in the early 1940's.

In Brow-of-the-Hill, considerable growth occurred before 1921, but growth also occurred after that time, much of it during the period from 1921 to 1931.

Since 1940, most single family residences have been built in other areas, with apartment development occurring in Uptown and Brow-of-the-Hill.

CITY OF HOMES

Viewed from the southern branch of the river, here about half a mile in width, New Westminster presents a pleasing aspect. Beyond the commercial harbour now in course of construction, mercantile and residential buildings, interspersed with green spaces and magnificent cedar-trees, rise gradually up the sloping face of the hill. New Westminster has, indeed, been termed the City of Beautiful Homes, and there is much in the view that thus presents itself to bear out the suggestion; for the residences of the city stand for the most part in their own grounds, in which fruit-trees and lilac and almond-trees are everywhere conspicuous. Viewed from within, the city shows signs of admirable municipal government. The streets are brilliantly lighted, whilst the broad cement pavements and solid concrete roadways of the principal thoroughfares may well awaken the envy of other and more wealthy towns within the Province.

(Boam and Brown, 1912.)

Contented Labour --- with pleasant homes available at prices suited to the workingman's pocket.

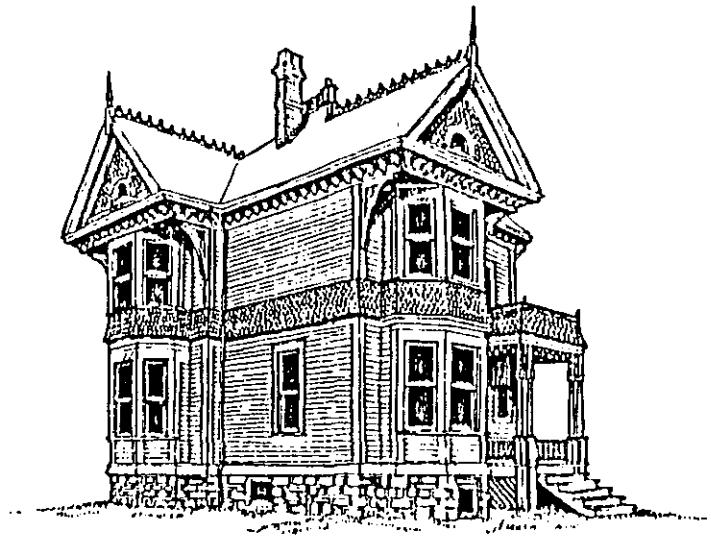
New Westminster stands unique among the cities of Western Canada. It combines the solidity of old established eastern cities with the progressive spirit of the West. It contains perhaps the greatest undeveloped potentialities of any Western city.

City of Homes... The workers are largely men who by careful investment of their earnings have established themselves in comfortable, well built homes, and street after street of these dwellings present a striking illustration of the prosperity of the community. Flower gardens, hedges and well kept lawns are seen everywhere and the city is without a slum district.

(The New Westminster Progressive Association, 1914-1915)

The house has always resisted change and drastic technical improvement because it is the most important cultural resource of tradition and cultural heritage. Custom and symbol have as much to do with the shaping of houses as almost anything else. The hearth of the English cottage, the courtyard of the villa, the french window, the painted clapboard of New England, have become like words in a language---symbols of past attitudes and ways of life that stand for comfort or grace or security. People will buy the symbol in preference to performance. Now Cape Cod comes out in aluminum. What more could one want!

- Arthur Erickson



QUEEN'S PARK

The Queen's Park neighbourhood was one of New Westminster's original suburban areas. Its residences continued the 'upper class' residential character of the Albert Crescent area, presented in the supplement to Volume 2. The neighbourhood is bounded roughly by Fifth Street to the west, Queen's Park to the east, Sixth Avenue to the north, and Queen's Avenue to the south (see Figure 3). It contains the largest concentration of houses with heritage potential in the City.

Unlike the Albert Crescent area, Queen's Park has retained its strong character as a district of single family dwellings. Community pride seems high in this neighbourhood, with a predominance of well-maintained homes and yards. The area was almost completely developed by 1921, and many of the houses built at that time remain as reminders of past eras. Many fine homes were also built from the late 1930's to 1940.

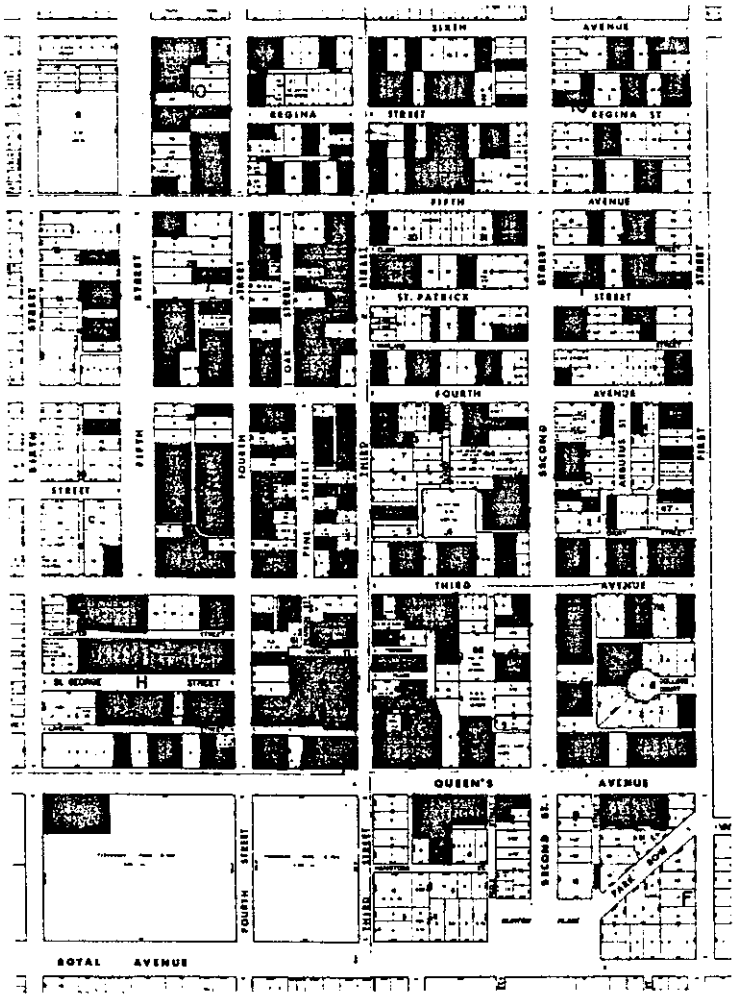


Figure 3: Queen's Park, Potential Heritage Buildings



Duncan E. Mackenzie House
103 Third Avenue
1905
Classic Box Style, Colonial Revival --- Eclectic Period

Built in 1905 for D.E. Mackenzie, 103 Third Avenue has a simple rectangular box shape, topped with a hipped roof and gable-on-hip. The house's basic symmetry is contradicted by the corner one-storey bay and entry porch. The original clapboard exterior cladding has been covered.

Duncan Mackenzie was the manager of the Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society, the precursor of the Hyack Festival Association.



Theophilus H. Barbaree House
105 Third Avenue
1912; E.G.W. Sait, architect
Prairie Style--- Modern Period

T.H. and H. Lily Barbaree were the original owners of this Prairie style house, which was designed and built by E.G.W. Sait. The design features a low pitched, hipped roof with front cross gable, wrap porch with square pier supports on stonework bases, half-timbering in the gable, exposed rafter ends, and brackets at the cornice line. T. H. Barbaree was an accountant for F.J. Hart and Co.



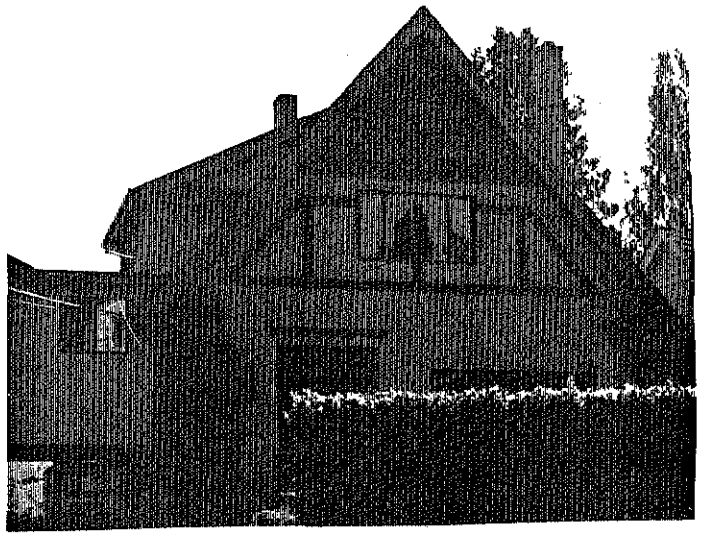
G.R. Speck House
109 Third Avenue
1911; E.J. Boughen, architect
Shingle Style Cottage--- Late Victorian Period

109 Third Avenue was designed by E.J. Boughen for George R. Speck, who operated a bicycle and sporting goods business in New Westminster. The front gabled, Shingle style house creates visual interest in its roof line and variety of eave levels. The use of wood trim as decoration and the inset sleeping porch in the front gable show an influence from the Chalet style.



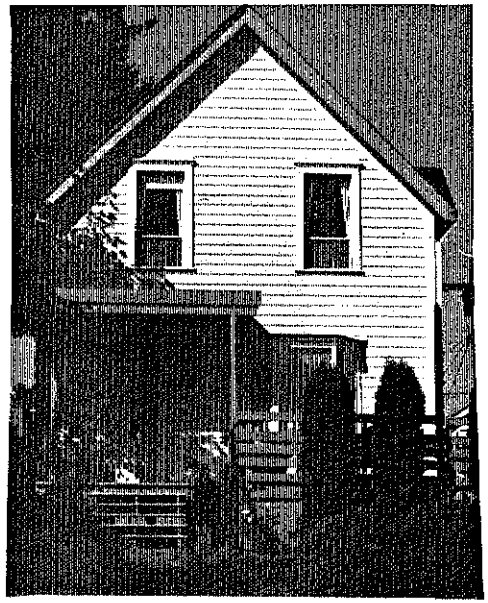
110 Third Avenue
1902
Craftsman Style Cottage --- Modern Period

Built in 1902, this house has a low pitched, front gabled roof with gable dormers and full-width porch. Alterations include the decorative shutters, iron railings, and exterior cladding of wide siding. Mrs. M. F. Frazelle, a dressmaker, lived here in 1906 and then Richard Featherstone in 1925.



Herbert W. Harrison House
114 Third Avenue
1912
Shingle Style --- Late Victorian Period

H. Harrison of Sloan and Harrison, Contractors, built this house in 1912. The firm built many Edwardian houses in the City. Harrison visited California to study the California Bungalow style (Craftsman, Shingle and Prairie Style). The original design has been obscured by stucco and siding; the porch has been enclosed and the windows changed.



George Turnbull House
115 Third Avenue
1892; George Turnbull, builder
Pioneer Style--- High Victorian Period

George Turnbull, a local contractor, was the first resident of this 1892 Pioneer Tent style house. The front porch has been altered, but the characteristic simple front gabled form remains intact.



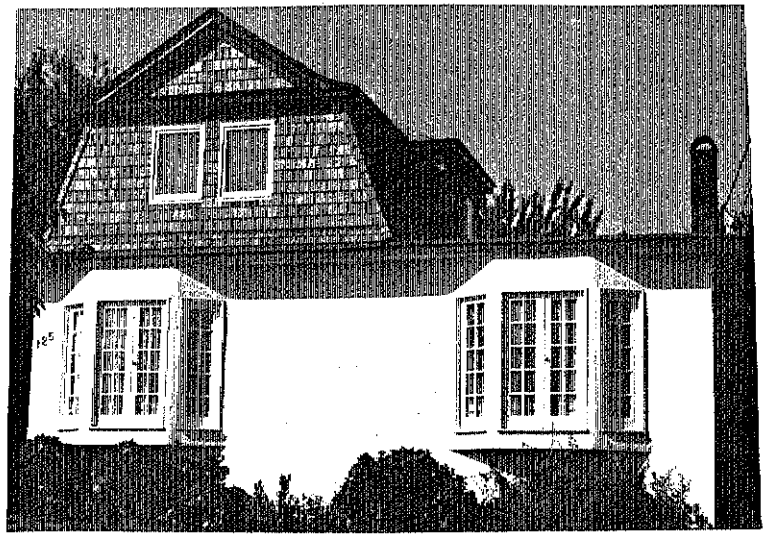
Sidney Fletcher House
117 Third Avenue
1892
Colonial Revival Style--- Eclectic Period

117 Third Avenue was built in 1892 for Sidney Fletcher, an accountant and Provincial government agent. The house combines the simple front gabled form of the Pioneer Tent and adds a cross gable with gable dormer, giving an overall appearance of the Colonial Revival style. The porch wraps around the sides of the front gable and the ornamental spindlework trim and balustrade have been added to the original design.



The Reverand J.H. White House
121 Third Avenue
c. 1905
Queen Anne Style --- High Victorian Period

Although covered with modern siding, this 1905 house retains the basic form of its original Late Queen Anne design. It features a hipped roof, and cross gable projected over a two-storey bay. The gable is emphasized by brackets at the eave line, decorative shingles, and round window. The first owner of this house was Reverand J.T. White, a Methodist minister.



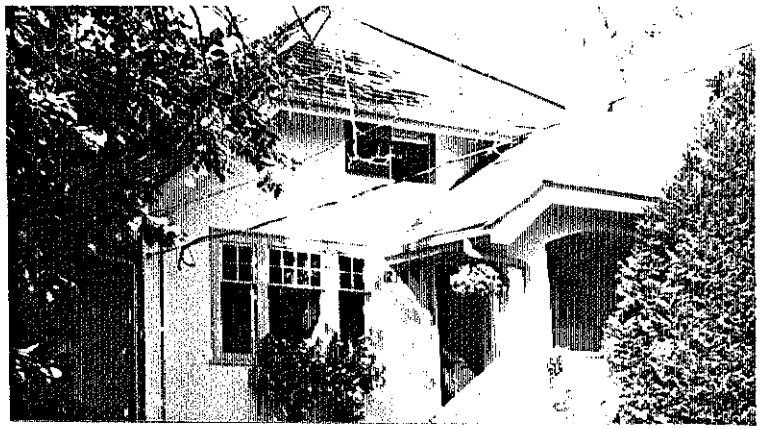
Henry O. Brown House
125 Third Avenue
1905; B.C. Mills, Timber and Trading Company
Shingle Style --- Late Victorian Period

This 1905 house was built from a prefabricated house-kit. The lower facade has been completely altered, with its stucco cladding and flat roofed addition. The upper facade retains the dual-pitched roof of the original design.



William G. McQuarrie House
207 Third Avenue
c. 1914
Craftsman Style--- Modern Period

The house was built about 1914. The cross hipped roof and wide eave overhang with exposed rafter ends are identifying features of the Craftsman style. The first owner was William G. McQuarrie, of McQuarrie, Martin, and Cassady, who were the solicitors for New Westminster and the municipalities of Burnaby, Matsqui and Surrey.



Howard S. Purvis House
215 Third Avenue
1926; J.B. Whitburn, architect
Ward and Levrington, builders
Eastern Cottage Style--- Eclectic Period

J.B. Whitburn designed this house in 1926 for H.S. Purvis, proprietor of Westminster Pharmacy. It shows elements characteristic of the Eastern Cottage style, with its chamferred roof line, stucco exterior, and small entry porch.



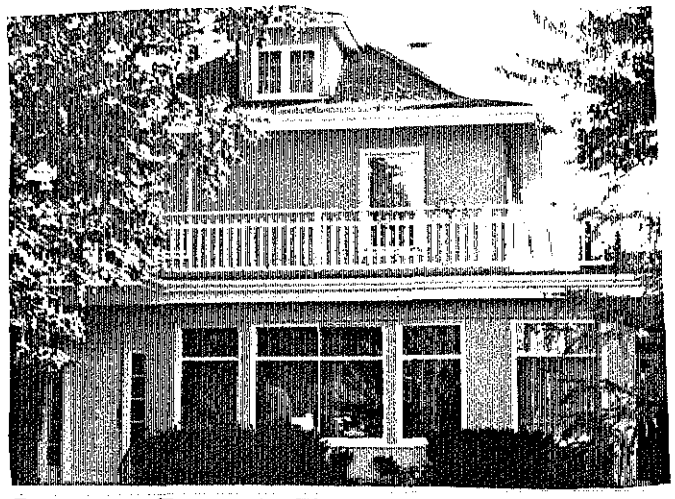
D.H. Macgowan House
218 Third Avenue
c. 1906
Modified Classic Box and Colonial Revival - Late Victorian Period

The house combines elements of a variety of styles, popular at the turn of the Century. The complex roof shape and two-storey bay are common Victorian features. The long porch, supported by tapered classical columns suggests the Classic Box variation of the Colonial Revival style. The exterior has been covered with stucco. D.H. Macgowan, a purser and later an accountant, lived here from 1906.



Edward A. Riddell House
221 Third Avenue
1926; J.B. Whitburn, architect
Ward and Levrington, builders
Craftsman Style--- Modern Period

221 Third Avenue was built for E.A. Riddell, Managing Director of New Westminster Trust. Typical of the Craftsman style, the house shows a low pitched cross gabled roof, wide eave overhang, false beam ends and brackets, and multi-paned windows.



Samuel Bowell House
224 Third Avenue
1906
Classic Box Style, Colonial Revival --- Eclectic Period

224 Third Avenue was built in 1906 for Samuel Bowell, a local builder, and features a hipped roof of moderate pitch, with a hipped dormer, and wrap porch which has been enclosed with a sundeck added on top. The exterior has been stuccoed.



R.K. Chapman House
227 Third Avenue
1909; Gardiner and Gardiner, architects
Sloane and Harrison, builders
Prairie Style--- Modern Period

R.K. Chapman was vice-president of F.J. Hart and Company and lived in this 1909 house. Designed by Gardiner and Gardiner, the low pitched hipped roof, and cross gables with edges flattened to give a pagoda-like effect, are strong Prairie style elements. The stucco exterior covers clapboard siding on the lower and shingles on the upper facade.



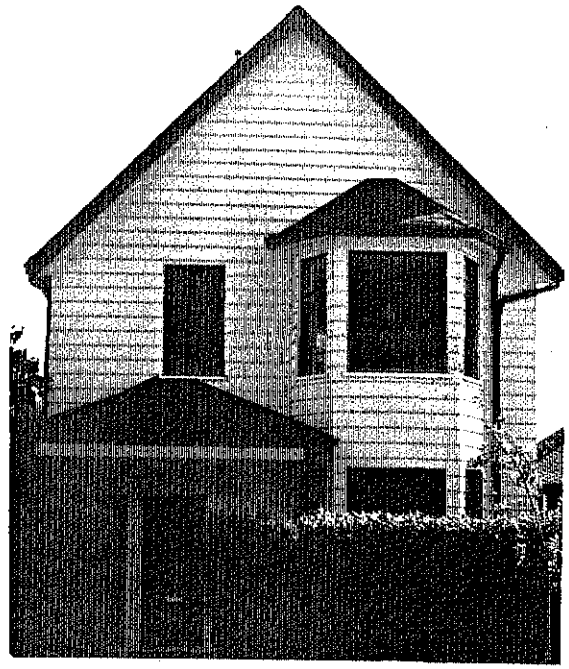
Thomas D. Trapp House
229 Third Avenue
1913; Gardiner and Mercer, architects
Prairie Style--- Modern Period

This house was designed by Gardiner and Mercer in 1913 for Thomas Dockrill Trapp, son of T.J. Trapp, of T.J. Trapp and Company. It has a hipped roof, and full-width porch, with a wing projected over part of the porch. Wide sidng covers the original exterior cladding of narrow clapboard siding and shingles.



F. Crake House
230 Third Avenue
c. 1908
Colonial Revival Style --- Eclectic Period

230 Third Avenue shows the symmetrical facade of a Colonial Revival style house. It has balanced window placement; a centred entrance and the roof is hipped with a centred gable dormer. Mr. F. Crake, a jeweller, built and lived in this house about 1908.



Captain Richard H. Baker House
232 Third Avenue
c.1892
Pioneer Tent Style --- High Victorian Period

Now covered in modern siding with aluminum windows, this 1894 house shows the simple steeply pitched, front gabled roof of the Pioneer Tent style. It has a two-storey bay and hipped roof entry porch. Captain Baker commanded the steamer "Edgar".



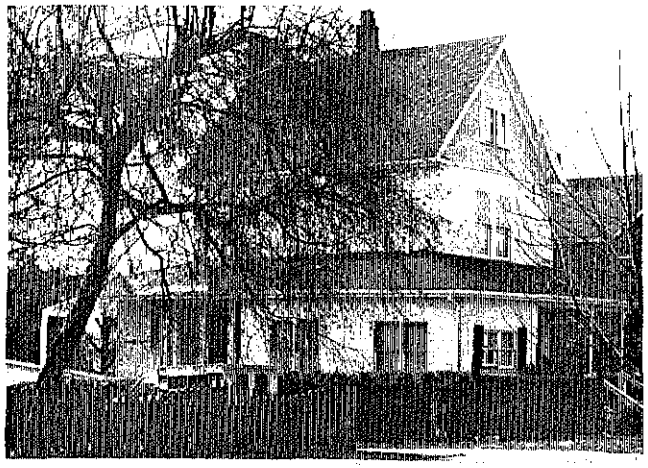
Frederick J. Simpson
236 Third Avenue
1931
Eastern Cottage Style--- Eclectic Period

The house shows the typical details of the Eastern Cottage style, with its chamferred gable roof line, stucco cladding, and entry porch marked with a chamferred gable supported by brackets. Simpson was a teacher and built this house in 1931.



H.T. Kirk House
(Canadian Dance World)
303 Third Avenue
1898
Classic Box Style--- Eclectic Period

This house was built in 1898 for H.T. Kirk, local hardware merchant. Its basic style is Classic Box, with additions and alterations creating its present complex shape of multi-level cross hipped roof, wrap porch, and turret-like corner bay. Major changes were made in 1910, with the east facade and front porch rebuilt to the present curved shape. Later, the porch was enclosed and aluminum siding added.



316 Third Avenue
1895
Pioneer Tent Style --- High Victorian Period

This 1895 house has the front gabled roof line of the Pioneer Tent style, with cross gables and full-width porch. The original wall cladding has been covered by stucco and modern siding. Between 1909 - 14, Edwin G. W. Sait, architect, lived here and may have enlarged the first floor of the original house.



Carlton Court
(Westminster Apartments)
317 Third Avenue
1925; Ralph Berrill, architect
Mission Revival--- Eclectic Period

The Carlton Court apartment building has a rectangular block form with a taller central wing. Typical of the Mission style is the shaped balustrade over an entablature, with a projecting horizontal member along the storey line. The building is located on the site of Mayor John C. Brown's house. Brown founded the Herald Newspaper, the forerunner of the Columbian Newspaper. He was Postmaster in 1880 and Mayor in 1890 - 91.



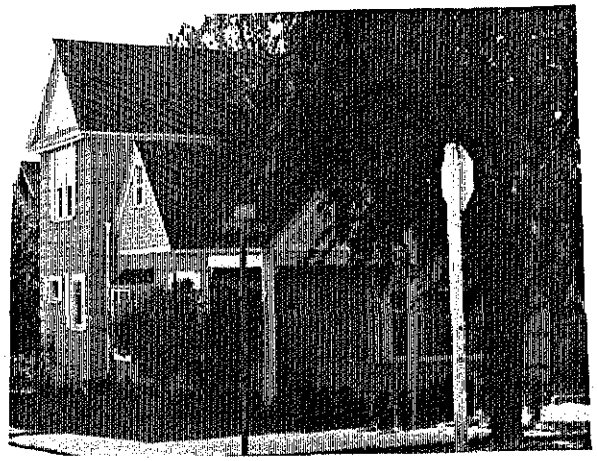
320 Third Avenue
1910
Shingle Style--- Late Victorian Period

320 Third Avenue shows the characteristic A-frame roof of the Shingle style. Shed dormers extend on the sides of the roof, with a balcony set into the gable. The full-width porch is set under the main roof. The exterior is clad in shingles, clapboard, and stucco.



Lionel F. Williams House
401 Third Avenue
c. 1905
Shingle Style--- Late Victorian Period

This house was built about 1905 and features a moderately pitched, front gabled roof with gable dormer, and full-width porch with heavy square piers. The porch was added about 1910 and has been partially enclosed. Other changes include iron railings added and exterior cladding replaced. Williams was a clerk. In 1909, this house was occupied by James A. Young, an accountant.



R.J. Rickman House
402 Third Avenue
1889
Queen Anne Style--- High Victorian Period

This 1889 Queen Anne house uses the simple form of a cross gabled roof, adding subordinate cross gables, to create the irregular shape, an identifying feature of the style. The original cladding has been covered on the lower stories, but the decorative fish-scale shingles remain in the gables. The house belonged to R.J. Rickman, local manager of Royal City Mills, who lived here until 1910.

RENOVATED
1988-89-



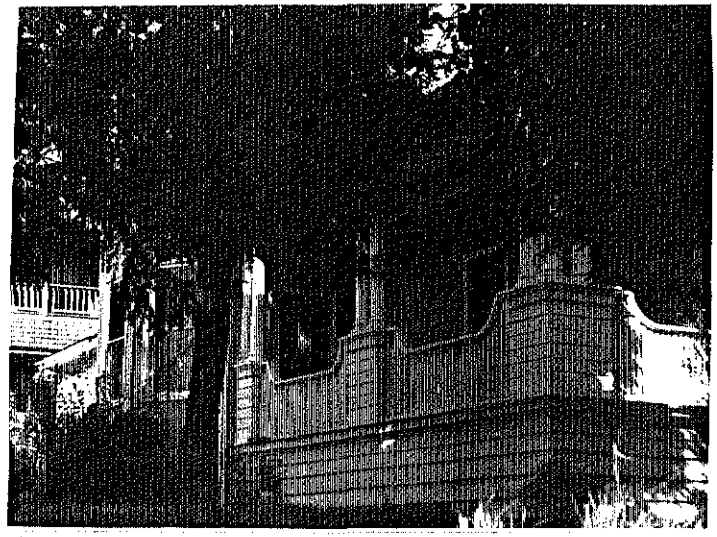
Thomas H. Hatherly House
407 Third Avenue
1908
Shingle Style--- Late Victorian Period

This 1908 version of the Shingle style has been altered at ground level, but the upper facade features a large gambrel roof with patterned shingles. Hatherly was an engineer. Dr. Alex L. McQuarrie lived here in 1912.



H.A. Eastman House
411 Third Avenue
1912; Gardiner and Mercer, architects
Craftsman Style --- Modern Period

Architects, Gardiner and Mercer designed this house in 1912 for H.A. Eastman, who worked for F.J. Hart and Company. It features a low pitched hipped roof with flattened gable dormers, decorated by vergeboards. The exterior has been stuccoed over and the porch enclosed. The foundation level and front steps are accentuated by stonework, an element common in the Craftsman style.



Issac E. Hudson House
417 Third Avenue
1904
Colonial Revival Style --- Eclectic Period

This house was built in 1904 and has a moderately pitched hipped roof with gable dormers and stucco exterior. The full-width porch is supported by classical columns. Hudson owned a painting and decorating business on Sixth Street.



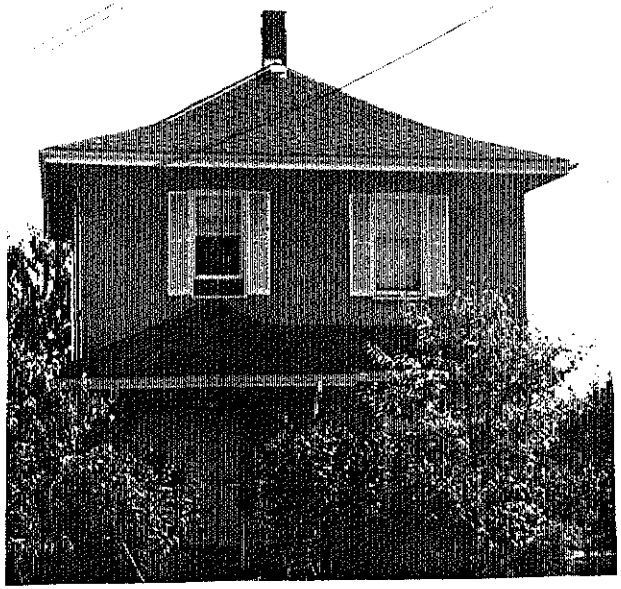
Leonard M. Robson House
424 Third Avenue
1928
Colonial Revival Style--- Eclectic Period

The design of this Colonial Revival house is almost identical to 302 Fifth Street, built in 1940, and 428 Fifth Street, built in 1912. Sometimes called Dutch Colonial, it features a gambrel roof with front-facing extended shed dormer. A triangular pediment accentuates the centred entrance. One storey wings occur at each end of the main house. Robson was a marine engineer.



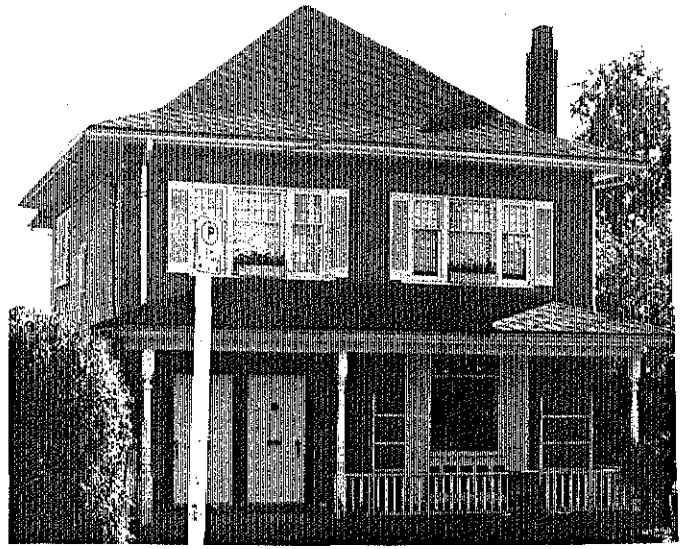
Fred Jackson House
502 Third Avenue
1902
Prairie Box Style --- Late Victorian Period

A simple version of the Prairie Box style, this house was built in 1902. It has a cross hipped roof with slightly flared eaves, half-width porch, and one-storey bay. Detailing consists of entablature and dentils at the eave line, patterned shingles, and window hood molds. Fred Jackson, a local printer, lived in the house from 1902.



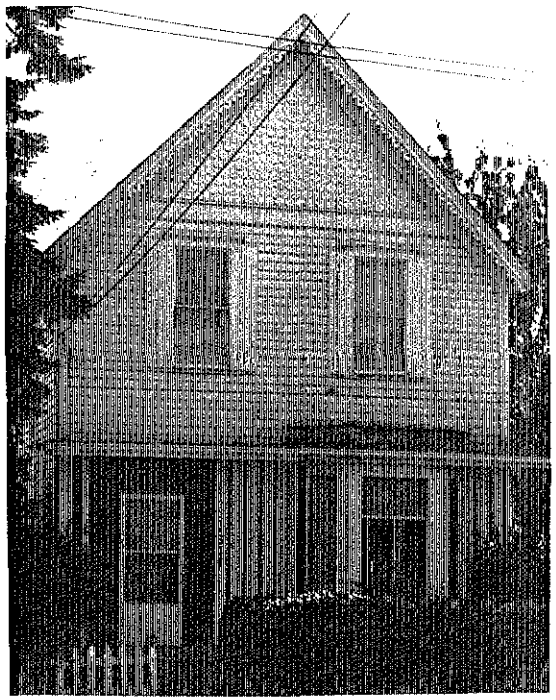
W.C. Robertson House
506 Third Avenue
1907
Prairie Box Style ---Late Victorian Period

This 1907 house shows a rectangular facade with balanced window placement and a hipped roof with slightly flared eaves. Originally, it probably looked similar to 502 Third Avenue, but the exterior has been stuccoed over. W.C. Robertson was a sawfiler and Alex Robertson, a B.C. Electric Railway surveyor.



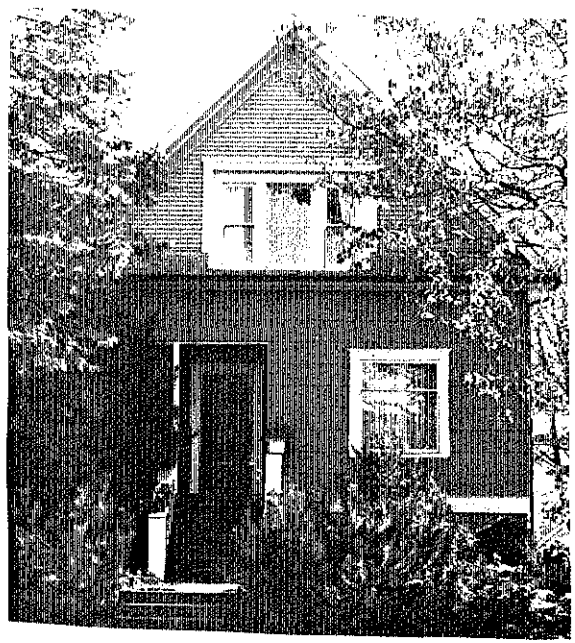
Alvin Hudson House
510 Third Avenue
1909
Prairie Box Style --- Modern Period

This house has the hipped roof with slightly flared eaves, typical of the Prairie style. It has a full-width porch with turned spindle supports. The original exterior cladding has been replaced and decorative shutters added. A. Hudson worked as a motorman.



Dr. E. F. Dentley House
514 Third Avenue
1892
Pioneer Tent Style--- High Victorian Period

This house was built in 1892 for Dr. Dentley, a local dentist, in the Pioneer Tent style, a simple front gabled house form, easy and economical to construct. This example, although the first storey has been covered in vertical siding, retains the original narrow clapboard siding, patterned shingles, and decorated vergeboards on the upper facade. A. W. Howison, a clerk moved here in 1895.



William C. Robertson House
112 Fourth Avenue
1911; T.B. Gregory, builder
Classic Frame Style, Colonial Revival --- Eclectic Period

The house was built by T.B. Gregory for William C. Robertson, an engineer at the Insane Asylum. It has the moderately pitched, A-shaped roof, common to the Classic Frame style. Alterations are mostly to the lower facade, including the exterior cladding and porch treatment.



A.W. McLeod House (Chelsea Lodge)
120 Fourth Avenue
1911; Gardiner and Mercer, architects
William Pope, builder
Prairie Style--- Modern Period

Architects, Gardiner and Mercer designed this house in 1911 for A.W. McLeod, an insurance agent. The original colours were oak on the upper storey shingles; maroon on the lower clapboards and two shades of green around the windows. *The Columbian, September 22, 1911, states "McLeod has shown his taste by leaving a number of the handsome old birch trees which were on the lot when in its wild state standing, and these add to the charm of the place and take away the newness of it."*



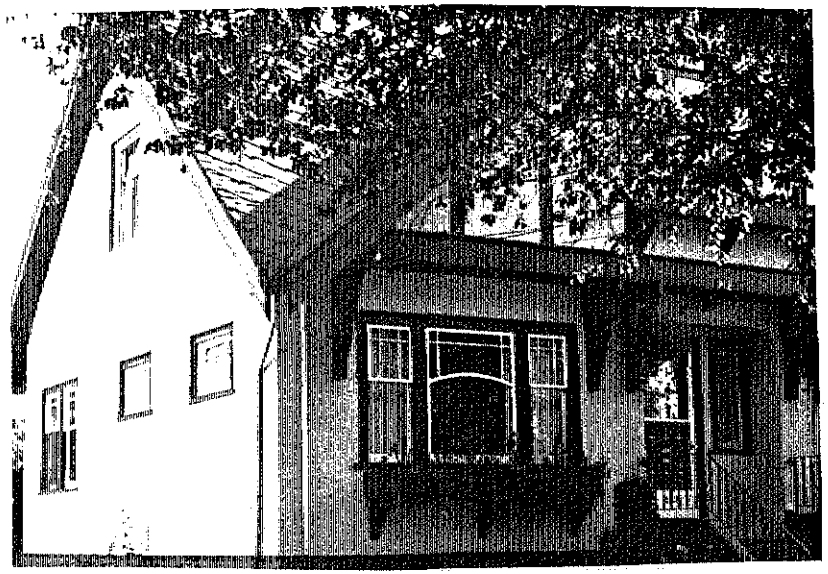
Fred Mark House
207 Fourth Avenue
1912; A. Hammerberg, builder
Craftsman Style--- Modern Period

A. Hammerberg built this 1912 Craftsman style house for Fred Mark. Its form is long and narrow on the lot, with two front-facing gables, clad with stucco and false half-timbering. The remaining exterior is clad in shingles and clapboard.



Richard P. Sharpe House
209 Fourth Avenue
1892;
Pioneer Tent Style --- Victorian Period

Architect Sharpe and Greville E. Morgan, a CPR clerk, lived here in 1893. They were followed by Harvey E. Johnson, clerk, 1895 - 1909. The simple design of the Pioneer Tent style is evident in the front gabled roof, full-width porch, and shed roofed rear addition. About 1911, H.J. Bent may have added a new porch, foundation and front door.



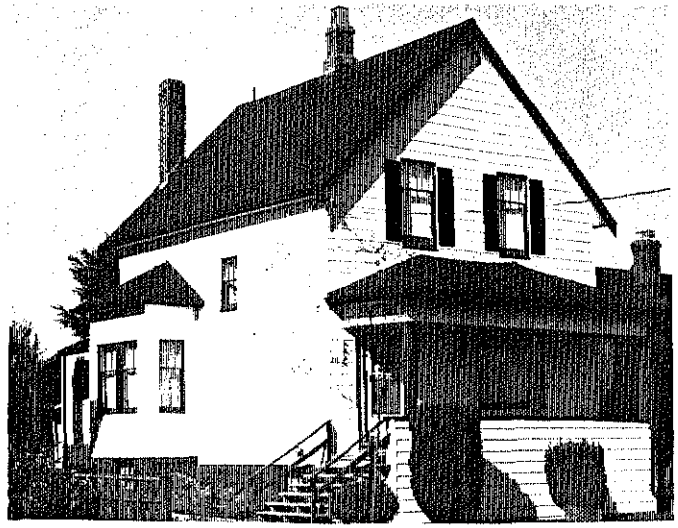
Joseph T. Vasey House
212 Fourth Avenue
1931
Tudor Revival Style Cottage--- Eclectic Period

This house has a chamferred roof line, with a front cross gable dominating the facade. The stucco exterior is decorated by false half-timbering and ornamental window boxes and brackets. Vasey was a logger.



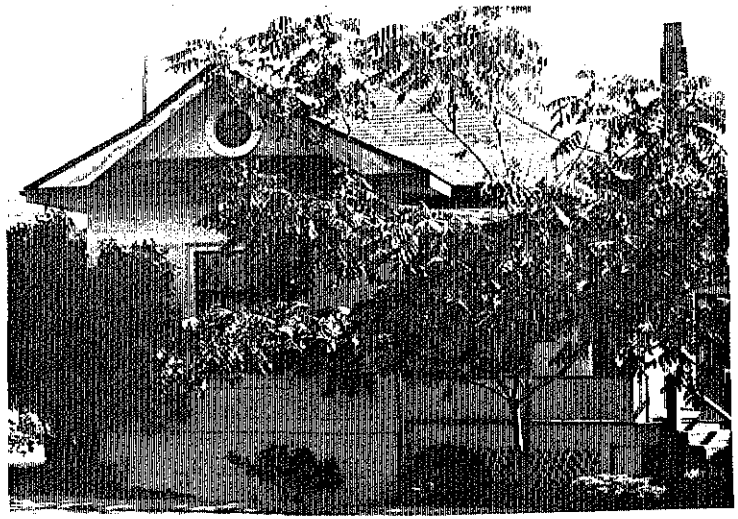
Gustavus Johnson House
214 Fourth Avenue
1894
Queen Anne Style Cottage--- High Victorian Period

This Queen Anne cottage was built in 1894 and features a hipped roof with cross gables and slanted bays creating an irregular roof line, typical of the style. Johnson was a canneryman. In 1909, the owner is listed as H.O. Lamb, agent.



Robert Buckland House
223 Fourth Avenue
1892
Pioneer Tent Style --- High Victorian Period

223 Fourth Avenue was built in 1892 for Robert Buckland, contractor, and features a steeply pitched, front gabled roof and full-width porch. The exterior has been covered in synthetic siding.



William Brown House
222 Fourth Avenue
1906
Victorian Eclectic Cottage --- Late Victorian Period

This 1906 house was built for Mr. W. Brown, conductor. It is an example of a cottage featuring Victorian design elements, such as the irregular roof line and patterned shingles. A secondary influence from the Prairie style is the slightly flared eave line on the low pitched hipped roof. The exterior is clad with rusticated concrete block, patterned to look like stone.



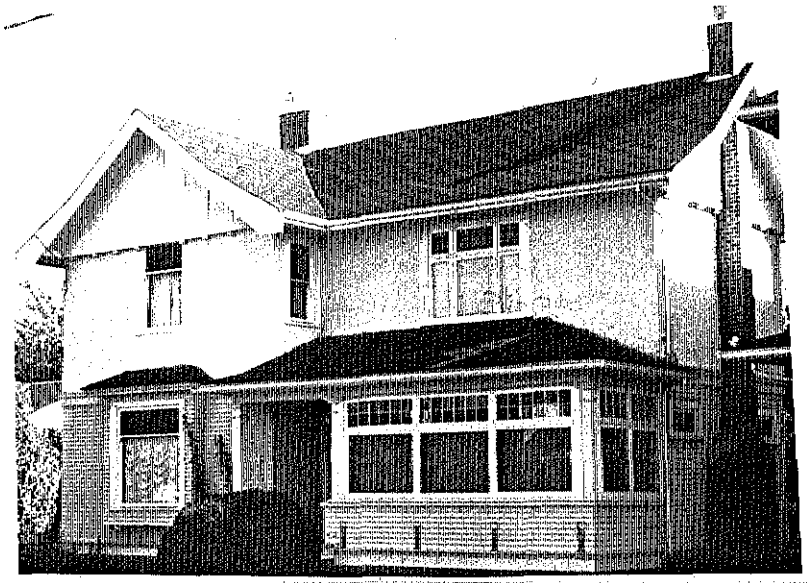
John Stewart Bryson House
225 Fourth Avenue
Circa 1910
Colonial Revival Style --- Eclectic Period

J.S. Bryson, of Bryson and Sons Hardware store, was the first resident of this house. It features a hipped roof with slightly flared eaves, full-width porch with triangular pediment over the entrance, and a symmetrical facade created by balanced window placement and centred door. The porch has been partially enclosed and the exterior is clad in brick veneer.



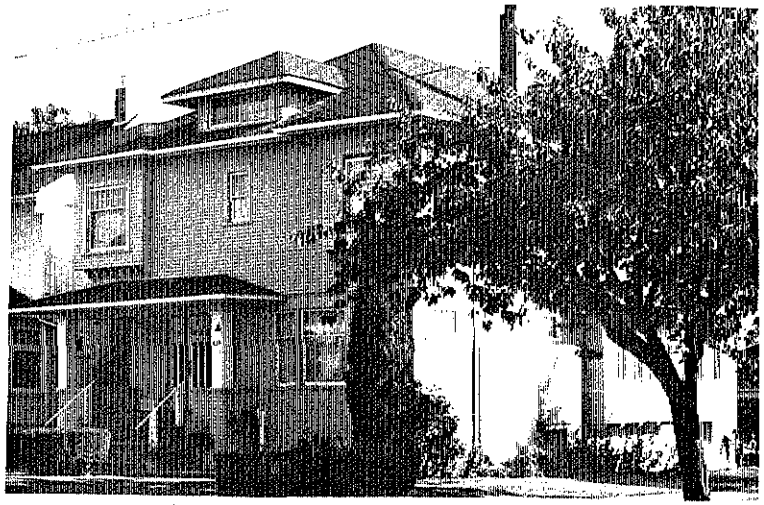
233 Fourth Avenue
1910
Neoclassical Style Cottage --- Edwardian Period

Built in 1910, this Neoclassical style cottage has a hipped roof with gable dormers, and a half-width porch set under the main roof, supported by classical columns. Benjamin Carter lived here from 1925.



E.J. Chesterfield House
234 Fourth Avenue
c. 1899
1924; Gardiner and Mercer, architects
Prairie Style--- Modern Period

The original house probably belonged to Joseph E. Oliver, marine engineer. In 1915, this Prairie style house was the home of Edward J. Chesterfield, manager of Confederation Life Association. Rebuilt in 1924, the design features a side gabled roof with front cross gable. The gables have a flattened appearance and are decorated by false half-timbering.



Thomas Flynn House
236 Fourth Avenue
1913; Flynn and Ford, builders
Prairie Box Style--- Modern Period

This 1913 house belonged to Thomas Flynn, head sawyer at B.C. Mills. It has a low pitched, hipped roof with hipped dormer, corner bays, and half-width porch. The exterior is clad in narrow clapboard siding.



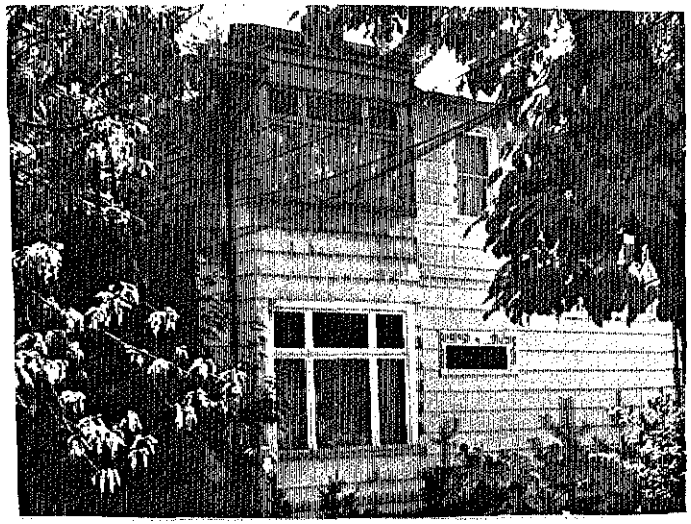
Frank Broad House
307 Fourth Avenue
1891; Sharpe and McLure, architects.
Queen Anne Style --- High Victorian Period

Mr. Broad was a butcher and later a bookkeeper. In 1908, the house was moved from the corner lot to its present location. This house shows the basic Pioneer Tent shape, but has had a variety of additions built onto the original house. A new curved front porch; round columns and a tower (later changed) were added



Charles M. Parker House
309 Fourth Avenue
1908
Classic Box Style, Colonial Revival--- Eclectic Period

The house features the tall appearance, typical of the Classic Box style. It has a hipped roof, hipped dormer, two-storey bay, and entry porch with entablature and classical columns. Parker was a machinist at Royal City Mills.



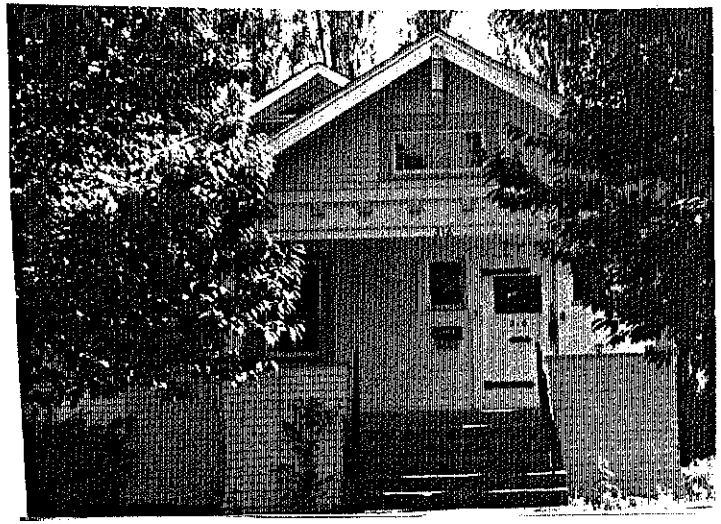
Mrs. Coverdale Watson House
406 Third Avenue
1890; C. H. Clow and S. McClure, Architects
R.B. Bell, contractor
1911; Gardiner and Mercer, Architects
H.M. Marshall, builder
Craftsman Style-Late Victorian and Modern Period

The original house was the home of G. E. Parkes, clerk at the Bank of B.C. In 1911, an addition was built onto the original Victorian house. The original rear porch is still evident.



'E-Dee-Nie'
E.J. Boughen House
315 Fourth Avenue
1912; E.J. Boughen, architect
Craftsman Style--- Modern Period

E.J. Boughen designed many New Westminster houses, between 1911 and 1913. His own house on Fourth Street is an outstanding example of the Craftsman style, featuring a low pitched, side gabled roof with wide eave overhang and gable dormers, decorative braces under the gables, multiple roof planes and stonework bases for the porch supports. Secondary influences include the Prairie style porch supports, window glazing and the Tudor false half-timbering. The stained glass was made by Royal City Glass. With the cooperation of the present owners, Marilyn and Paul Dolan, this house was designated as a Municipal Heritage Site in September,1986.



316 Fourth Avenue
1910; E.J. Boughen, architect
Craftsman Style Cottage--- Modern Period

The Craftsman style is shown by this 1910 cottage on Fourth Avenue, with its two front-facing, low pitched gables with exposed beam ends and brackets. John A. Fraser, owner of Central Cigar Stand and Fraser Transfer Company lived here from 1921.



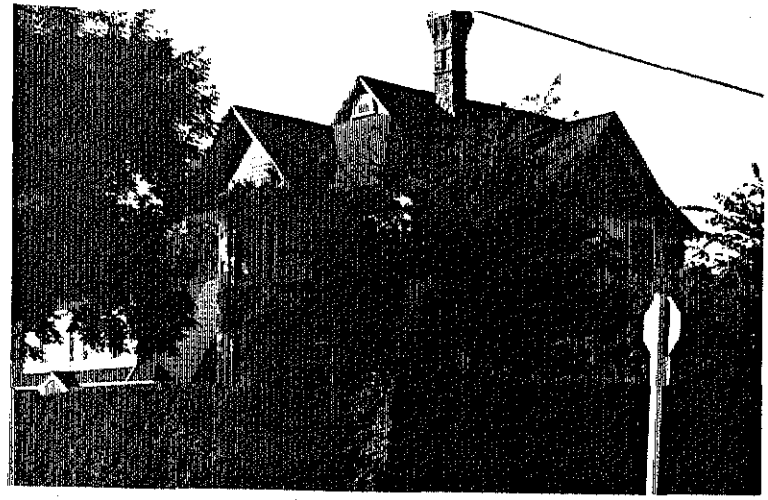
Howard A. Sturrock House
317 Fourth Avenue
1940
Colonial Revival Style--- Eclectic Period

This house features the symmetrical facade of the Colonial Revival style. It has a side gabled roof, extended shed dormer, and entry porch covered by a triangular pediment extended forward and supported by classical columns. Sturrock was Assistant Superintendent at Heaps Engineering Ltd.



'Eldora'
H.T. Kirk House
321 Fourth Avenue
1908; E.G.W. Sait, architect
Prairie Box Style--- Modern Period

This 1908 house was designed by E.G.W. Sait for local hardware merchant, H.T. Kirk. The Prairie style house shows a hipped roof with hipped dormers, wrap porch with rounded corners and classical column supports, and patterned brick chimney. It is prominently situated, in an attractive setting, on a corner lot, contained by a rusticated stone block wall, with a low hedge and large birch trees.



'Melbourne'
J.A. Montgomery House
403 Fourth Avenue
1901
Queen Anne Style--- Late Victorian Period

John Alexander Montgomery came to B.C. in 1887 and *recognizing immediately the splendid future of New Westminster, took up his residence here (Howay and Scholefield, 1914).* He invested heavily in land and eventually became one of the most extensive owners of real estate in the City. His Fourth Avenue house is a well-preserved example of the Queen Anne style with its steeply hipped roof, lower cross gables, and gable-on-hip. The design also features a wrap porch with classical columns, spindlework ornamentation, and patterned brick chimney.



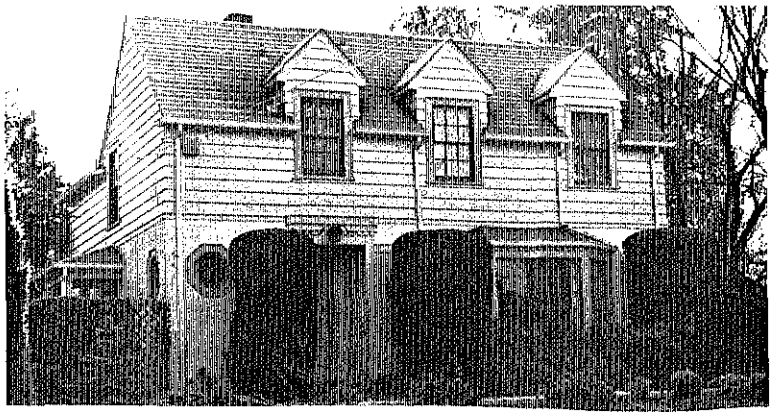
Stephen H. Excell House
405 Fourth Avenue
1927
Colonial Revival Style--- Eclectic Period

This house shows the balanced facade, characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. It has a gambrel roof with front-facing extended shed dormer, and a centred entrance with a pedimented portico supported by pairs of slender posts. Excell was a boiler inspector for the B.C. Government.



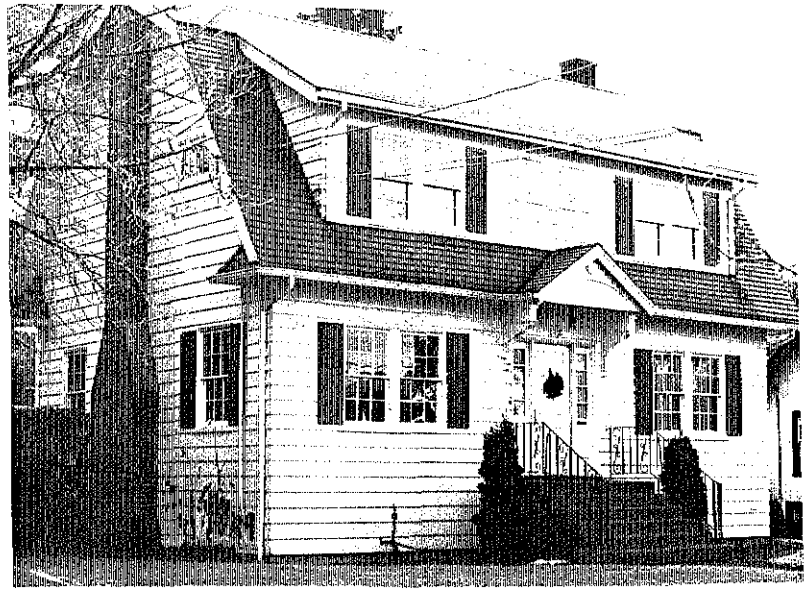
109 Fifth Avenue
c. 1912
Craftsman Style Cottage--- Modern Period

This Craftsman style house features a low pitched front gabled roof with gabled porch supported by heavy piers. Decorative elements are the exposed beam ends with braces, vergeboards, and clinker brick chimney. James R. Gloster, chief clerk and auditor for Swift's Meat Packers lived here from 1927 for many years.



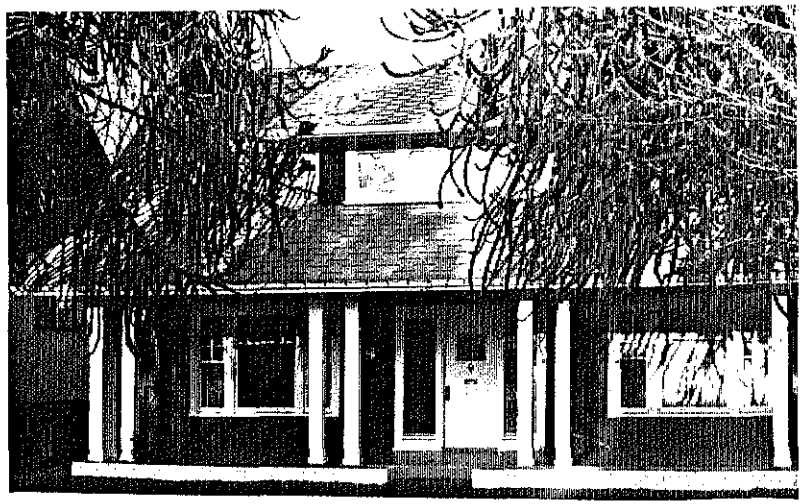
F.A. Matheson House
110 Fifth Avenue
1939
Colonial Revival Style--- Eclectic Period

Built in 1939 by Ken Matheson for his son, F.A. Matheson, this Colonial Revival style house features a side gabled roof with three front-facing gable dormers cutting the cornice line. It is ornamented by dentils and entablature over the doorway, contrasting wood trim, one-storey bay window, and decorative octagonal windows.



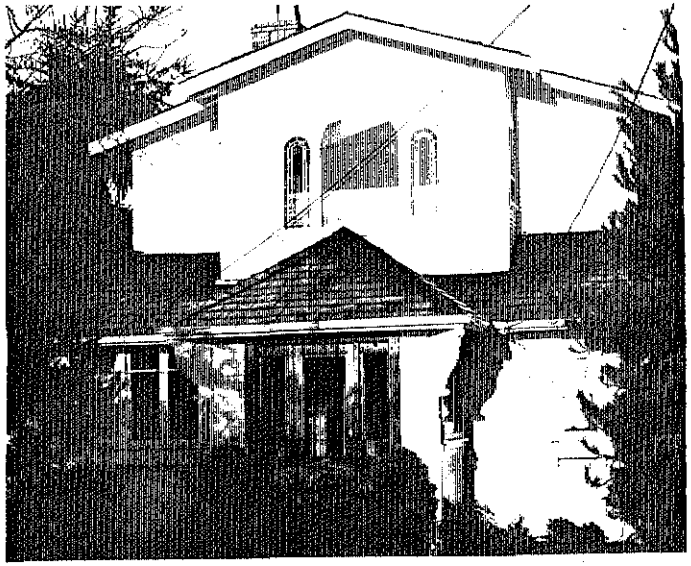
112 Fifth Avenue
1938
Colonial Revival Style--- Eclectic Period

This house style is sometimes called Dutch Colonial because of its gambrel roof. ed shed dormer and the centred entrance is accentuated by a triangular pediment. Douglas Phipps, the owner was Secretary of Trapp Motors.



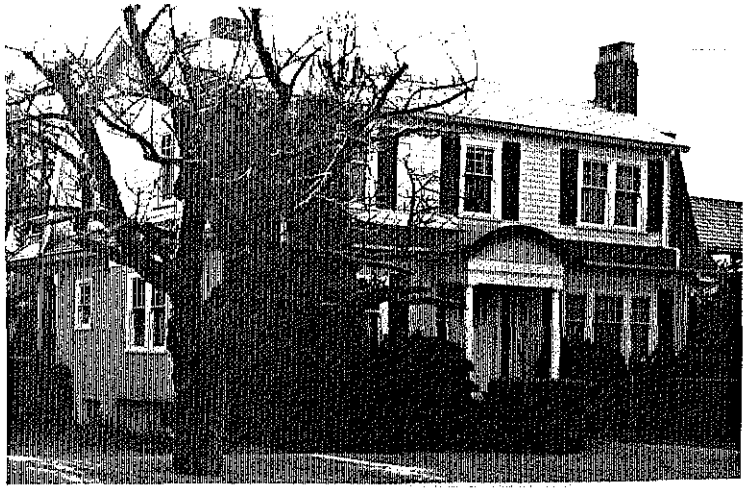
Irving Wintemute House
111 Fifth Avenue
1912; W.P. Smith, architect
Burton Smith, builder
Craftsman Style--- Modern Period

Irving Wintemute was a mining recorder for the Provincial government and lived in this house, with his wife, Martha, and their three children, from 1912 until 1943. Irving's father, Joseph Wintemute, was a furniture maker and operated the Wintemute Cyclery and Furniture Factory, formerly on the site of the Elks Building at 435 Columbia Street. The Wintemute house is designed in the side gabled Craftsman style and features a shed dormer, shingle exterior cladding, braces under the eaves, and a clinker brick chimney. Its heritage value is enhanced by the large, well-matched pair of Monkey Puzzle trees which were planted around 1912. This type of tree was imported from Chile before the opening of the Panama Canal in 1914. Dennis and Yvonne Cocke are the present owners of the house and with their cooperation, it was Designated as a Municipal Heritage Site on July 8, 1985. Dennis Cocke served as New Westminster's member of the Provincial legislature from 1969 - 1986.



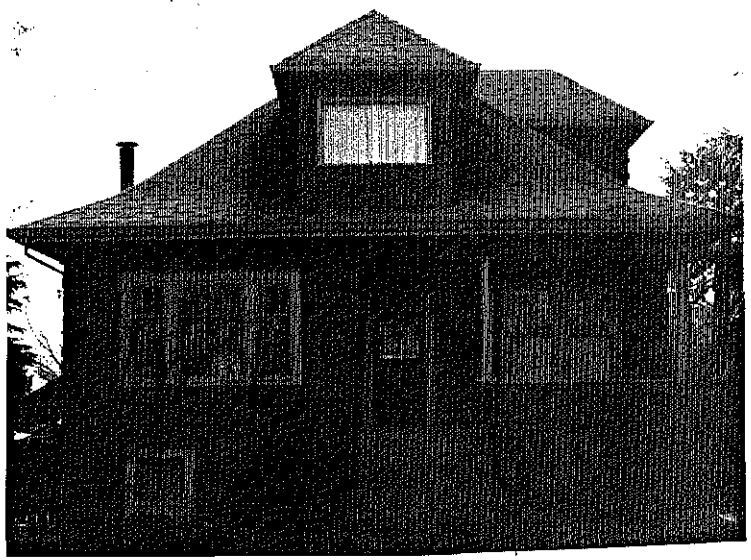
J.L. Goss House
117 Fifth Avenue
1926; 1970 addition
Late Victorian Period

This house was was built for John Lewis Goss, chief keeper at the B.C. Penitentiary. The second storey was added in the 1970, resulting in the contrast in styles between the upper and lower facades. The house contains some fine examples of stained glass.



118 Fifth Avenue
1928
Colonial Revival Style--- Eclectic Period

This Dutch Colonial house was built in 1928 and shows the characteristic gambrel roof. The facade is symmetrical and the centred entrance is emphasized by an ogee pedimented portico with entablature and classical columns. Alex L. Dryden lived here and was superintendent of Gypsum Lime and Alabastine.



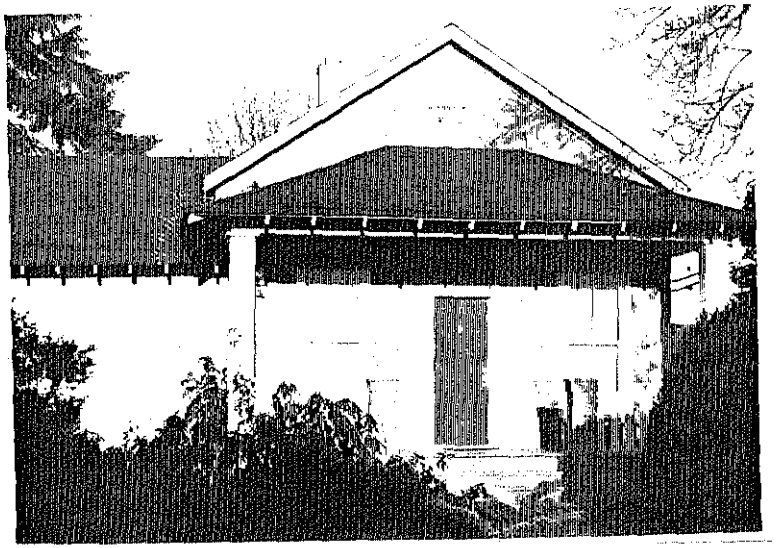
208 Fifth Avenue
1910
Prairie Box Style Cottage--- Modern Period

208 Fifth Avanue was built in 1910. It shows the hipped roof and hipped dormer with slightly flared eaves, characteristic of the Prairie style. The partial-width porch is set under the main roof and supported by classical columns. Alterations include the exterior cladding and front steps.



217 Fifth Avenue
1908
Shingle Style--- Late Victorian Period

The complex shape of this 1908 house suggests the Shingle style, with its A-frame roof and shed dormers. The roof pitch, however, is more typical of the Classic Frame style. The house has a cross gable at the rear. Both gable facades feature a one-storey bay. The exterior has been covered with modern siding. Gowan S. Macgowan, the owner was a bursar at the Insane Asylum in 1908.



Paul Swenceskie House
219 Fifth Avenue
1905
Craftsman Style --- Modern Period

Built in 1905, this house has a cross gabled roof and a porch, extending the full width of the front-facing gable. The exposed rafters suggest the Craftsman style. In 1909, the house belonged to Paul Swenceskie, mill hand.



J.A. Motherwell House
221 Fifth Avenue
1913; McLeod and McLeod, builders
Prairie Box Style--- Modern Period

This house was built in 1913 for James Alfred Motherwell, of Motherwell and Company, Real Estate and Insurance Brokers. The house shows elements from the Prairie style in its low pitched hipped roof with slightly flared eaves, and one-storey porch wing. The original clapboard and shingle exterior is covered by stucco. Motherwell became inspector of Dominion Fisheries in 1926.



223 Fifth Avenue



225 Fifth Avenue

J. Allan Sampson House
223 Fifth Avenue and

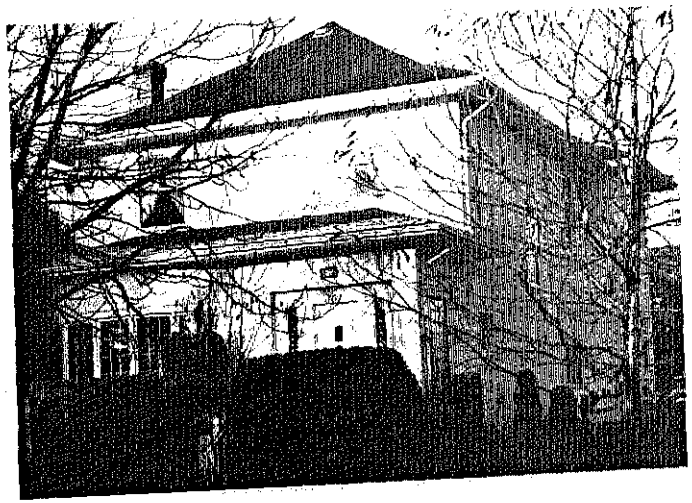
Major Frederick J. Simpson House
225 Fifth Avenue
1925; Gardiner and Mercer, architects
E.J. Chesterfield, developer
Craftsman Style Cottage--- Modern Period

These two houses were owned and built in 1925 by E.J. Chesterfield, with a design by Gardiner and Mercer. The Craftsman design features a hipped roof with gabled entry porch, decorated by false half-timbering. They are built as mirror images of each other. Sampson was a dentist and Simpson was a teacher.



David Bain House
237 Fifth Avenue
1894; David Bain, builder
Queen Anne Style--- High Victorian Period

This house originally belonged to David Bain, a local contractor and alderman. The Queen Anne style dominated domestic building during the period from about 1880 until 1900, and continued with decreasing popularity into the first decade of this century. The 1894 Bain house shows a typical Queen Anne roof form with a steeply pitched, hipped roof and lower cross gables. Ornamentation includes fishscale shingles, drop finials, dentils at cornice line, brackets, bay windows, and patterned brick chimney.



A.E. Etherington House
301 Fifth Avenue
1909
Prairie Box Style --- Modern Period

301 Fifth Avenue was built in 1909 and features the low pitched hipped roof with slightly flared eaves, common to the Prairie style. The full-width porch has been enclosed and the exterior stuccoed. Arthur E. Etherington, commercial master, was the original owner.



306 Fifth Avenue
1908
Pioneer Tent Style--- Late Victorian Period

This Pioneer Tent style house features the typical front gabled roof and full-width porch. The gable is ornamented with fishscale shingles. The lower facade is clad in clapboard siding, the upper in stucco. The basement was added after 1922 by Alex Archibald, retired teamster.



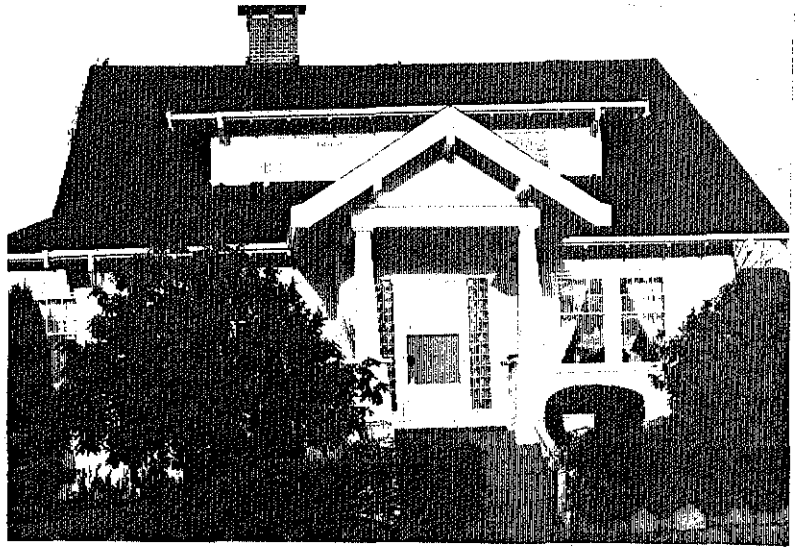
309 Fifth Avenue
1910; William Lane, builder
Classic Frame Style--- Eclectic Period

Built by William Lane in 1910, 309 Fifth Avenue has a front gabled roof, and wrap porch. The gable contains a palladian window and the exterior is clad in shingles and clapboard.



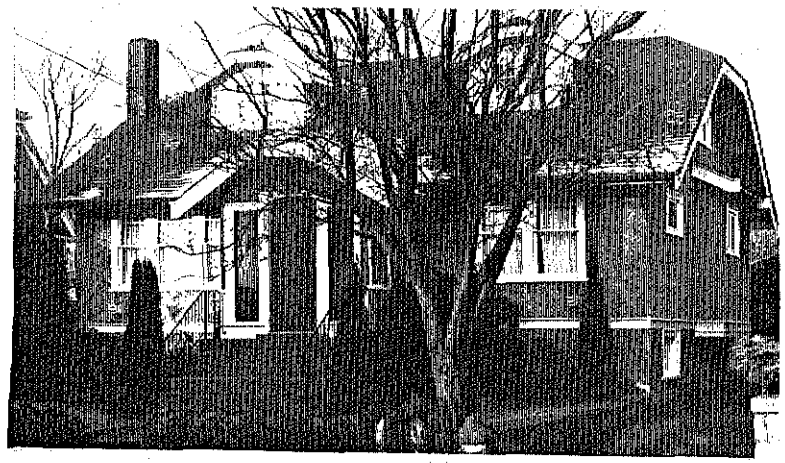
Adam S. Cunningham House
317 Fifth Avenue
1907
Edwardian Eclectic Style Cottage--- Edwardian Period

The design of this 1907 cottage uses elements from the earlier Queen Anne style, such as the irregular roof line, and simplifies them, creating the more reserved character of an Edwardian house. It features a side gabled roof with front cross gable extended over a projected bay window. The exterior cladding is not original. Adam S. Cunningham was a carpenter.



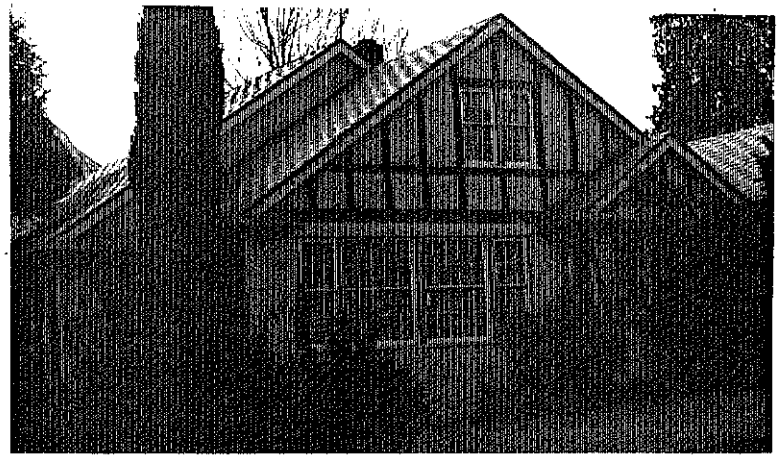
J.A. Smith House
405 Fifth Avenue
1921; Bowman and Cullen, architects
Craftsman Style--- Modern Period

This house was built for F.H. Smith, a salesman for Pat Burns and Co. Its Craftsman design shows features typical of that style, such as the low pitched gable roof, long shed dormer, gabled entry porch, and exposed rafter and beam ends.



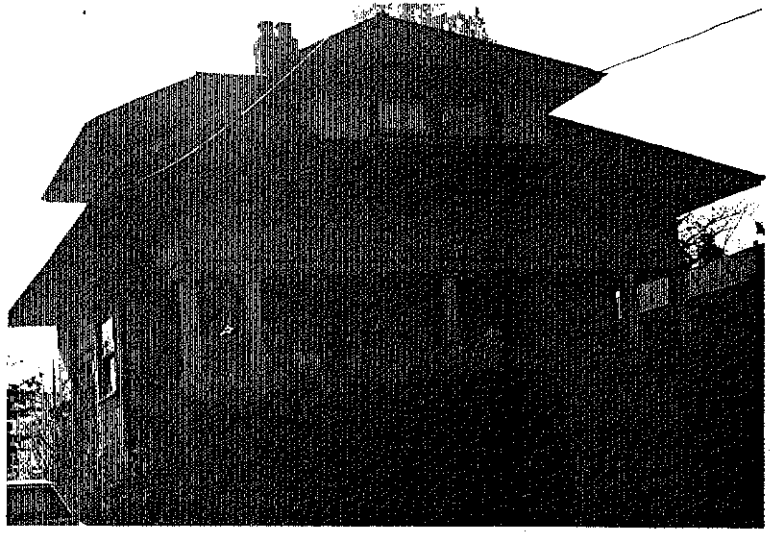
413 Fifth Avenue
1928
Eastern Cottage Style--- Eclectic Period

This 1928 example of the Eastern Cottage style shows the characteristic chamferred roof line, with chamferred gable dormers and entry porch. The exterior is clad in stucco with contrasting wood trim. The owner, Duncan E. Crawford worked at Swift's Meat Company in Sapperton.



Robert A. Durand House
102 Sixth Avenue
1946
Tudor Revival Style--- Eclectic Period

The design of this house uses elements from the Tudor Revival style. It features three front-facing gables with stucco and half-timbering, a corner entrance, and multi-paned windows. Durand was president of Durand Machine Works.



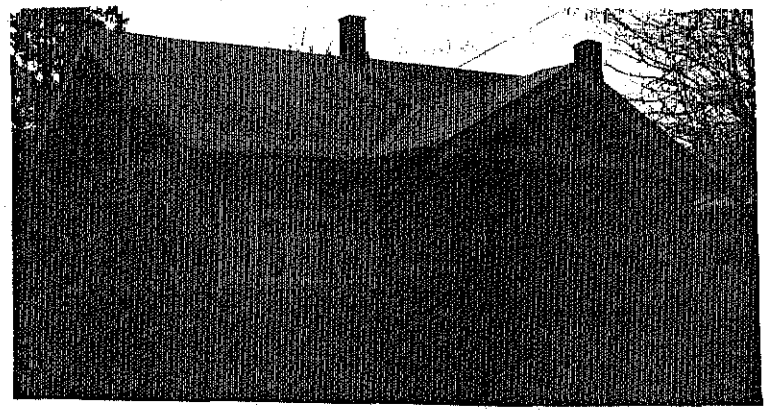
George H. Rennie House
108 Sixth Avenue
1911; V.W. Voorhas, builder
Prairie Style Cottage --- Modern Period

The house has a low pitched hipped roof with low hipped dormers. The full-width porch is set under the main roof line and its exterior is clad in clapboard. The remainder of the exterior is covered with modern wide siding. Rennie was the bridge tender of the Lulu Island Bridge in 1914.



118 Sixth Avenue
1913; Olund Brothers, builders
Knut Rastad, developer
Craftsman Style--- Modern Period

118 Sixth Avenue was built in 1913 by Olund Brothers and owned by Knut Rastad. Its Craftsman style features a front gabled roof with shed dormers, full-width porch set under the main roof line, gable balcony, and characteristic exposed rafters and beam ends with triangular brackets. Henry B. Burr of Burr Office Supplies lived here from 1925 until the late 1940's.



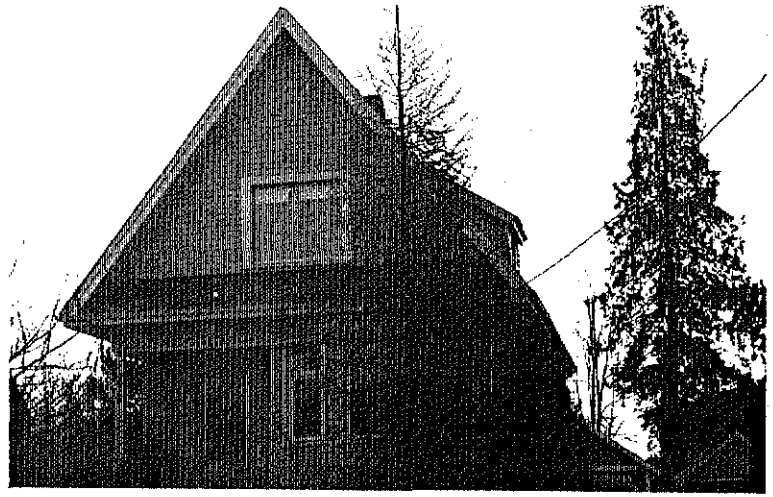
120 Sixth Avenue
1911; A.M. Parsons, builder and developer
Craftsman Style--- Modern Period

Owned and built by A.M. Parsons in 1911, this house shows many features which identify the Craftsman style. It has a low pitched side gabled roof, gabled entry porch, and exposed beam ends with triangular braces. The exterior is clad in shingles and clapboard siding, with stucco and false half-timbering in the gable.



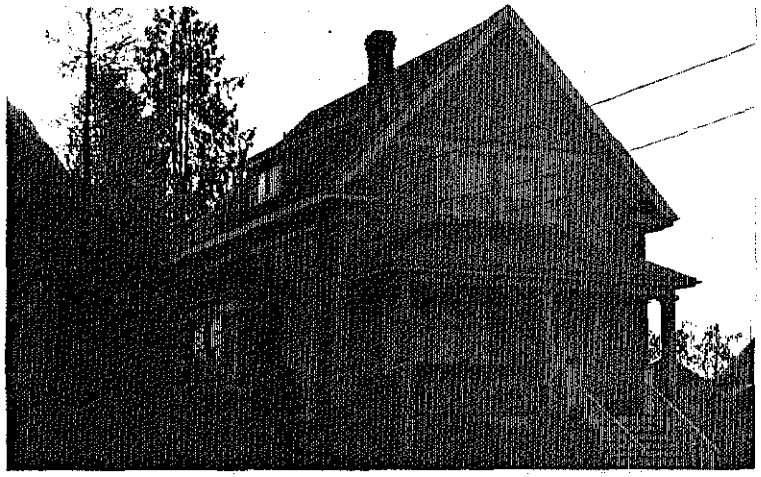
Thomas Blackledge House
210 Sixth Avenue
1908
Shingle Style --- Late Victorian Period

This house was built for T. Blackledge, carpenter, and shows design elements from the Shingle style. The A-frame roof is turned in this example, creating a side gabled form. A hipped dormer faces the front over a partial-width porch, set under the main roof. Asphalt shingles cover the original wood siding and shingles.



John Matheson House
226 Sixth Avenue
1911; J. Matheson, builder
Shingle Style --- Late Victorian Period

Owned and built by John Matheson, a watchman, this house has an steeply pitched A-frame roof with shed dormers, one-storey projected bay window, and entry porch under the main roof.



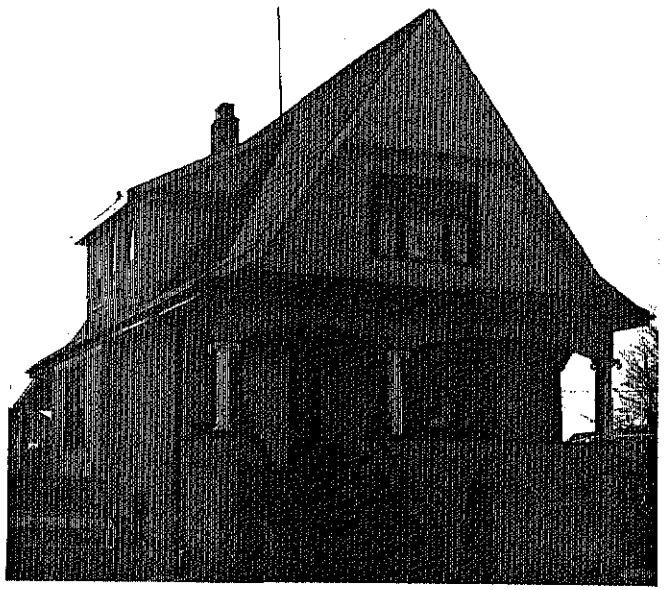
Roderick A. McDonald House
228 Sixth Avenue
1911; N.J. Matheson, builder
Classic Frame Style--- Eclectic Period

This dwelling was built by J. Matheson and owned by R.A. McDonald, a wheelwright and blacksmith. It has a front gabled roof with shed dormers and a full-width porch under a hipped roof. The exterior is clad in narrow clapboard siding with shingles in the gable peak.



234 Sixth Avenue
c. 1912
Edwardian Eclectic Style --- Edwardian Period

234 Sixth Avenue was built in 1912 during the Edwardian Period. It features a simple front gabled roof and gabled entry porch. The original exterior cladding has been covered by stucco and wide siding.



236 Sixth Avenue
1910
Shingle Style--- Late Victorian Period

Built in 1910, this example of the Shingle style has had its exterior stuccoed over, but retains its basic A-frame shape. It has shed dormers projecting from the sides of the gable and a full-width porch set under the main roof, supported by classical columns.



D.D. Burnett House
306 Sixth Avenue
1911; D.D. Burnett, builder
Classic Box Style, Colonial Revival--- Eclectic Period

D.D. Burnett built this house for his new bride in 1911. It has the rectangular facade and steeply pitched hipped roof with hipped dormer, typical of the Classic Box style. The exterior is clad in shingles and narrow siding. The full-width porch has been enclosed and vinyl siding added.



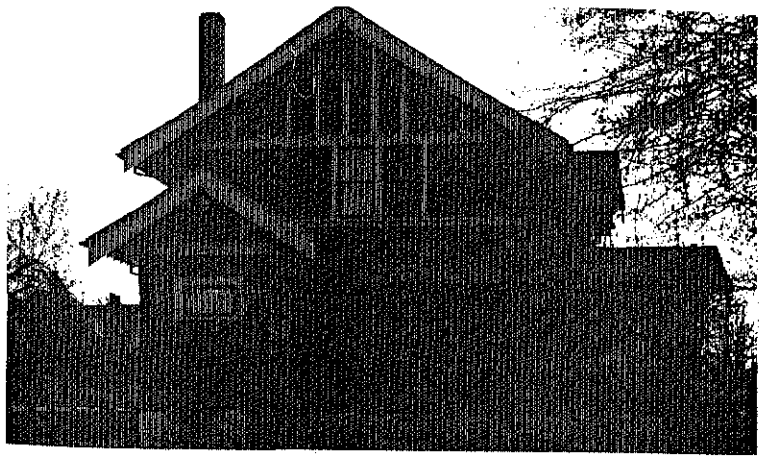
Mrs. E Owens House
310 Sixth Avenue
1908
Edwardian Eclectic Style --- Edwardian Period

This small cottage features a cross gabled roof, small entry porch and CPR drop siding. The cottage has the asymmetrical shape of the Victorian era and the plain style of the Edwardian Period.



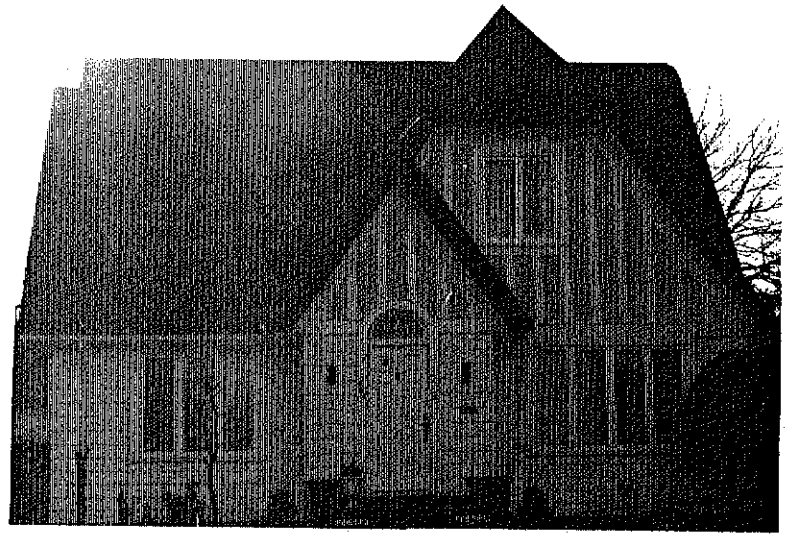
Mrs. Emma Knott House
318 Sixth Avenue
1912; A.F. Gustafson, builder
Prairie Box Style Cottage--- Modern Period

318 Sixth Avenue was built by A.F. Gustafson in 1912 for Mrs. Emma Knott, an artist. It is a small cottage which takes its dominant design element, the hipped roof with slightly flared eaves, from the Prairie style.



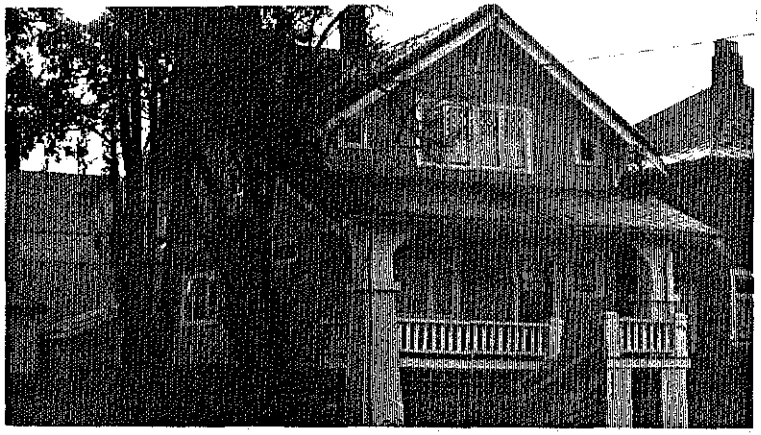
Gordon D. Drew House
322 Sixth Avenue
1921; E. Langley, architect
Sloan and Harrison, builders
Prairie Style--- Modern Period

This house was built for Gordon D. Drew, a clerk at the Dominion Customs. Its primary design elements come from the Prairie style, with the gables and porches as one-storey wings from the main body of the house. Secondary influences come from the Craftsman style, the false half-timbering in the gables, and exposed beam ends.



Harold Culter House
408 Sixth Avenue
1930
Tudor Revival Style--- Eclectic Period

408 Sixth Avenue has a side gabled roof with two front-facing cross gables, the larger of which is chamferred. The exterior is clad in wide siding with stucco and false half-timbering in the gables. The rounded eaves of the shingle roof suggest the thatched roof of an English cottage. Culter was the office manager of Hammond Cedar.



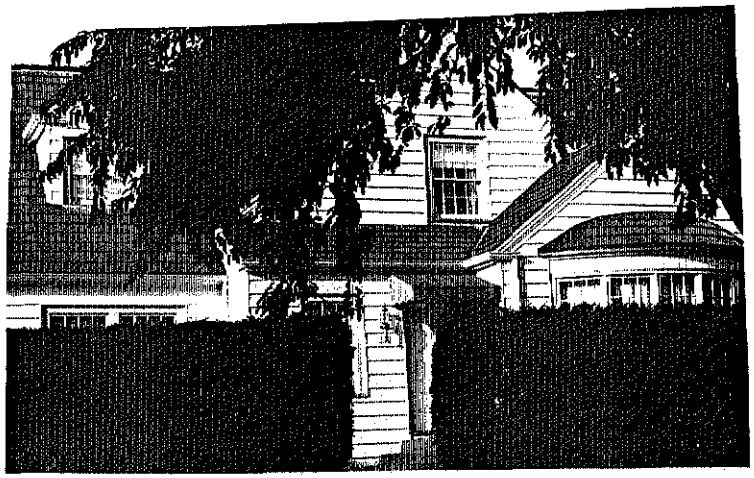
508 Sixth Avenue
1913; E.J. Boughen, architect
Craftsman Style--- Modern Period

Designed by E.J. Boughen in 1913, 508 Sixth Avenue has a cross gabled roof, low pitched with exposed rafter and beam ends. A shed roof extends over the full-width porch, supported by heavy square piers. The exterior is clad in shingles with contrasting wood trim. From 1921, it was the home of Richard Wadsworth of Wadsworth and Dearden, Meats on Sixth Street.



William C. and Annie McGillivray House
510 Sixth Avenue
1912; E.J. Boughen, architect
W.C. McGillivray, builder
Prairie Box Style--- Modern Period

Another design by E.J. Boughen, this house was built in 1912 by its owner, W.C. McGillivray. It has a hipped roof, central block projected under a cross hipped roof, and centred partial-width porch.



Charles C. Hone House
210 First Street
1941
Colonial Revival Style --- Eclectic Period

210 First Street was built as a Cape Cod type of Colonial Revival and features a side gabled roof with extended shed dormer and front cross gables.



'Bundahie'
Mrs. George McKay House
238 First Street
1904
Prairie Box Style--- Modern Period

This 1904 house is an interesting example of the Classic Box style, presenting the common rectangular, 'tall' facade to the side and a wide facade to the front. The hipped roof has a moderate pitch and ridge running parallel to the front facade, adding to its wide rectangular appearance. The one-storey wrap porch is supported by classical columns on top of heavy piers with slanted sides. Asbestos shingles conceal the original wood siding.



H.P. Latham House "Bellevue"
318 First Street
1907
Italianate Style--- Late Victorian Period

This house gives the impression of being a tall house, with its pronounced vertical lines. A two-storey bay dominates the assymmetrical facade, and portico. The original narrow clapboard exterior cladding is covered by wide siding. The porch used to extend around to the south side of the house; the front cameo window used to contain leaded bevelled glass. "Bellevue" is spelled out in the tiles of the front walk. The original owner of the house was H.P. Latham, Assistant City Treasurer. His father was Peter Latham, Queen's Park ranger in the 1890's.



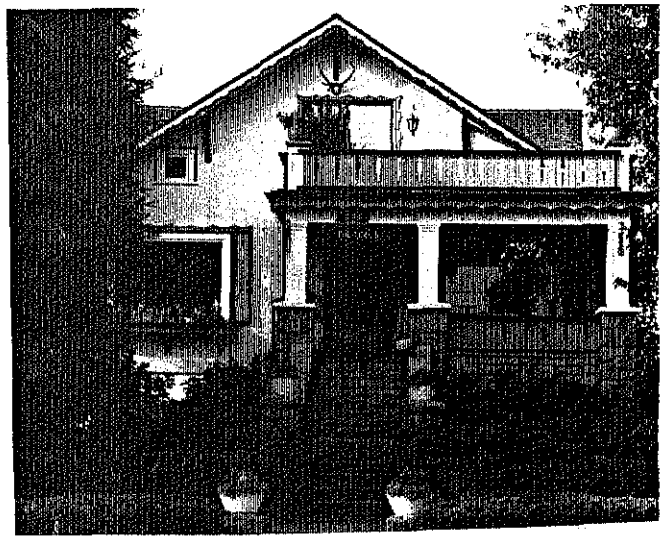
Reverand A.E. Vert House
328 First Street
1927
Craftsman Style --- Modern Period

Built in 1927, this Craftsman house was the residence of Reverend A.E. Vert, minister at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church and chaplain at the B.C. Penitentiary. Typical elements of the style include the low pitched, gabled roof, wide eave overhang, exposed rafters, and knee braces under the beam ends.



Frank Trapp House
338 First Street
1922; J.B. Whitburn, architect
D. Lightbody, builder
Craftsman Style Cottage--- Modern Period

This house was the original residence of Frank Trapp, deputy manager of T.J. Trapp Co., hardware, farm implements, machinery and autos on Columbia Street. The front gabled roof has a wide eave overhang, with exposed rafters along the horizontal eave line. The entry porch has a hipped roof with low pitched cross gable, decorated by false half-timbering.



George Creech House
340 First Street
1921; J.A. Doncaster, builder
Craftsman Style--- Modern Period

This house was built for George Creech, a foreman for Fraser River Dock and Stevedoring Co. Ltd., at the foot of Tenth Street. The basic Craftsman roof form has been decorated to give the house a Bavarian look, with ornamental vergeboards, balustrades, and shutters.





DEMOLISHED
1988



RENOVATED
1987

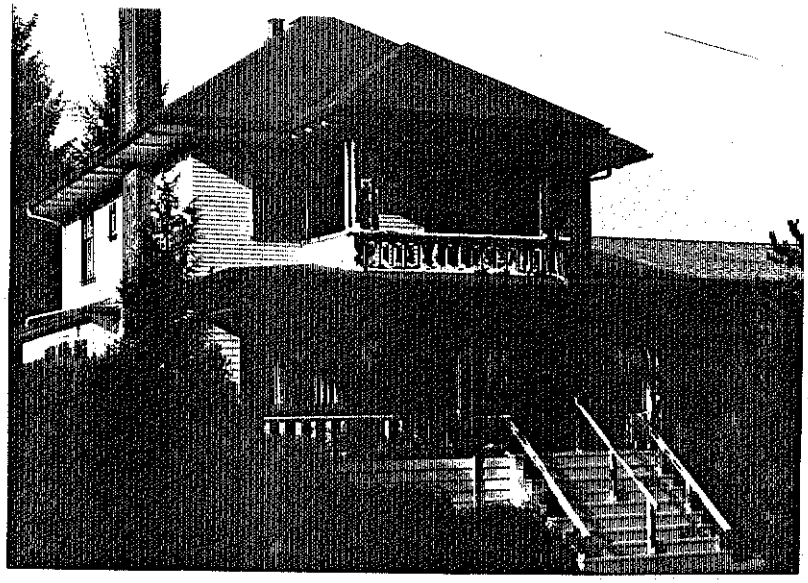
402 First Street (1906),
406 First Street (1908),
408 First Street (1908)
B.C. Mills, Timber & Trading Company
Shingle Style--- Late Victorian Period

These three houses were displayed at the 1905 Provincial Exhibition in Queen's Park. A local clergyman purchased and moved them to their present site. J. Ogg Downie, engineer, H.P. Lindsay, Westminster Transfer and John Coughlan, brick manufacturer, were the first occupants. The homes were designed in sections and marketed by B.C. Mills, Timber and Trading Company of New Westminster. Prefabrication was intended to provide instant housing for new communities, but were mostly unsuccessful. In 1904, Edwin C. Mahony invented a sectional 'ready-made' house, a laminated series of wood and tarpaper layers, separated by an air space. It had a moulded, weather-tight joint to which successive panels could be linked and bolted. Mahony's revolutionary system was marketed by B.C. Mills between 1904 and 1910 in a series of popular contemporary styles. They were recognized by the narrow clapboard veneers, broken at three or four foot intervals by vertical battens covering the panel joints.



F.A. Bourne House
426 First Street
1908; Robinson Bros., builders
Classic Box Style, Colonial Revival--- Eclectic Period

426 First Street was built for F. Allan Bourne, a glazier. His son, Allan was a lawyer with Bourne and McDonald. The house features a pyramidal hipped roof, hipped dormer, clapboard exterior, wrap porch supported by slender square posts, and a variety of window shapes.



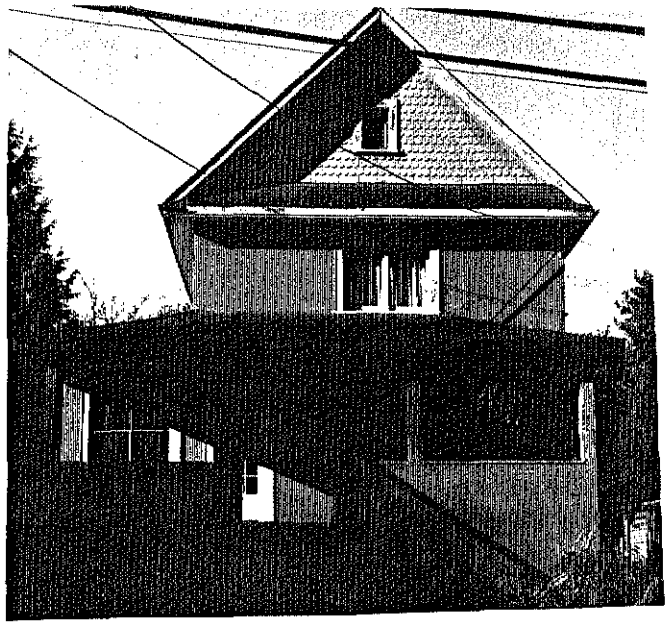
F. A. Murray House
502 First Street
1913; H. Gostick, builder
Prairie Box Style --- Modern Period

This house features a pyramidal hipped roof with wide eave overhang, and full-width porch with second-storey partial porch under cross hipped roof section. The first owner was F. A. Murray, manager of the Merchants Bank of Canada. Around 1919, the house was owned by John Henry Foster, local manager of Kelly-Douglas Company, wholesale grocers.



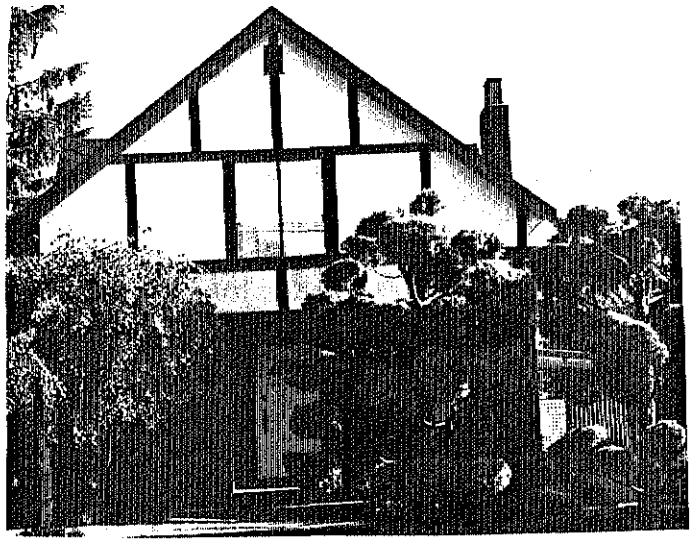
Albert G. Miller House
514 First Street
1911; E.B. Ramey, builder
Shingle Style--- Late Victorian Period

This Shingle style features an A-frame roof with shed dormers to each side. The full-width porch is set under the main roof and a balcony is set into the gable. Aluminum siding covers the original wood exterior cladding. Miller was a cigar maker at the Beaver Cigar Factory.



Arthur Gibbs House
518 First Street
1910
Pioneer Tent Style --- Late Victorian Period

This house belonged to Arthur Gibbs, tannery worker. It features a steeply pitched front gabled roof with fishscale shingles in the gable. The wrap porch has been partially enclosed and the exterior covered in stucco.



Henry Eickhoff House
215 Second Street
1890-91
Victorian Period

The original style of this house was Classic Frame, but has been completely obscured by stucco and brick veneer. It has a front gabled roof with gable dormers.



Robert A. Barrett House
219 Second Street
1941
Minimal Traditional Style--- Modern Period

This 1941 house is a good example of a style common in the 1940's, which came about as a compromise style after the economic depression of the 1930's. It is a popular version of a Cape Cod House. Barrettt was a clerk at Canada Customs.



Thomas W. Gray House
224 Second Street
1886 - 1890
Classic Box Style, Colonial Revival--- Eclectic Period

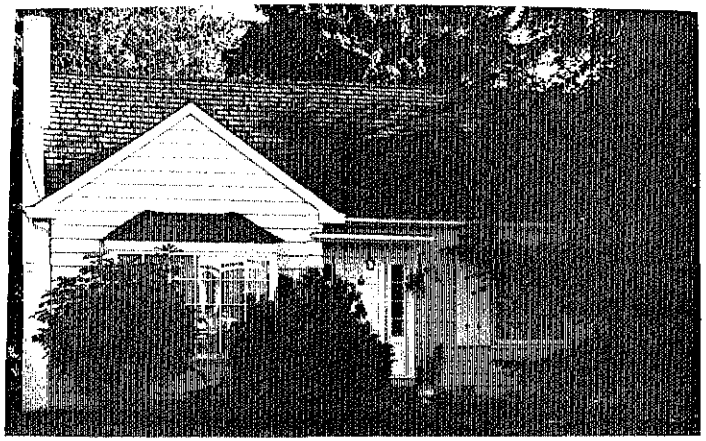
This Classic Box style house has a simple pyramidal hipped roof, low pitched, and a full-width porch. The exterior has been covered with stucco. Gray was a builder - contractor. E.J. Pentland, a conductor for the B.C. Electric Railway, owned the house in 1909.

RENOVATED
1988



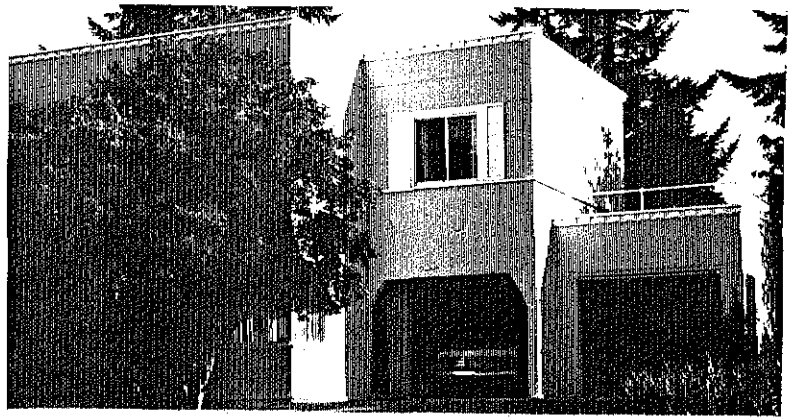
Arthur Wellesley Gray House
226 Second Street
1912
Classic Box Style, Colonial Revival--- Eclectic Period

This was the house of A. Wellesley Gray, who served as alderman and mayor of New Westminster; member of the Provincial legislature and Minister of Lands and Municipal Affairs. The house features a hipped roof with hipped dormers and a cross gable to the side. The full-width porch is set under the second storey and supported by classical columns. The exterior has been stuccoed over.



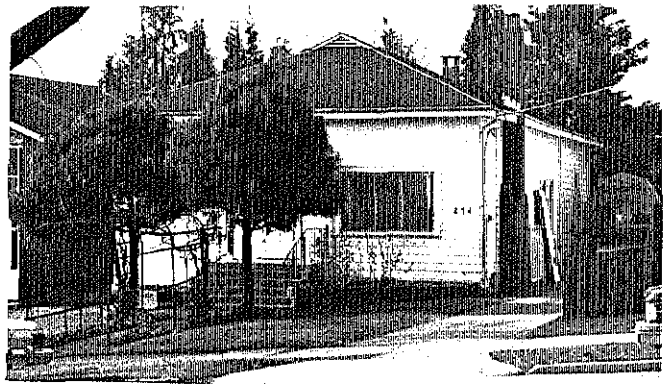
Frederich W. Robinson House
229 Second Street
1941: Jack Biggs, builder
Cape Cod Cottage, Colonial Revival --- Ecléctic Period

This 1941 house has a side gabled roof with front-facing cross gable, rectangular bay window, decorative shutters, and door sidelights. The close eave and rake suggest an influence from the Minimal Traditional style, with its emphasis on simplified forms. Robinson was an accountant at the Bank of Nova Scotia.



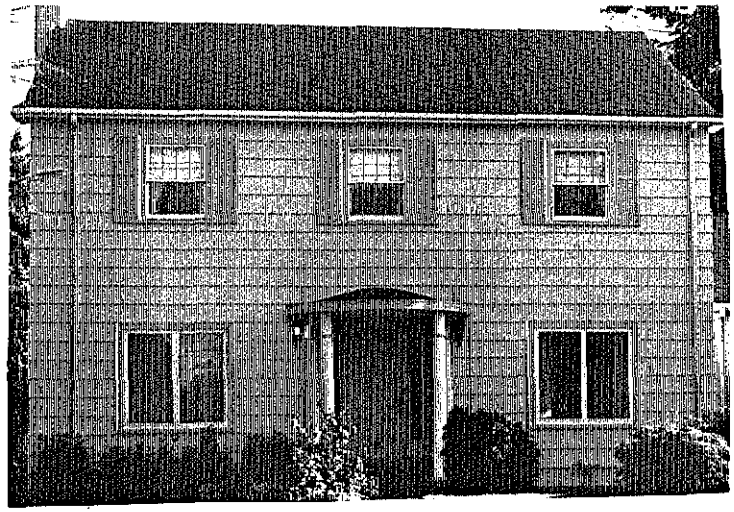
Dr. Frank P. Kenny House
233 Second Street
1940; J. Northey, architect
Art Moderne Style--- Modern Period

Designed by architect, J. Northey, for Dr. Kenny, a dentist in 1940, this house is an example of the Art Moderne style, which is uncommon in residential architecture in New Westminster. It shows a smooth wall surface of stucco, flat roof with coping at the roof line, and an asymmetrical facade. The style is characterized by horizontal grooves in the walls which add to the horizontal emphasis of the design.



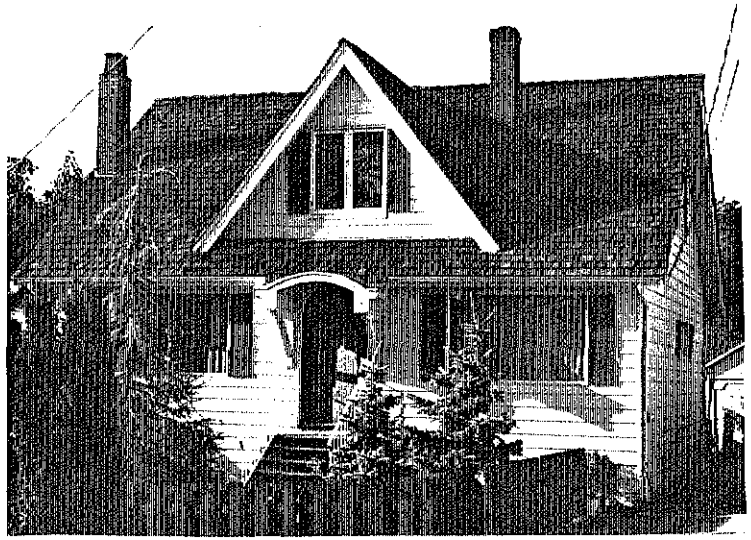
T.W. Gray House
234 Second Street
1893
Neoclassical Cottage Style - Victorian Period

234 Second Street was built in 1893. It has a simple rectangular plan and pyramidal hipped roof. Alterations include the siding, windows, and front porch.



Captain Jack Dennis House
235 Second Street
1941
Colonial Revival Style ---Eclectic Period

Built in 1941 for Captain Jack Dennis, this Colonial Revival house shows the symmetrical facade, with balanced window placement and centred door, typical of the style. The entrance is accentuated by a round portico with classical columns. Dennis was a Master Mariner with the Government of Canada.



Lloyd L. Sipprell House
238 Second Street
1941
Cape Cod Cottage Style, Colonial Revival---
Eclectic Period

This house is a one-storey version of the Colonial Revival style, known as Cape Cod Cottage. Built in 1941, it has a steeply pitched, side gabled roof with a front-facing gable dormer. Sipprell was a principal of Columbia College. In 1941 he became an insurance agent.



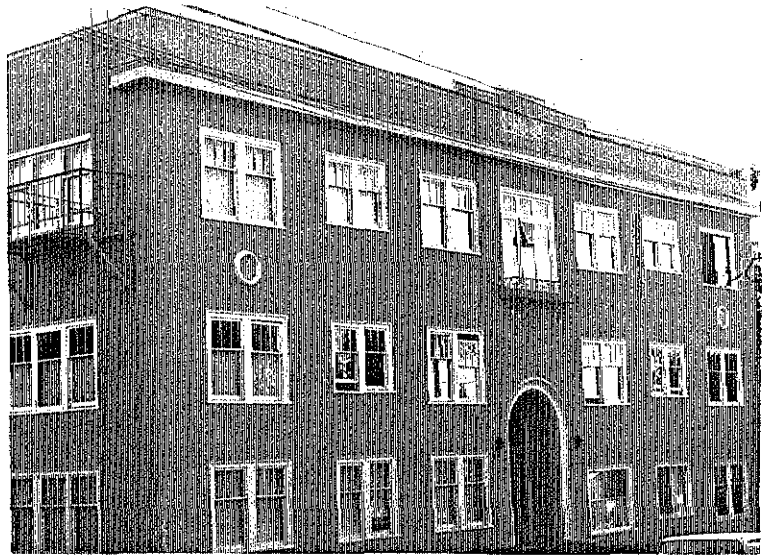
Gordon T. Priel House
239 Second Street
1941
Art Moderne Style--- Modern Period

Characteristic of the Art Moderne style, 239 Second Street has a smooth wall surface of stucco, and a low hipped roof, tall chimney, windows continuous around the curved corners, and small round window beside the door. Priel was a drugstore clerk.



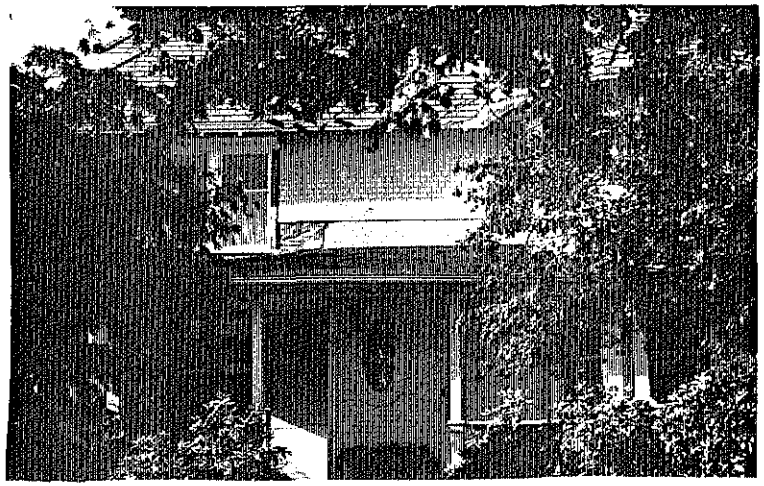
James B. Peters House
242 Second Street
1890
Neoclassical Cottage --- High Victorian Period

James B. Peters, a machinist was the owner of this house, followed by John Scott, a gardener in 1909. The original hipped roof and wide V-joint siding remain, but the decorative shutters, cement steps, and iron railings have been added.



The Rosemount Apartments
305 Second Street
1927; Richard T. Perry, architect
Simplified Mission Revival Style--- Eclectic Period

This 1927 apartment block, designed by Richard T. Perry, shows elements from the Mission Revival style placed, in a simplified form, onto a rectangular block. It features a symmetrical facade, flat roof, low parapet, round arched entrance, and round fanlight over the door.



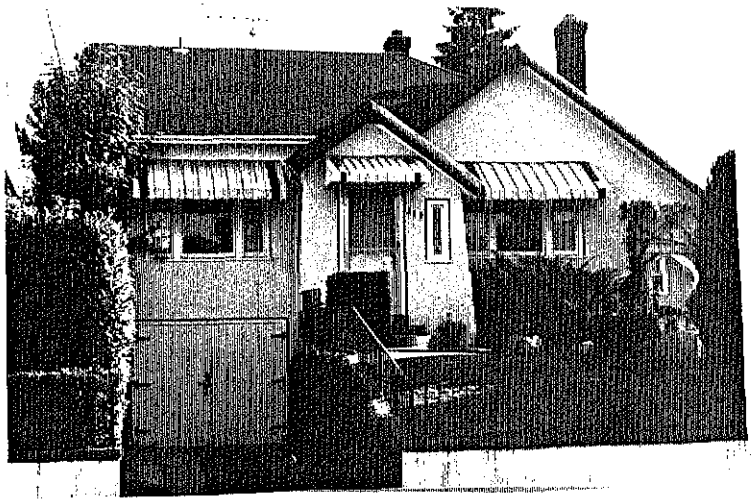
G.A. Allen House
314 Second Street
1908
Classic Box Style--- Eclectic Period

This house was built in 1908 and G.A. Allen, excise officer, lived there in 1909. The house has a hipped roof with hipped dormers and large entry porch. Detailing includes exposed rafters and an oval sidelight beside the door.



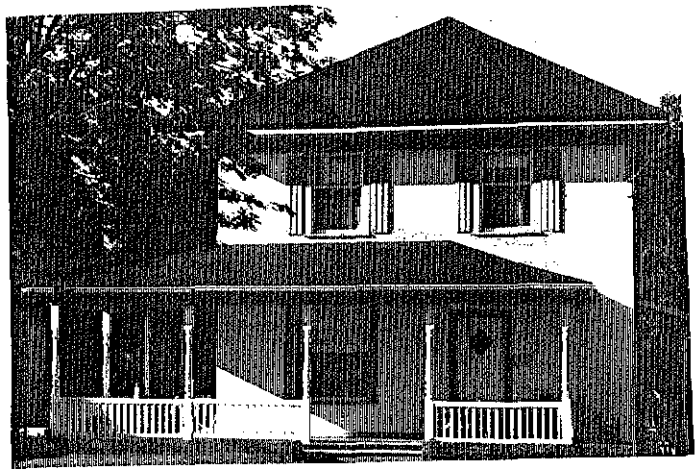
James Craig House
316 Second Street
1908
Classic Box Style, Colonial Revival --- Eclectic Period

This house was built for James Craig, plumber. It has a low pitched pyramidal hipped roof, and turned spindle porch supports. The porch has been extended out to the side and enclosed to make a garage. The original exterior was asbestos shingles with brick. It has been covered by aluminum siding and decorative shutters added.



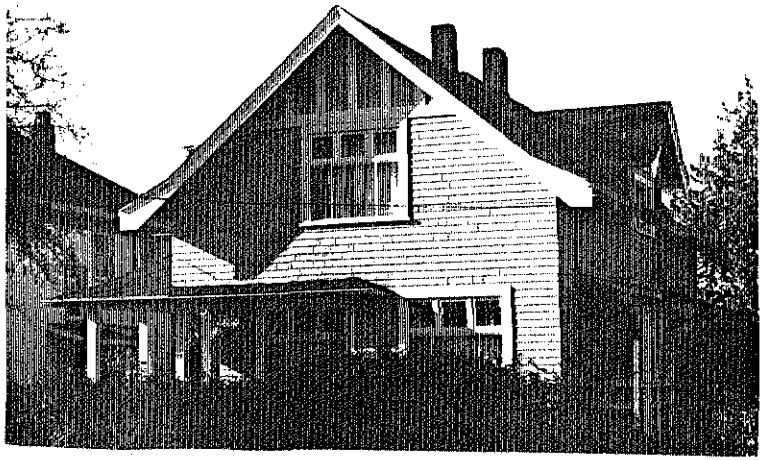
Edwin L.C. Johnston House
319 Second Street
1940
Western Gothic Style--- Eclectic Period

This 1940 house has a side gabled roof with front cross gable, gabled porch, and end porch under the main roof. The roofing material is rolled around the eave line in the style of the false thatched roof.
Johnston was an engineer with Monarch Towing and Trading Company Ltd.



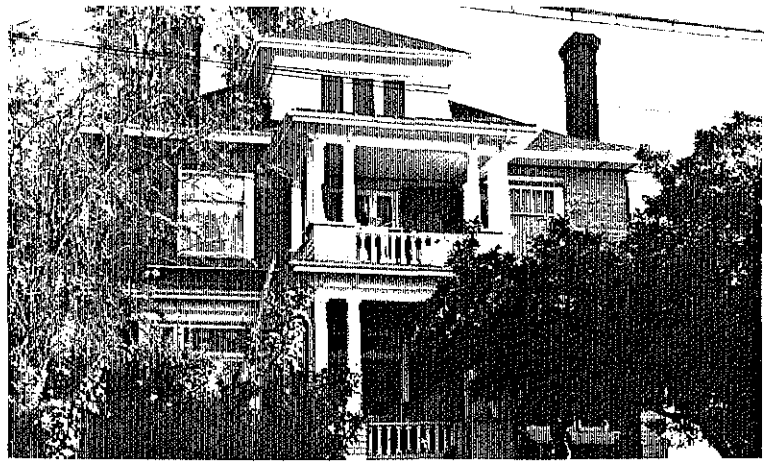
H.G. Howard House
320 Second Street
1908
Classic Box Style, Colonial Revival --- Eclectic Period

This 1908 Classic Box Style house has a pyramidal hipped roof and wrap porch with turned spindle supports. The brackets at the eave line show a secondary influence from the Italianate style. The exterior has been covered with aluminum siding and decorative shutters added. H.G. Howard was a local grocer.



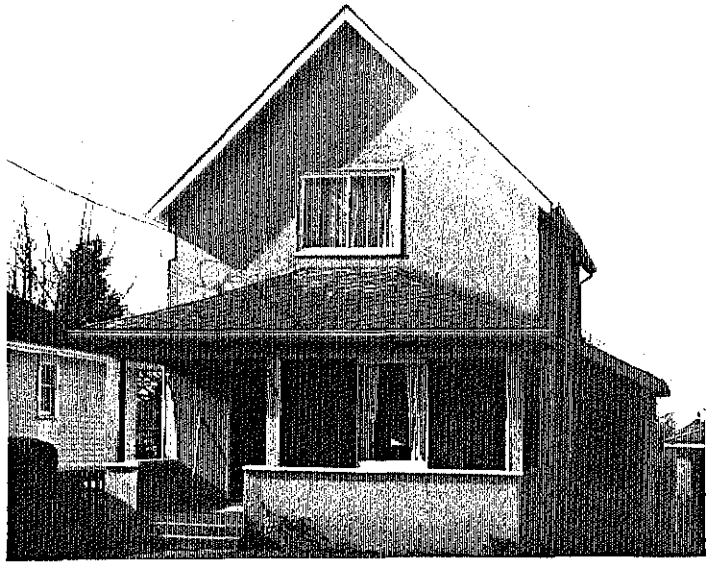
William Wolfenden House
322 Second Street
1910; Gardiner and Mercer, architects
Craftsman Style--- Modern Period

This house was designed in 1910 by architects, Gardiner and Mercer, using elements of the Craftsman style. The moderately pitched gabled roof has slightly flared eaves, gable dormer, plain vergeboards, false half-timbering, and exposed rafter ends.



R.J. Rickman House
325 Second Street
1910; C.H. Clow, architect
Sloan and Harrison, contractors
Prairie Box Style--- Modern Period

This Prairie style home was designed by architect, C.H. Clow for Mr. R.J. Rickman. Reginald John Rickman came to New Westminster in 1882 and began working for John Hendry in the Royal City Planing Mills. That company became British Columbia Mills and Rickman was made the manager in New Westminster in 1906. His 1910 home on Second Street shows elements common to the Prairie style, such as the low pitched, hipped roof with hipped dormer, two-level porch centred as a conspicuous focal point over the door, and squared porch supports in groups of three.



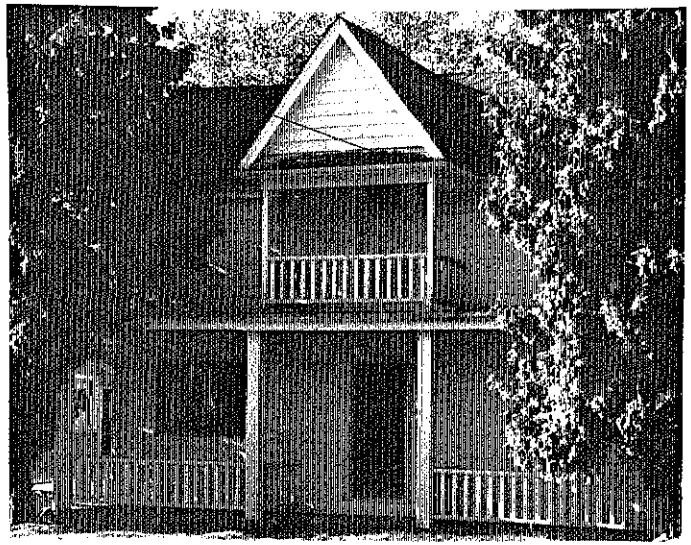
Neil Nicholson House
328 Second Street
1893
Pioneer Tent Style --- High Victorian Period

Now covered with stucco, this house was built with the simple front gabled form of the Pioneer Tent style. The windows have been replaced and the porch enclosed. Nicholson was a stone mason. H.H. McKenzie, a farmer and canneryman, lived here from 1893 - 1909.



'The Hawthorns'
H.C. Major House
329 Second Street
1911; White, architect
McLeod and McLeod, builders
Craftsman Style--- Modern Period

'The Hawthorns" was built in 1911 for Henry Clarkson Major, a Provincial tax collector and assessor, whose father was a prominent B.C. pioneer. The Craftsman design features a low pitched gabled roof, wide eave overhang, exposed rafters, and beam ends with braces.



Joseph Osborne House
336 Second Street
1891
Colonial Revival Style --- Eclectic Period

This house features a simple rectangular plan with a central gable suggesting the Ontario Cottage style. The symmetrical facade and accentuated entrance are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. Osborne was a carpenter. J.C. Hunter, a rancher lived here in 1909.



Dr. Kenneth Chester House
401 Second Street
1930
Tudor Revival Style--- Eclectic Period

401 Second Street was built in 1930 for Dr. Kenneth Chester, a veterinarian with the Federal Government. Its Tudor Revival style features a steeply pitched, side gabled roof with prominent front-facing cross gable and gable dormer. The stucco exterior has false half-timbering in the gables, with brackets placed at the slight second-storey overhang.



Captain Harold L. Gilley House
411 Second Street
1938; R.A. Berwick, architect
Colonial Revival Style--- Eclectic Period

In 1938, this house was designed by R.A. Berwick for Captain Harold L. Gilley. It has an asymmetrical facade, with hipped dormers and front-facing cross gable.



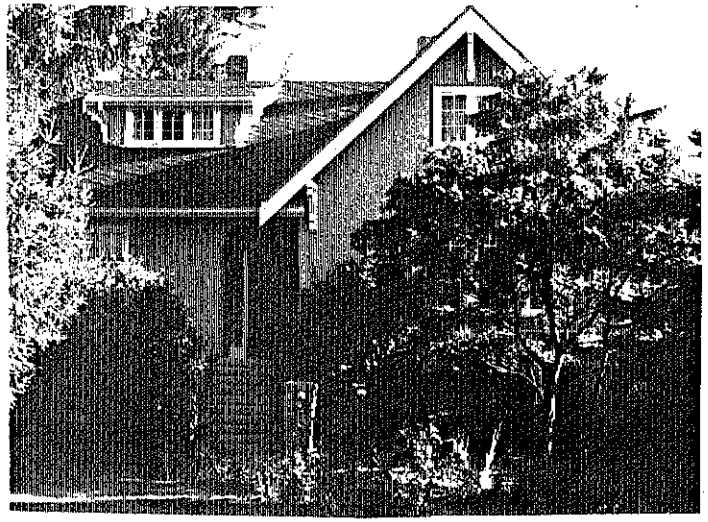
412 Second Street
circa 1910
Classical Style Cottage --- Edwardian Period

This cottage has a cross gabled roof of moderate pitch, small entry porch, ribbon windows, and patterned brick chimney. The original wall cladding has been replaced and decorative shutters added. Alex S. More lived here in 1925.



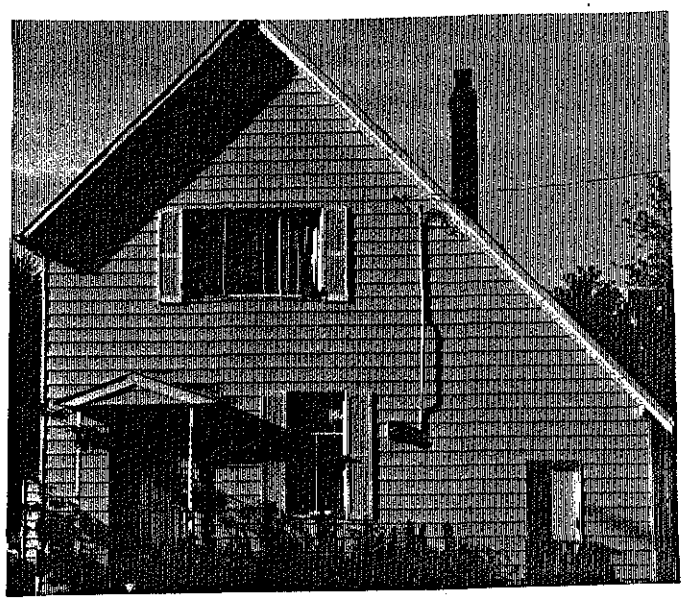
Herbert R. Moulton House
415 Second Street
1930
Tudor Revival Style--- Eclectic Period

This Tudor Revival style house was built for H.R.Moulton of Moulton Electric. It features round arched end porches under the main roof, symmetrical twin front cross gables separated by a shed dormer, and a centred round arched entry porch.



David C. Nixon House
425 Second Street
1927
Craftsman Style--- Modern Period

This house shows Craftsman design elements in its low pitched gable roof, wide eave overhang, false beam ends with brackets, and round arched door and entry porch. Nixon was the owner of Nixon's Book Store.



436 Second Street
1895
Pioneer Tent Style --- High Victorian Period

This 1895 Pioneer Tent style house retains its simple front gabled roof, but was enlarged in 1974, extending the roof out to one side. Other alterations include the siding, shutters, windows, and entry porch.



D. McNee House (1909)
442 Second Street
1893
Pioneer Tent Style --- High Victorian Period

442 Second Street was built in 1893 in the simple front gabled form of the Pioneer Tent style. Alterations include the front porch and window in the lower storey. D. McNee, night watchman, owned the house in 1909.



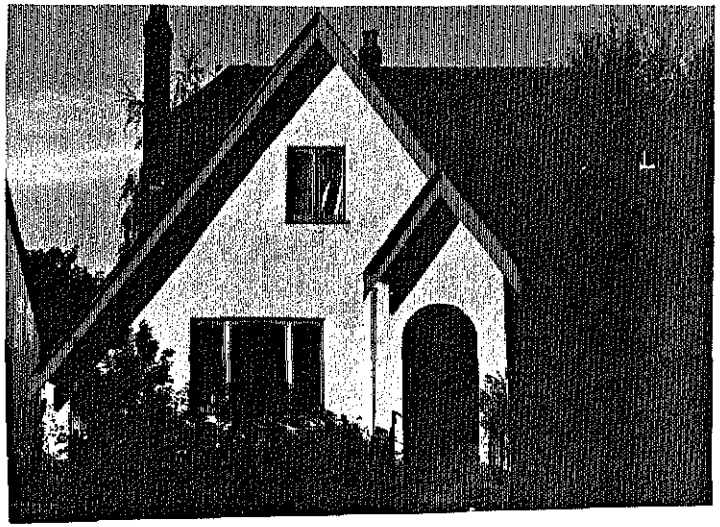
J. Harrison Smith House
517 Second Street
1926
Craftsman Style--- Modern Period

This house has a low pitched gabled roof with wide eave overhang, gable dormers, vergeboards, exposed beam ends with brackets, and partial-width porch set under the main roof. The chamferred roof line and stucco exterior are elements used more commonly in the Eastern Cottage style. Smith was an appraiser with Hume and Rumble.



Richard Nelson House
518 Second Street
1929
Eastern Cottage Style--- Eclectic Period

This house shows the chamferred roof line used on the traditional form of the Eastern Cottage style. Other typical features include the small entry porch, eyebrow pediment, and stucco exterior. Nelson was secretary-treasurer of Nelson Bros. Fisheries.



Benjamin S. MacDonald
526 Second Street
1936
Tudor Revival Style--- Eclectic Period

This house is a version of the Tudor Revival style, using its steep gables to create a simple, clean-lined design. The side gables are chamferred, the front gables decorated only by plain vergeboards, and the entry and end porches are round arched. MacDonald was a keeper at the B.C. Penitentiary.



J.S. Clute, Jr. House
212 Third Street
1912; K.J. McLeod, builder
Prairie Box Style--- Modern Period

K.J. McLeod built this house in 1912 for J.S. Clute, Jr. Its Prairie Box style features a hipped roof, half-width porch with a second level at the corner, wide eave overhang, and wide band of trim separating the clapboard of the first storey from the shingles of the second.



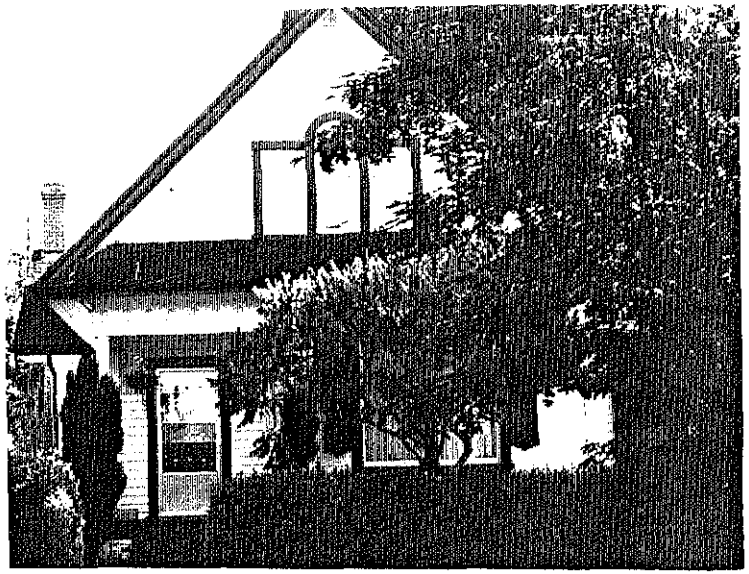
215 Third Street
1941
Spanish Eclectic Style --- Eclectic Period

215 Third Street was built in 1941 and features a flat roof with parapeted walls, tile covered shed roofed extension, and round arched entry porch and upper balcony.



Patterson Lodge
(Personal Care Home)
216 Third Street
1925
Classic Box Style, Colonial Revival--- Eclectic Period

Built in 1925, this Classic Box house is now used as a personal care home for the elderly. It has a low pitched, hipped roof with full-width porch. The windows are multi-paned and the door has sidelights and overhead transom lights. The original exterior cladding has been replaced.



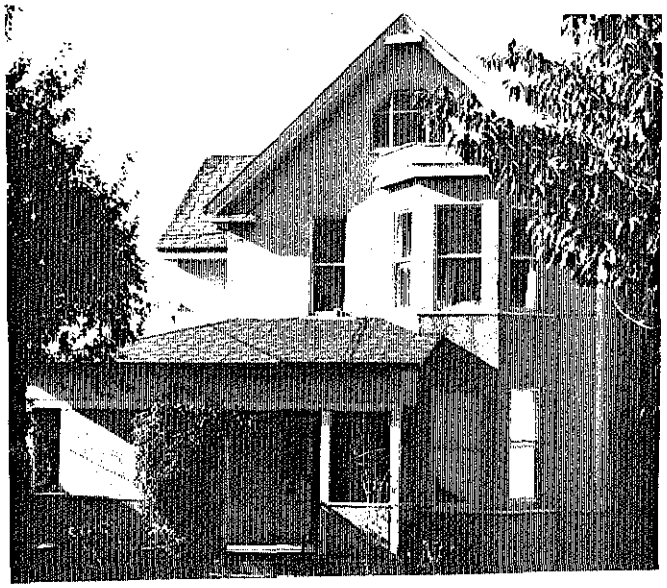
T.W. Gray House (1909)
217 Third Street
1902
Shingle Style Cottage--- Late Victorian Period

217 Third Street is a Shingle style cottage, featuring an A-frame shape, palladian window, and entablature at first-storey cornice line. T.W. Gray, father of A.Wells Gray, owned the house in 1909.



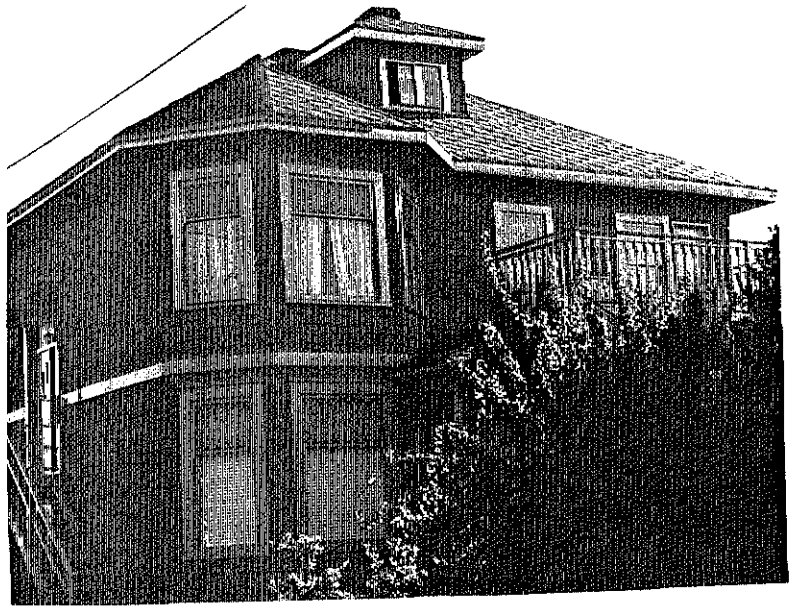
E.E. Nixon House
222 Third Street
1911; Grant and Henderson, architects
H.M. Marshall, builder
Craftsman Style--- Modern Period

With a roof shape similar to the Shingle style, 222 Third Street shows Craftsman elements in the low roof pitch, and exposed rafters. It was designed in 1911 by architects (G.W.) Grant and Henderson and built by H.M. Marshall for E.E. Nixon.



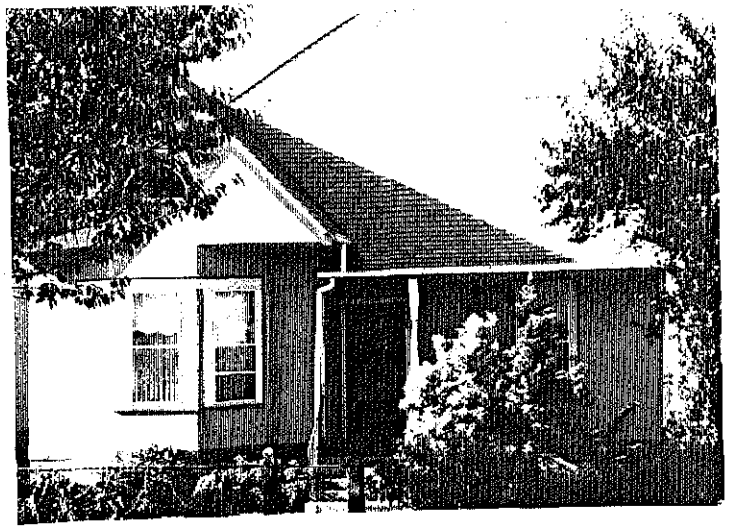
224 Third Street
1910
Classic Frame Style --- Eclectic Period

Various additions and alterations have made the style of this 1910 house difficult to define. The moderately pitched front gable suggests the Classic Frame style. The two-storey bay and cross gable suggest a Victorian influence. Alterations include porch, side addition, steps, and stucco exterior cladding.



J.W. Rogers House (1909)
227 Third Street
1907
Classic Box Style, Colonial Revival--- Eclectic Period

227 Third Street was built in 1907 and has a pyramidal hipped roof with hipped dormer and two-storey bay to one side. The two-level porch features classical columns and turned spindle balustrade. In 1909, the owner was listed as J.W. Rogers, captain of the dredge, King Edward.



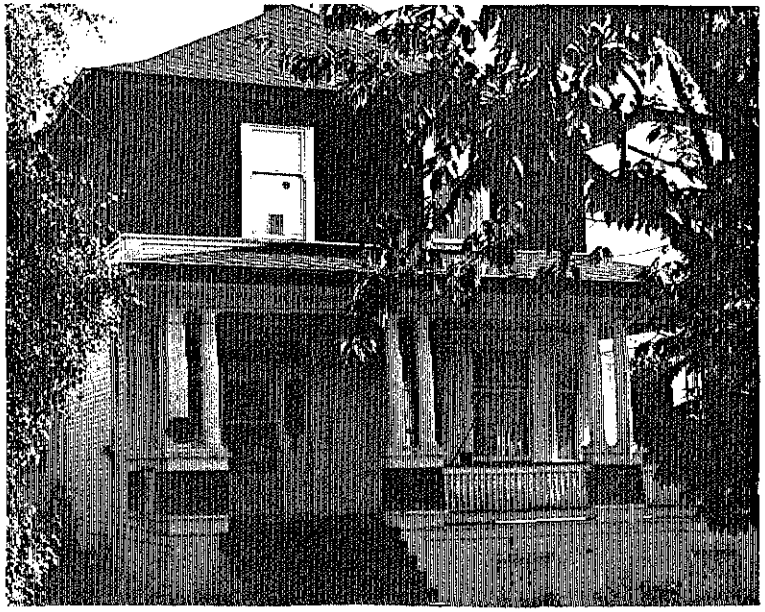
H.T. Kirk House
228 Third Street
1894
Victorian Eclectic Style Cottage --- High Victorian Period

H.T. Kirk was a local hardware merchant who lived in this 1894 house. Much of its original appearance has been covered with stucco, but it retains the Victorian irregular roof line and cross gable projected over the one-storey bay window.



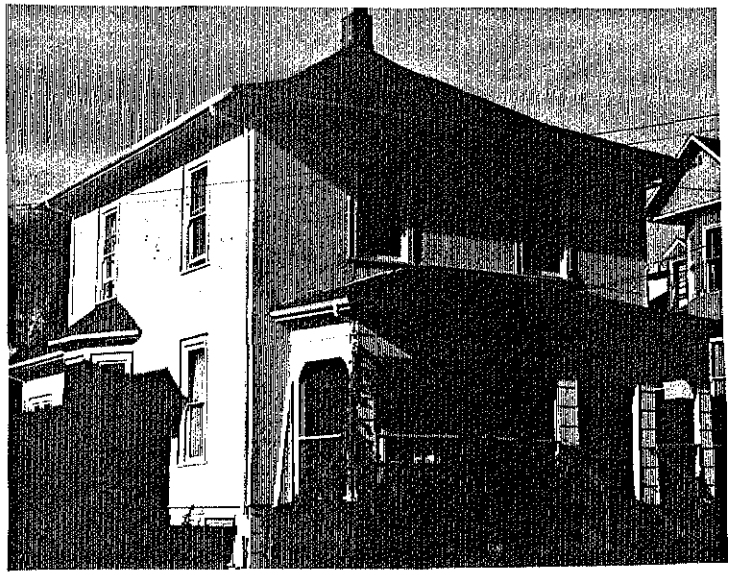
R.L. Cliff House (1909)
230 Third Street
1903
Classic Frame Style --- Eclectic Period

230 Third Street was built in 1903 and was the home of R.L. Cliff, owner of the Cliff Block on Columbia Street, in 1909. The moderate pitch of the front gabled roof identifies the Classic Frame style. It has a full-width porch supported by groups of three classical columns. The exterior has been covered in stucco and wide siding.



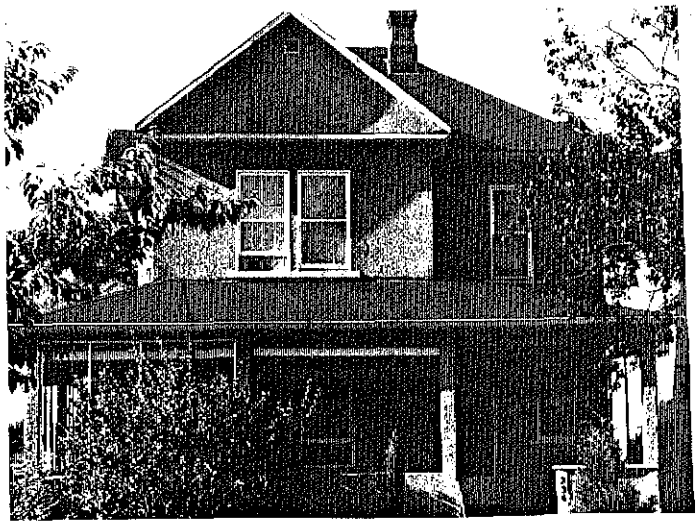
Thomas Gifford Jr. House
231 Third Street
1906
Classic Box Style, Colonial Revival--- Eclectic Period

This 1906 house has a hipped roof, one-storey bay, and full-width porch. The porch has supports of grouped classical columns, and an entablature with dentils and modillions. Mr.Gifford was an electrician.



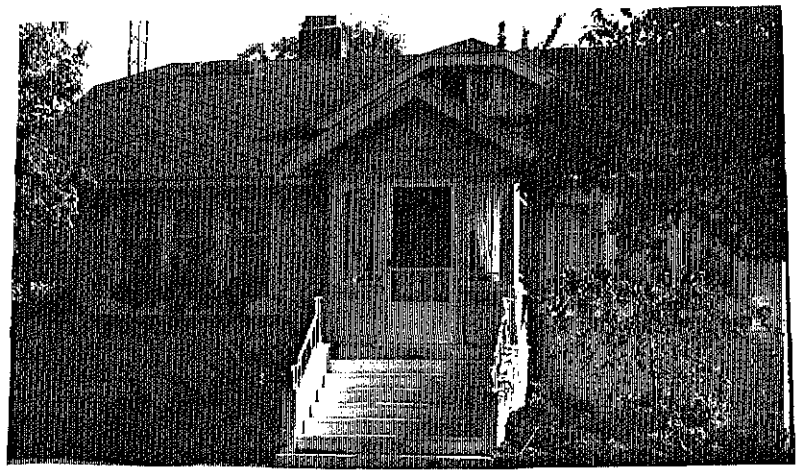
J.W. Sinclair House (1909)
232 Third Street
1902
Prairie Box Style ---Modern Period

This 1902 house shows the low pitched, hipped roof with slightly flared eave line, typical of the Prairie Box style. The full-width porch has been covered with siding and the main house with stucco. In 1909, the house was owned by J.W. Sinclair, freight clerk.



Mrs. Elizabeth Latham House
236 Third Street
1912; Sloan and Harrison, builders
Victorian Eclectic Style --- Late Victorian Period

Elizabeth Latham was married to Peter Latham, who died in 1912, the same year this house was built. He was the landscape gardener who laid out the Parliament grounds in Toronto. He came to New Westminster and started a business as a florist and landscape gardener. He laid out the grounds for Queen's Park and was one of the organizers of the Royal Agricultural Society. Mrs. Latham's house at 236 Third Street retains an irregular roof line which suggests Victorian influences in its design. The exterior is covered in stucco.



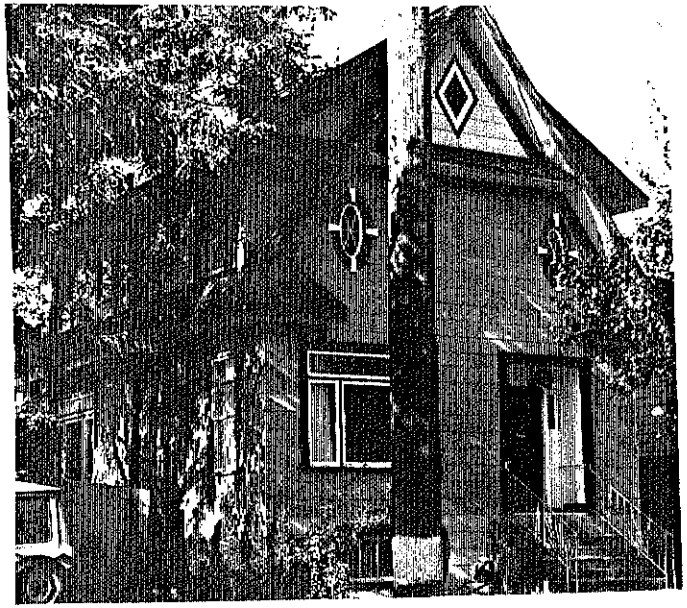
315 Third Street
1929
Craftsman Style Cottage --- Modern Period

Built in 1929, this house shows the low pitched gabled roof, characteristic of the Craftsman style. It has a chamferred roof line, composed of a side gabled main roof with gable dormer and gabled enclosed entry porch.



J.R. Duncan House
316 Third Street
1910
Classic Frame Style, Colonial Revival --- Eclectic Period

This house, built in 1910, features the moderately pitched, front gabled roof line, typical of the Classic Frame style. It has a gable pedimented entry porch which shows Colonial Revival influences. The exterior cladding is not original.



318 Third Street
1905
Shingle Style --- Late Victorian Period

Although the original wall cladding has been replaced, this 1905 example of the Shingle style retains its characteristic shape of A-frame roof with extended shed dormers. Decoration comes from the multiple eave levels, contrasting wood trim, and oval- and diamond-shaped ornamental windows.



322 Third Street
1910
Shingle Style --- Late Victorian Period

The A-frame roof line with shed dormers suggests that this 1910 house was originally designed in the Shingle style. Alterations which obscure that style are the exterior cladding, entry porch, windows, and lack of ornamental detail, such as wood trim.



G.R. Speck House (1924)
324 Third Street
1910
Craftsman Style--- Modern Period

This 1910 Craftsman style house features a low pitched front gabled roof with gabled entry porch. Detailing consists of exposed rafters and beam ends with braces. The porch is supported by heavy piers, a common element of the style.



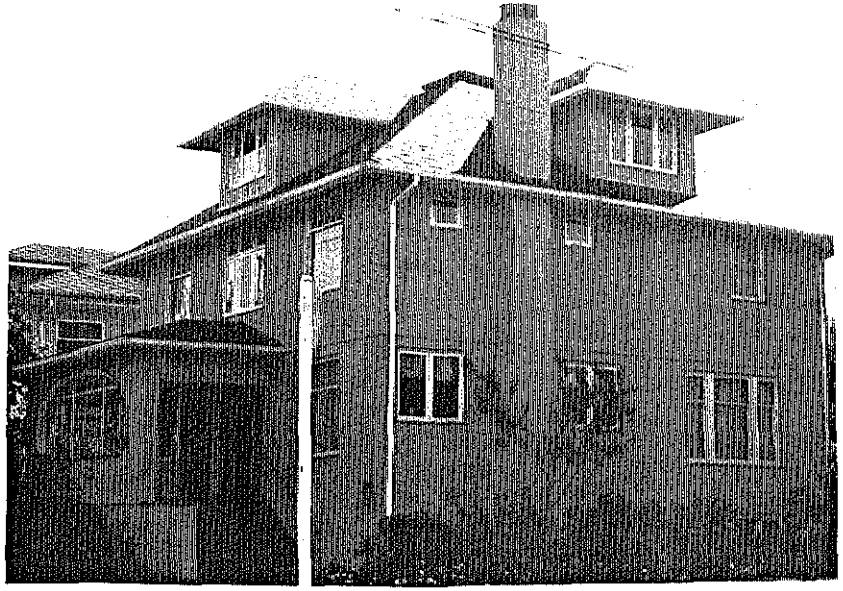
326 Third Street
1910
Craftsman Style--- Modern Period

Another Craftsman style house built in 1910, 326 Third Street has the typical roof line, with hipped dormers, false beam ends, and recessed porch supported by heavy piers.



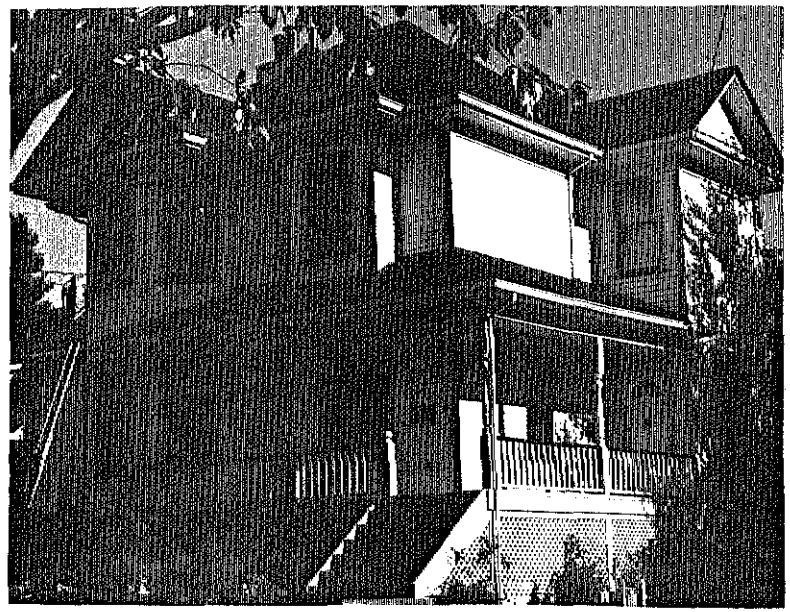
328 Third Street
1910
Prairie Box Style --- Modern Period

The wide facade and low pitched hipped roof with short hipped dormer, of this 1910 house, are common features of the Prairie Box style. The exterior has been stuccoed over and front porch removed.



330 Third Street
Circa 1910
Classic Box Style, Colonial Revival --- Eclectic Period

330 Third Street was built around 1910 for Mr. John Johnston, a lumberman and contractor. It shows the symmetrical facade and moderately pitched hipped roof, typical of Classic Box style. The porch is an unusual feature, with its oval arched opening and cornice line brackets, suggesting a secondary influence from the Italianate style.



William H. Trueman House (1907)
Eleanor J. Postill House (1910)
333 Third Street
1907; William H. Trueman, builder
Queen Anne Style--- Late Victorian Period

Built in 1907 by its owner, William H. Trueman, a local carpenter, the house was sold in 1910 to Eleanor Jamieson Postill, daughter of Reverend Robert Jamieson, first minister at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church in New Westminster. Eleanor's husband, Alfred E. Postill, was a pioneer in the raising of fruit on an extensive scale in the Okanagan. After Postill died, his widow moved back to New Westminster with their six children.

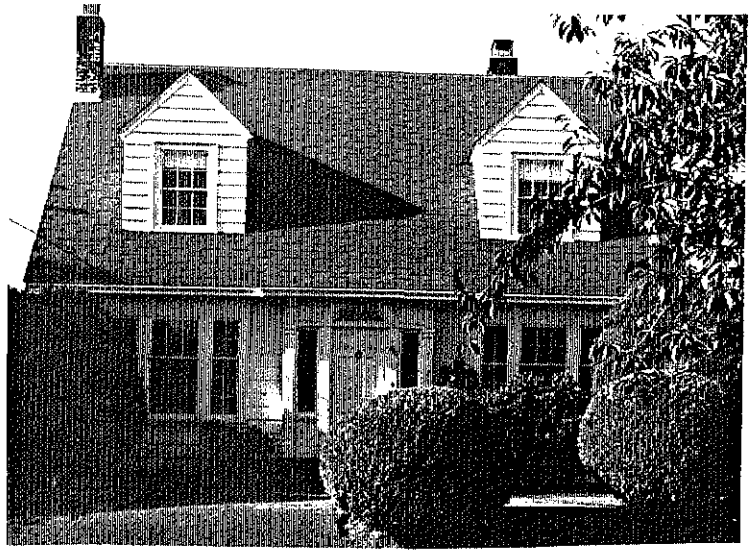


Ralph H. Beharrel
403 Third Street
1913
Prairie Box Style Cottage--- Modern Period

This house shows elements from the Prairie style in its hipped roof with cross wings and entry porch with the roof at a slightly lower eave level. Elements are also present from the Classical style in the symmetrical facade and front gables. The exterior has been covered with aluminum siding. Beharrel was a carpenter.

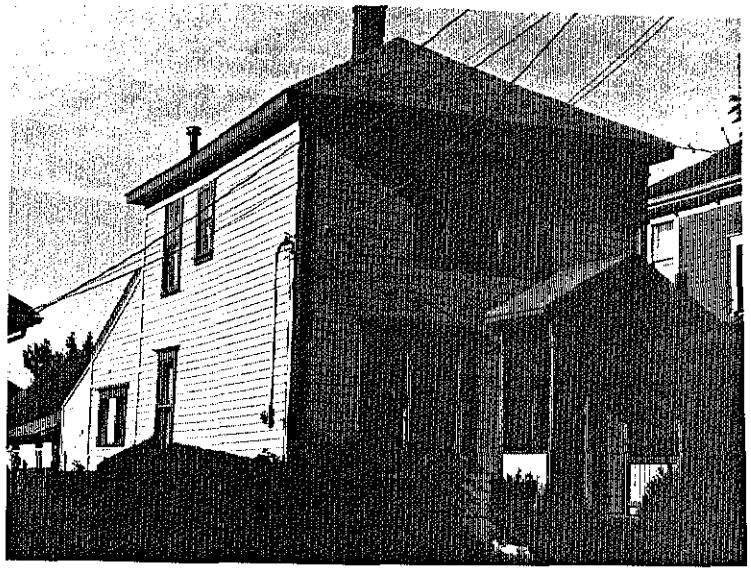
RENOVATED

1986



William Linn House
410 Third Street
1939; H.L. Hennington, builder
Colonial Revival Style--- Eclectic Period

This 1939 example of the Colonial Revival style features a side gabled roof with gable dormers, placed to create a symmetrical facade. The entrance is accentuated by pilasters, sidelights, semi-circular fanlight, and entablature with dentils and brackets. The original owner was William Linn of Linn's Drugstore.



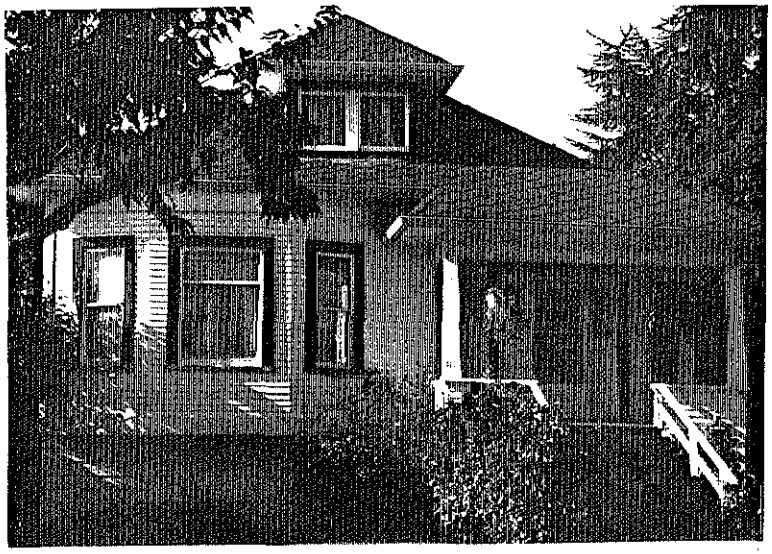
F.H. Green House (1909)
416 Third Street
1895
Classic Box Style, Colonial Revival--- Eclectic Period

This house was built in 1895 with a form similar to its neighbour, 418 Third Street. It is a simple rectangular box with a hipped roof, gabled entry porch, and shed roofed addition at the rear. F.H. Green, baker, owned the house in 1909.



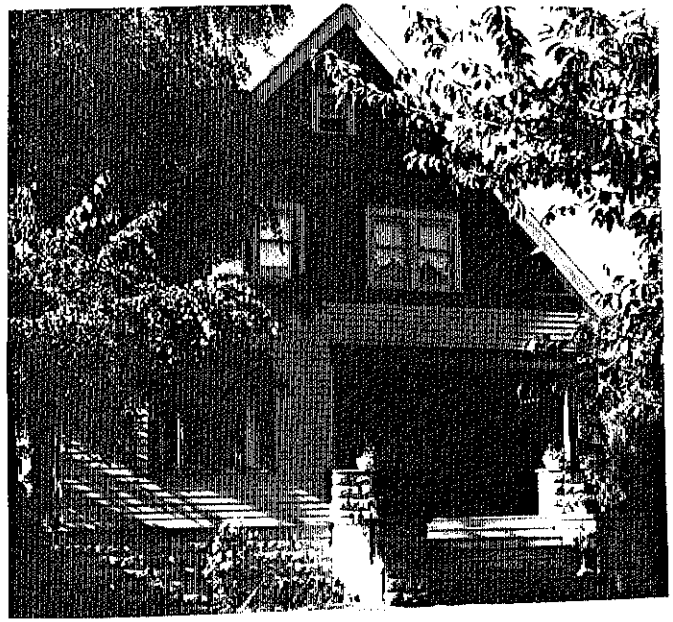
R.T.F. Granger House
418 Third Street
1894
Classic Box Style--- High Victorian Period

R.T.F. Granger was a clerk at the Land Registry Office in New Westminster and the first owner of this 1894 house. It is designed in the Classic Box style, with a hipped roof and shed roofed rear addition typical of that style. The side facade shows an asymmetrical placement of windows. The front porch is full-width and has spindlework ornamentation added.



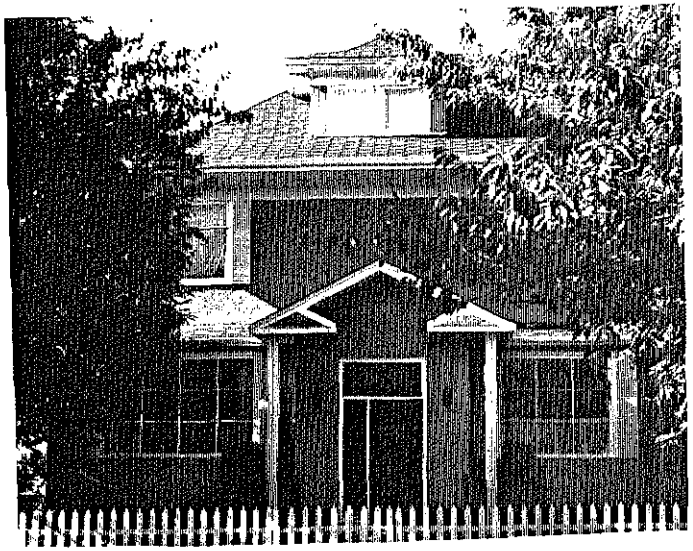
422 Third Street
Circa 1909
Prairie Box Style Cottage--- Modern Period

This cottage built around 1909 shows elements of the Prairie style in its hipped roof with hipped dormer, and entry porch built as a one-storey wing extending out from the main roof line. The owner was W. Lang, a carpenter.



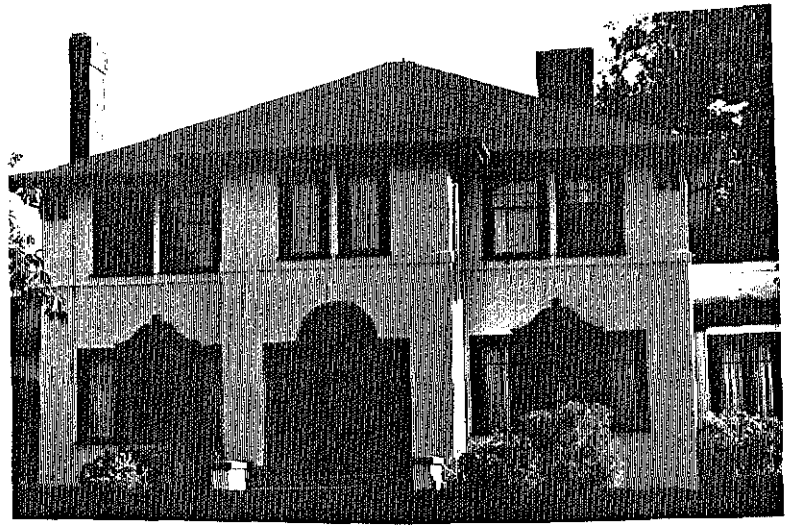
Frank H. Trapp House
424 Third Street
1911; C.H. Clow, architect
Wilson and Matthews, builders
Classic Frame Style Cottage --- Colonial Revival, Eclectic Period

424 Third Street was designed in 1911 by C.H. Clow for Frank H. Trapp and built by Wilson and Matthews for a cost of $2,500. It shows a simple front gabled roof with an inset partial-width porch. The exterior is clad with rusticated stone on the foundation level, narrow clapboard on the lower facade, and shingles in the gable.



Peter McMurphy House
428 Third Street
1911
Classic Box Style, Colonial Revival --- Eclectic Period

428 Third Street was built in 1911 at a cost of $3,500. Although now covered in stucco, it has the moderately pitched hipped roof and dormer of the Classic Box style house. The brackets, cut into decorative shapes and placed under the eave line add an Italianate element to the facade. The porch and windows have also been altered.



John Cameron House
431 Third Street
1929
Colonial Revival Style--- Eclectic Period

431 Third Street was built in 1939 and its first resident was John Cameron, chief of police, who, according to the *Columbian*, left town owing money even to the paper boy. The house has a symmetrical facade with a hipped roof and central projecting wing into which the entry porch is set.



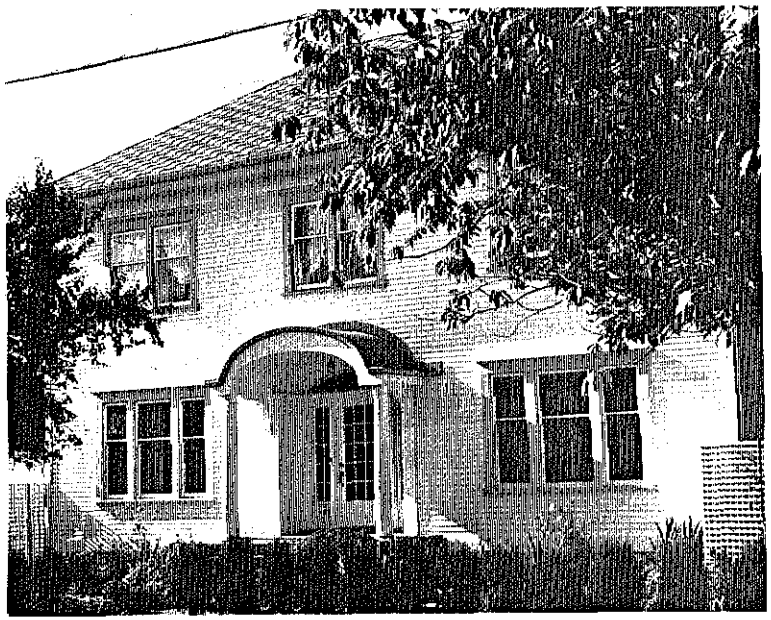
432 Third Street
1917
Colonial Revival Style --- Eclectic Period

Built in 1917, this house features a symmetrical facade and side gabled roof. A gable dormer is placed above the doorway to accentuate the entrance. The exterior has been stuccoed.



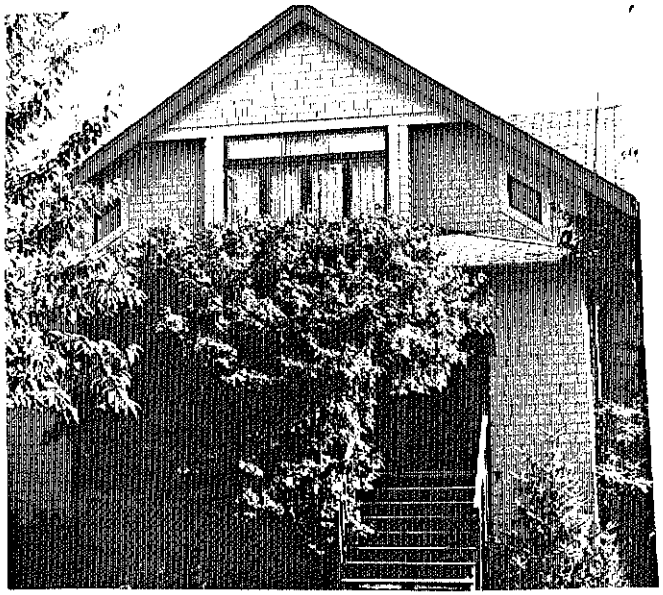
R.H. Cheyne House
435 Third Street
1912; B. Macaulay, architect
S.J. Kelly, builder
Craftsman Style--- Modern Period

R.H. Cheyne was the original owner of this house, designed in 1912 by B. Macaulay and built by S.J. Kelly. It has a low pitched gable roof, full-width porch with gable marking the entry, and shingle exterior with contrasting wood trim.



R.C. Galbraith House
436 Third Street
1925
Colonial Revival Style--- Eclectic Period

The Galbraith family owned a millworking business on Tenth Street and R.C. Galbraith lived in this Colonial Revival house. The design is a simple two-storey rectangular block with a hipped roof, symmetrically balanced windows, and centre door with sidelights, overhead fanlight, and pedimented portico. The house contains stained glass, designed by McCausland of Toronto, which was originally in G.W. Grant's 1891 Rand house, formerly at Third Street and Queen's Avenue. The significance of the Galbraith house is enhanced by the large Monkey Puzzle tree in the front yard. These trees (*Araucaria Araucana*) were imported from Chile before the opening of the Panama Canal in 1914.



Mrs. McNamara House
439 Third Street
1912; B. Macaulay, architect
S.J. Kelly, builder
Shingle Style --- Late Victorian Period

This 1912 house was designed by B. Macaulay and built by S.J. Kelly. It has a front gabled roof with side cross gable, full-width porch, and continuous shingle exterior.



508 Third Street



512 Third Street

508 Third Street
and
R.F. Walker House (1917)
512 Third Street
1911; Samuel Bowell, builder and developer
Shingle Style Cottage--- Late Victorian Period

508 Third Street has lost much of its original appearance due to a covering of stucco and wide, modern siding. The basic shape of the A-frame roof with shed dormers remains to suggest its original Shingle style. Its original appearance was probably similar to 512 Third Street, with its inset porch. These two houses were built in 1911, as a new subdivision which included 510 Third Street, and developed by Samuel Bowell.



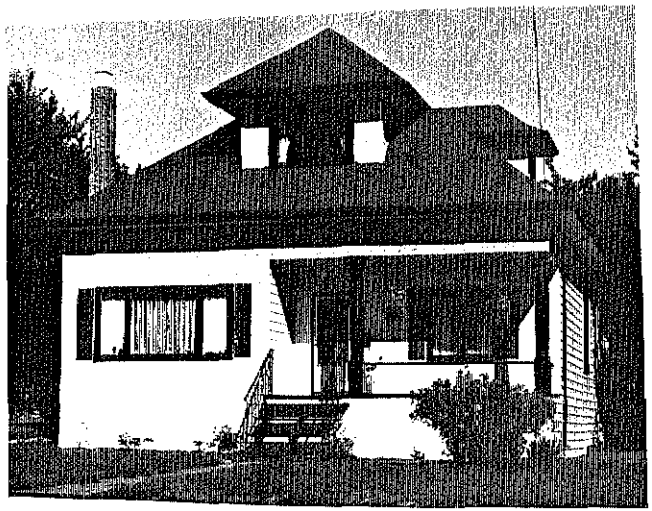
Bill Gifford House
509 Third Street
Circa 1930
Spanish Eclectic Style--- Eclectic Period

This house was built around 1930 for Bill Gifford, whose father was William Gifford of Gifford Jewellers. It was designed in the Spanish Eclectic style and features a cross gabled, tiled roof, palladian windows, decorative balconies with iron railings, and a stucco exterior with bracktes at the slight second-storey overhang.



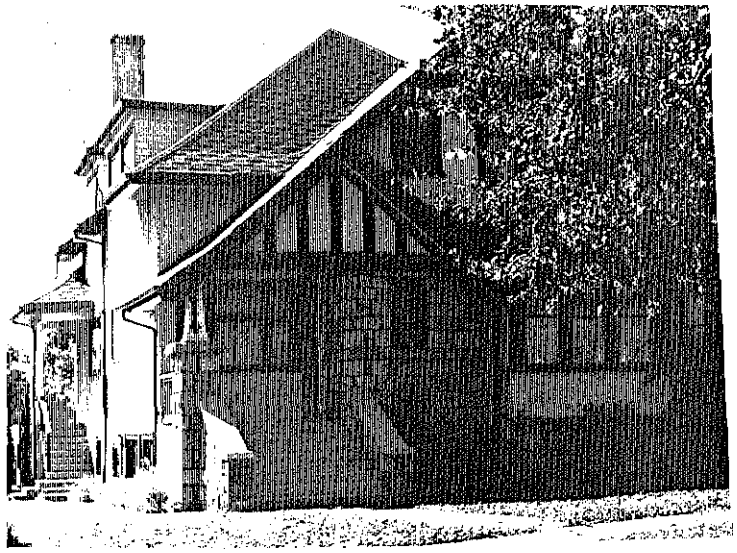
Elliot House
521 Third Street
1925
Craftsman Style Cottage--- Modern Period

The chamferred roof line of this 1925 house is composed of a side gabled roof with a prominent central gable dormer and small gabled entry porch. Typical Craftsman details are the exposed rafters and beam ends.



H.C. Brice House (1909)
211 Fourth Street
1902
Prairie Box Style Cottage--- Modern Period

This 1902 cottage has features of the Prairie Box style in its hipped roof with hipped dormers and slightly flared eaves. The aluminum siding covers the original decorative shingles and wide V-joint siding. In 1909, the owner was H.C. Brice, civil engineer.



Harvey Streight House
214 Fourth Street
1920; J.B. Whitburn, architect
Tudor Revival Style--- Eclectic Period

Harvey Streight was manager for the Brackman-Ker Milling Company and lived in this house on Fourth Street. It was designed by J.B. Whitburn and the main facade has features of the Tudor Revival style in its two gables with stucco and false half-timbering. Behind the gables is a hipped roof with shed dormer.



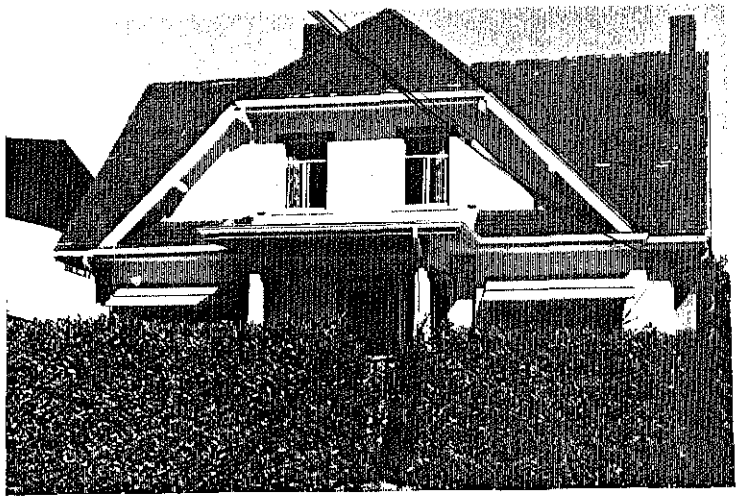
E.J. Wilkinson House (1909)
215 Fourth Street
1900
Queen Anne Style --- Late Victorian Period

215 Fourth Street was built in 1900 and has a side gabled roof with prominet, front-facing gable dormer. The front facade is covered in vertical siding, but clapboard still covers the side facade and patterned shingles decorate the gable. E.J. Wilkinson, accountant, occupied the house in 1909.



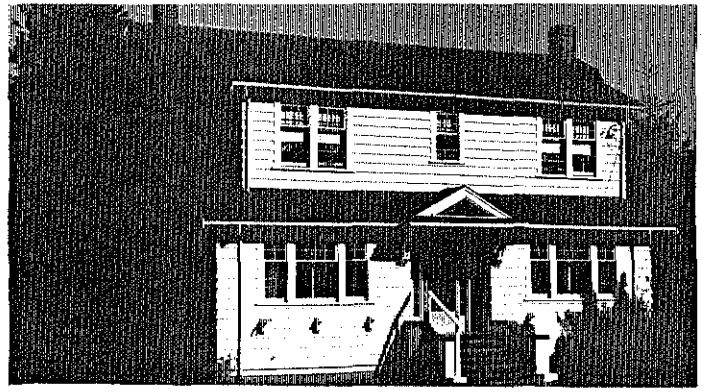
G. A. Calbick House
218 Fourth Street
1896
Queen Anne Cottage --- High Victorian Period

This house was a simple hipped roofed cottage with a bay window, but has been altered to its present form. The carved front door is original. Calbick was a constable at the Provincial Jail.



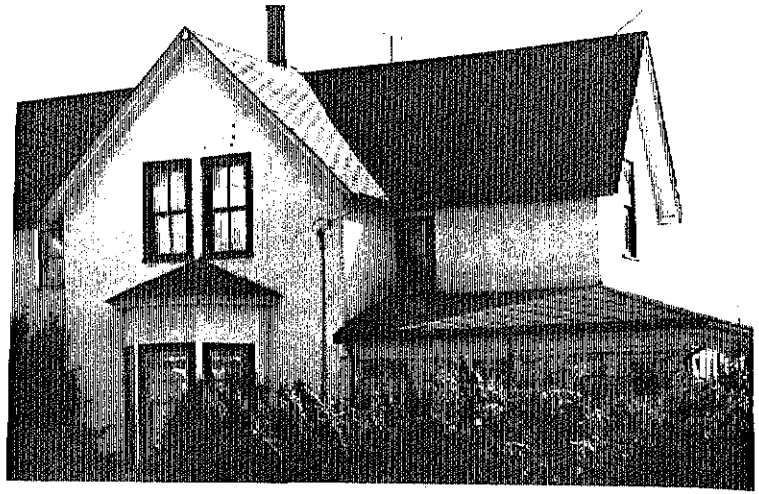
F. Hurndall House
225 Fourth Street
1923
Craftsman Style --- Modern Period

This 1923 house was built for F. Hurndall and features a side gabled roof, front-facing, chamferred cross gable, and exposed beam ends with braces. The original wood siding has been covered with stucco.



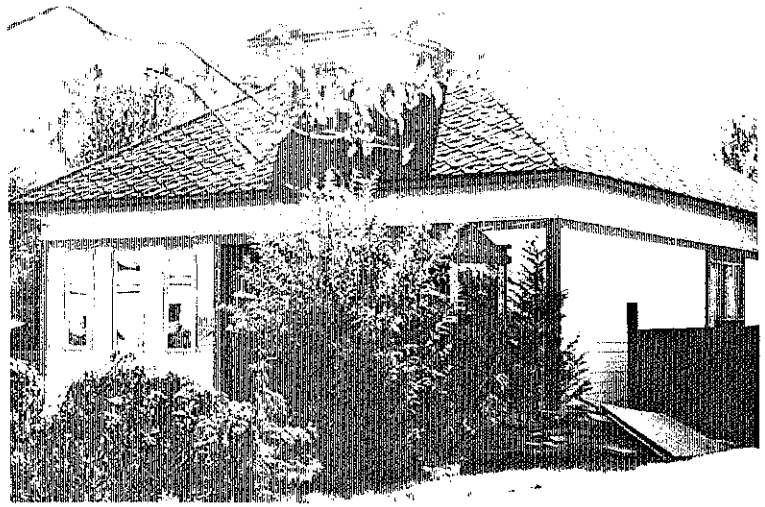
233 Fourth Street
1929
Colonial Revival Style--- Eclectic Period

This Colonial Revival style house was built in 1929. The symmetrical facade has balanced windows and a centred door, accentuated by a triangular pediment and sidelights. The gambrel roof has a front-facing extended shed dormer.



239 Fourth Street
1893
Queen Anne Style --- High Victorian Period

239 Fourth Street was built in 1893. It features a cross gabled roof, wrap porch, and one-storey bay. The exterior has been stuccoed over and the porch enclosed.



312 Fourth Street
Circa 1909
Neoclassical Cottage --- Late Victorian Period

This house was built around 1909 and has a simple hipped roof with hipped dormer. The exterior is clad in siding with a wide band of trim at the cornice line. C.S Davis, a druggist was the owner in 1909.



313 Fourth Street
Before 1916
Classic Box Style, Colonial Revival --- Eclectic Period

This house was built before 1916, probably 1910, and features a pyramidal hipped roof with hipped dormers and partial-width porch. Alterations include the exterior cladding, aluminum windows, and decorative shutters.



J.R. Coon House
316 Fourth Street
1908
Classic Frame Style--- Eclectic Period

Built in 1908, this variation of the Classic Frame style has a gable-on-hip roof and wrap porch supported by classical columns. The original resident was J.R. Coon, a barber.



317 Fourth Street
1930
Eastern Cottage Style--- Eclectic Period

This 1930 Eastern Cottage style house has a cross gabled roof, with the side gable chamferred. An eyebrow pediment covers the entry porch. The exterior is stuccoed, a typical feature of the style.



E.Walmsley House
318 Fourth Street
1908
Classic Box Style, Colonial Revival --- Eclectic Period

Built in 1908, the appearance of this house has been greatly altered by synthetic siding, aluminum-frame windows, decorative shutters, porch design, and additions to the main house.



319 Fourth Street
1911
Prairie Box Style Cottage--- Modern Period

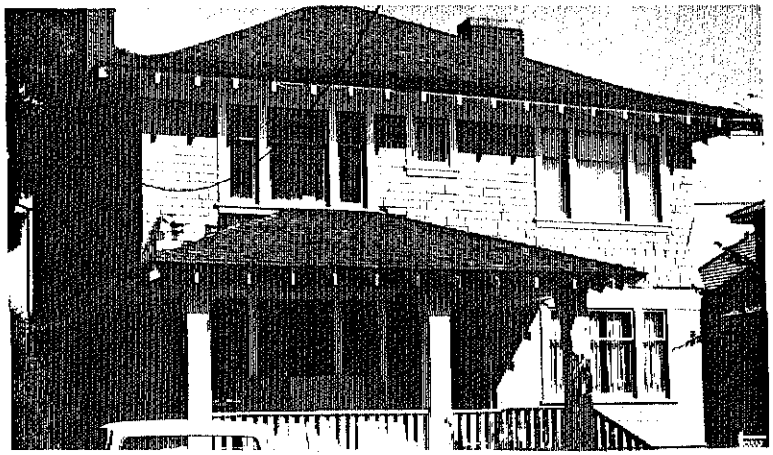
Built in 1911, this cottage shows elements from the Prairie style, such as the hipped roof and hipped dormers with slightly flared eaves. Alterations include the exterior cladding and front steps.

RENOVATED
1988



Robert Lane House (1909)
320 Fourth Street
1905
Shingle Style--- Late Victorian Period

320 Fourth Street was built in 1905 using the A-frame shape, typical of the Shingle style. The partial-width porch is set under the main roof line and supported by classical columns. Robert Lane, carpenter, lived at this address in 1909.



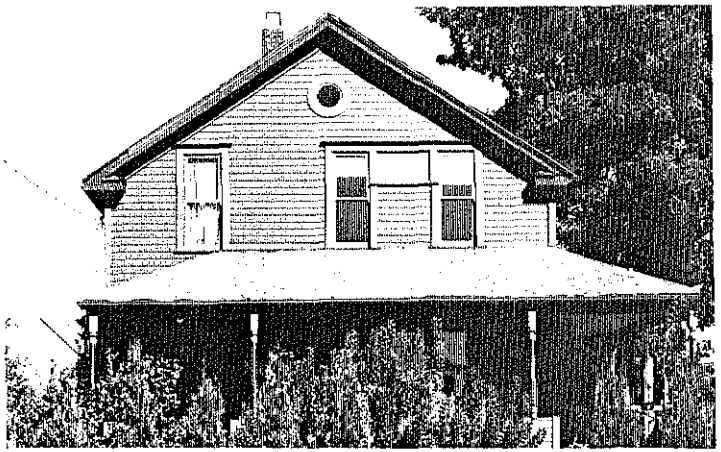
Rev. C.W. Houghton House
Manse for Queen's Ave. Methodist Church
323 Fourth Street
1913; McLeod and McLeod, builders
Craftsman Style--- Modern Period

McLeod and McLeod built this Prairie style house in 1913 as the manse for Queen's Avenue Methodist Church. Reverend C.W. Houghton was the first resident. The hipped roof has slightly flared eaves, exposed rafters, and hipped entry porch. The lower facade is covered with clapboard, the upper, with shingles.



E.C. Traves House (1909)
324 Fourth Street
1905
Queen Anne Style cottage --- Late Victorian Period

Built in 1905, this cottage shows the typical Queen Anne style roof line, irregular in shape, composed of a hipped roof with gable dormers and a gable projected over a one-storey bay window. With the exception of shingles in the gable, the exterior is clad in stucco. E.C. Traves was the manager at Pat Burns and Company, Meats.



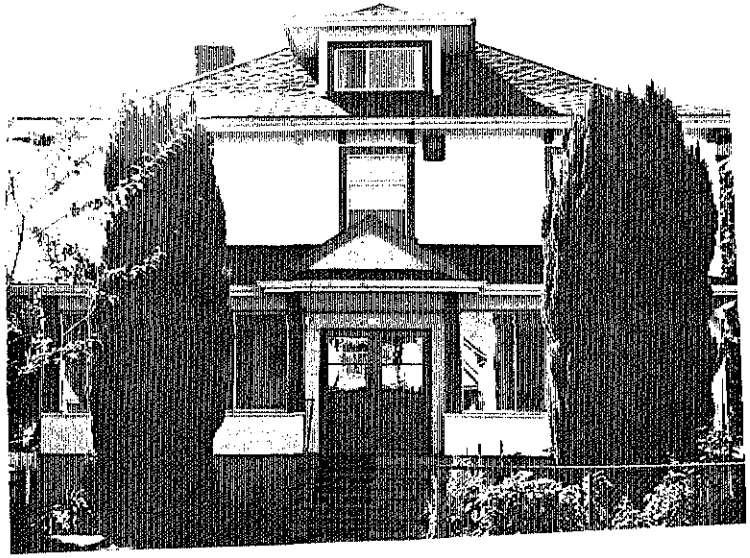
C.C. Worsfold House
325 Fourth Street
1907
Classic Frame Style--- Eclectic Period

Cuthbert Coleman Worsfold was the district engineer for the Department of Public Works Canada and the first resident of 325 Fourth Street. The house, built in 1907, has a moderately pitched front gabled roof, wrap porch with turned spindle supports, and asymmetrical facade.



Frank Pearson House
326 Fourth Street
1908
Shingle Style Cottage--- Late Victorian Period

326 Fourth Street was built in 1908, having the A-frame shape of the Shingle style. The original owner was Frank Pearson, owner of Pearson Electric Company, and later manager of the electrical department of Lee's Limited of New Westminster.



Robert Lane House
328 Fourth Street
1912; E.S. Robinson, builder
Classic Box Style, Colonial Revival --- Eclectic Period

Built in 1912 by E.S. Robinson for Robert Lane, this house shows a primary influence from the Classic Box, Colonial Revival style. It has a symmetrical facade, moderately pitched roof, and accentuated entrance. The flared eave line of the hipped roof and dormer show a secondary influence from the Prairie style.



331 Fourth Street
1911; Bowyer and Wickham, builders
Shingle Style Cottage--- Late Victorian Period

Built in 1911 by Bowyer and Wickham, with a design by Wickham, 331 Fourth Street shows the typical A-frame with extended shed dormers of the Shingle style. The gable peak is decorated by false half-timbering.



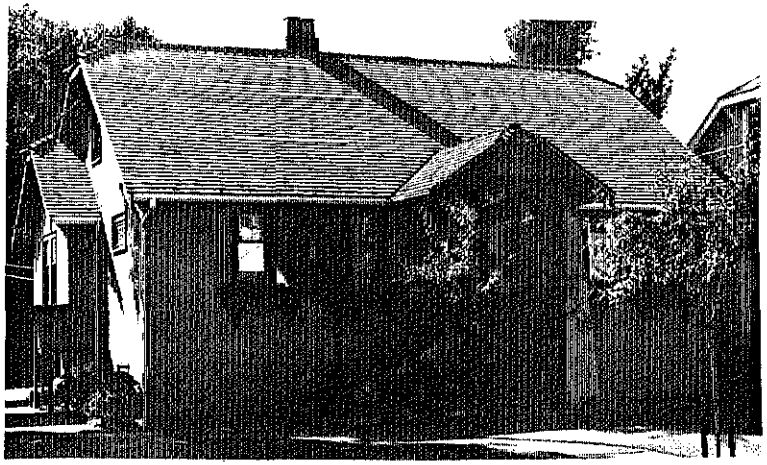
Percy Copp House
334 Fourth Street
1931
Western Gothic Style--- Eclectic Period

This 1931 house is designed in the Western Gothic style, with three steeply pitched front-facing gables. Decoration consists of trim at the cornice line, vergeboards, arched entry, and window boxes. The first resident was Percy Copp, of Copp Shoes.



'The Three Birches'
Dr. Albert Bowles House
337 Fourth Street
1939; McCarter and Nairne, architects
Tudor Revival Style--- Eclectic Period

The Vancouver architectural firm of McCarter and Nairne designed this elaborate Tudor Revival house for Dr. Albert 'Webster' Bowles. Bowles came to New Westminster in 1931 and specialized in eye, ear, nose, and throat medicine; he was also a former president of the New Westminster Medical Association. His Fourth Street house features three front gables with stucco and half-timbering. Its name comes from the three birch trees which are growing in the front yard.



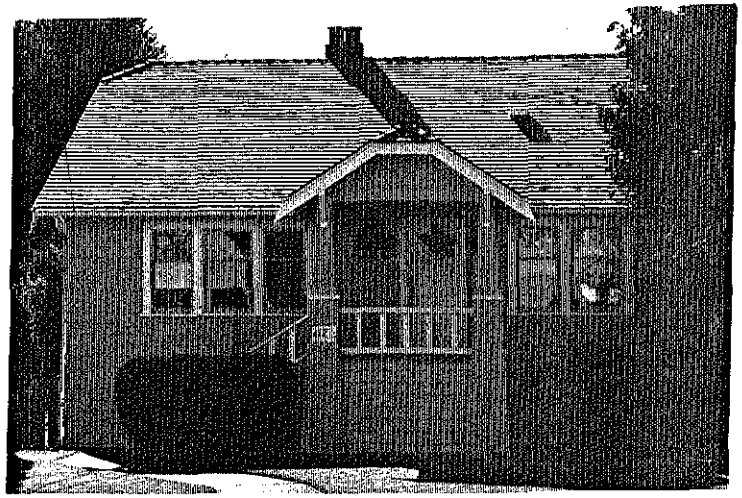
410 Fourth Street
1932
Eastern Cottage Style--- Eclectic Period

Built in 1932, 410 Fourth Street is a good example of the Eastern Cottage style, with its stucco exterior, chamferred roof line, and small entry porch.



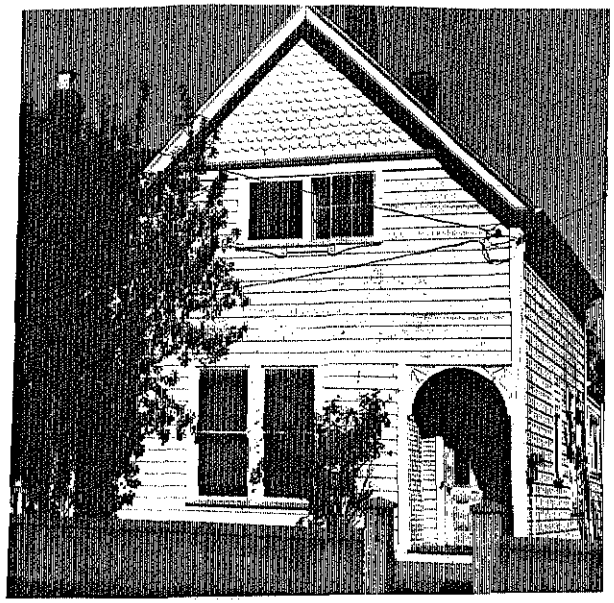
411 Fourth Street
1939
Normandy Style--- Eclectic Period

411 Fourth Street was built in 1939, using design elements from the Normandy style of residential architecture. It features a cross gabled roof with gable dormer and corner turret, and has round arched entry and end porches.



412 Fourth Street
1931
Eastern Cottage Style--- Eclectic Period

412 Fourth Street, built in 1911, is another example of the Eastern Cottage style. It has the characteristic chamferred roof line and small entry porch, but the stucco exterior has been replaced by modern siding.



RENOVATED
1986-1987
(New Add.)

William Beadle House
413 Fourth Street
Circa 1892; 1986: Brian Hart, architects
Pioneer Tent Style --- Late Victorian Period

This house was built for William Beadle, a brick layer and stone mason, who was later killed in a mine disaster at Britannia. It has a simple front gabled roof line with fishscale shingles in the peak. The roof pitch, however, suggests the Classic Frame style. The front entry remains original; the north addition was built around 1907-12. Another new addition, extensive changes and a new basement were built in 1986.



F.N. Sinclair House (1909)
418 Fourth Street
1902
Prairie Box Style Cottage--- Modern Period

This 1902 cottage has the hipped roof and hipped dormer with slightly flared eaves, typical of Prairie style houses. The walls of the dormer are decorated by fishscale shingles. The 1909 owner was F.N. Sinclair, a civil engineer.



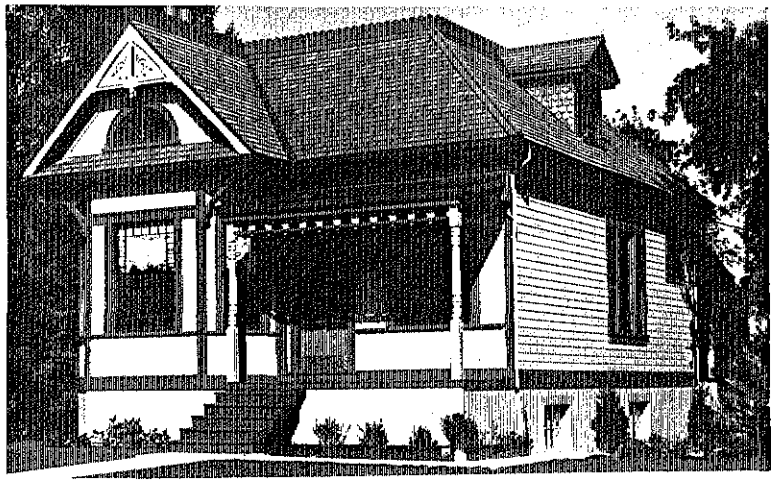
427 Fourth Street
1894
Queen Anne Style--- High Victorian Period

Built in 1894, 427 Fourth Street retains the irregular roof line, typical of the Queen Anne style, but the exterior has been redone in brick and stucco. The house has gained some notoriety as the scene of a violent crime: Murder at 427 Fourth Street, Henry Jobes Kills Wife, *Columbian,* June 3, 1911. J.H. Keller, a school treacher was the owner in 1909.



L.P. Eckstein House
Later, 'Inglenook', T.S. Annandale House
428 Fourth Street
1892; G.W. Grant, architect
Queen Anne Style--- High Victorian Period

This Queen Anne house was designed by architect, G.W. Grant for Louis P. Eckstein, Queen's Counsel. The design shows a hipped roof, lower cross gables, asymmetrical facade, second storey porch with spindlework, bay windows, and scrolled brackets. The home later belonged to T.S. ('Tom') Annandale. Annandale's grocery business on Columbia Street was burned in the 1898 fire and quickly rebuilt. He served as mayor of the City from 1923 until 1926.



Gray House (1929)
431 Fourth Street
1890
Queen Anne Style --- High Victorian Period

Known as the Gray house, 431 Fourth Street was built for W.H. Falding, who was registrar of the Supreme Court of B.C. Falding sold the house in 1902 to Henry J. Cambie, consulting engineer for the C.P.R. In 1907, Herbert Gilley bought it for Minnie Kelly. In 1929, the house was bought by George Gray. He was a steamroller driver for the City of New Westminster. His brothers included A. Wells Gray. The Gray house has been restored through the efforts of the New Westminster Heritage Preservation Society with financial assistance from the B.C. Heritage Trust. The house was designated as a Municipal Heritage Site on August 26, 1985, with the cooperation of its owners, G. Schutz and G. Cooper.



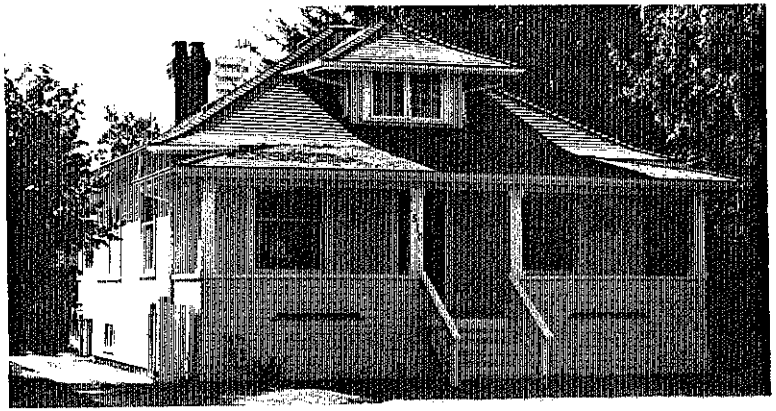
Alexander Gunn House
439 Fourth Street
1894
Pioneer Tent Style--- High Victorian Period

Alexander Gunn was the first owner of this Pioneer Tent style house. It features a steeply pitched gabled roof with wrap porch and a side cross gabled addition built in 1911 by Hugh Gunn.



D. Robson House
504 Fourth Street
1937; Frederick Kalley, builder
Colonial Revival Style--- Eclectic Period

Built in 1937 by Frederick Kalley for D. Robson, as a wedding present from J.G. Robson of the Timberland Lumber Company, this Colonial Revival house features an asymmetrical facade composed of a cross gabled roof, different sized hipped dormers, one-storey bay extending from the side gable, and small entry porch between the gables.



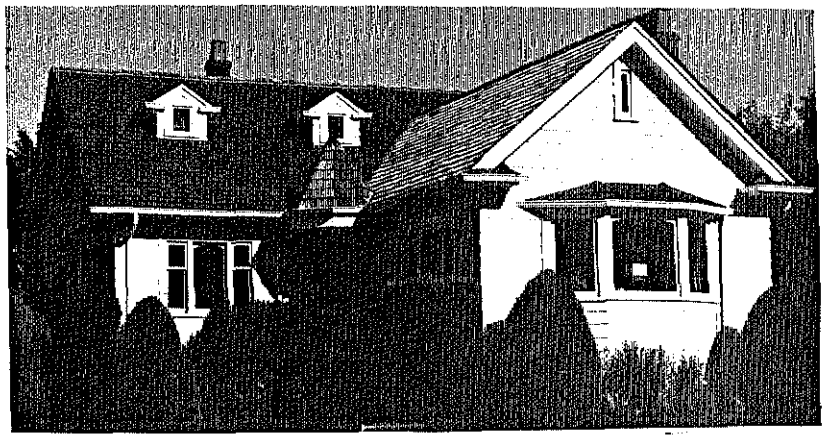
510 Fourth Street
1910
Prairie Box Style Cottage--- Modern Period

This 1910 cottage takes its roof line from the Prairie style. It has a hipped roof, hipped dormer, and porch roof, all having a low pitch and slightly flared eave line.



Alfred Ivens House
512 Fourth Street
1909
Classic Box Style, Colonial Revival--- Eclectic Period

Alfred Ivens, a longshoreman, was the owner of this 1909 house. Its Classic Box design features a 'tall' facade, hipped roof, hipped dormer, and full-width porch. Modern shingles cover the original siding.



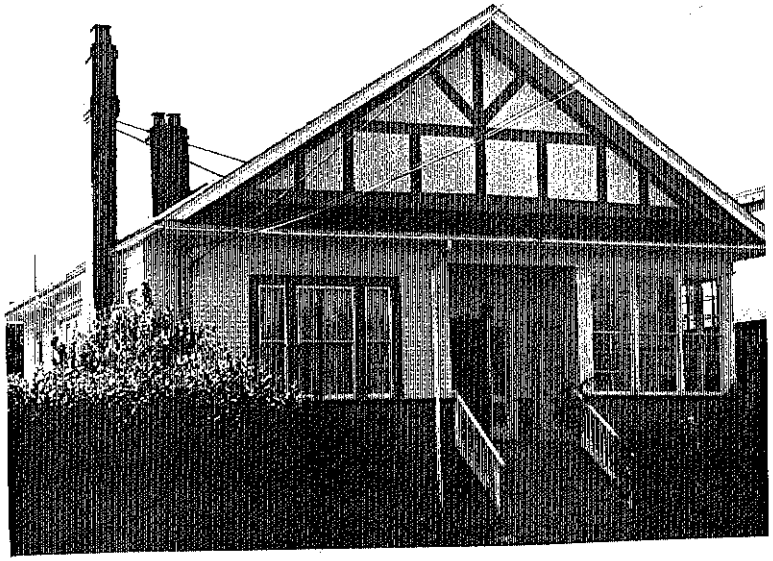
515 Fourth Street
1940
Colonial Revival Style--- Eclectic Period

515 Fourth Street was built in 1940 and shows the combination of design details from the Colonial Revival style with the simplicity of the then emerging Minimal Traditional style. It has a cross gabled roof with gable dormers, one-storey bay window, and witches cap over the entry porch.



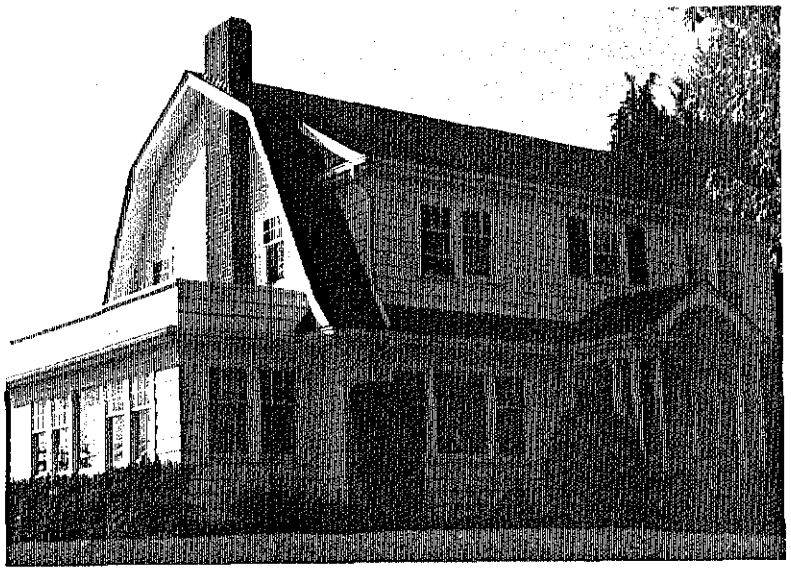
516 Fourth Street
1911; William Lane, builder and developer
Classic Frame Style--- Eclectic Period

Primary style influences in this 1911 house come from the Classic Frame style, with its moderately pitched gabled roof and full-width porch under a separate roof which extends out at the first storey line. Secondary influences from the Shingle style are apparent in the A-shaped front gable.



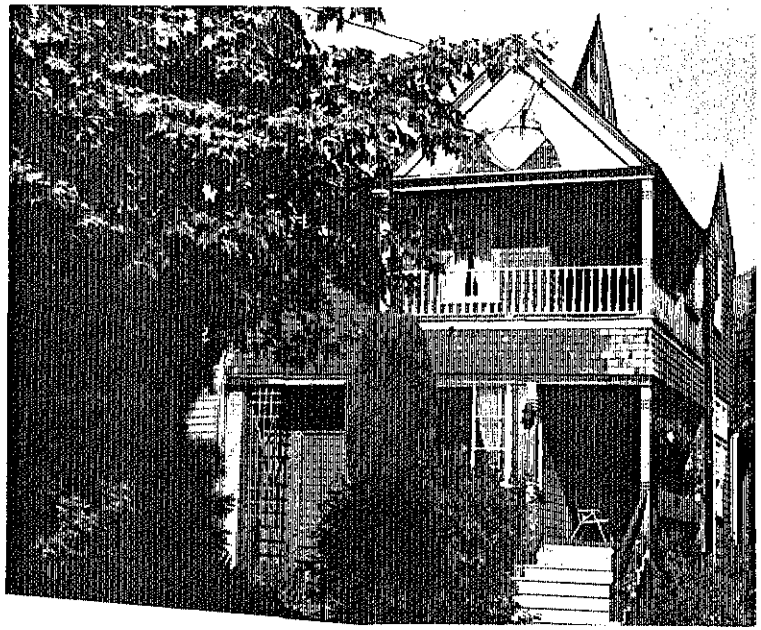
Arthur Davis House
520 Fourth Street
1912; H.F. Martin, builder
Craftsman Style --- Modern Period

Built in 1912 by H.F. Martin for Arthur Davis, this house has a low pitched front gabled roof, with stucco and decorative half-timbering in the gable. The partial-width porch has been enclosed, leaving only a small entry porch.



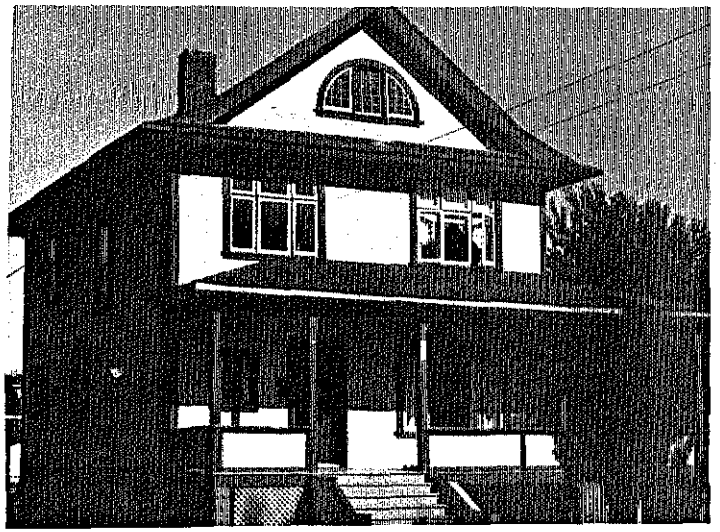
Basil Mironoff House
302 Fifth Street
1940; Libby and Larkin, builders
Colonial Revival Style--- Eclectic Period

This residence is an excellent example of a Colonial Revival style house, sometimes referred to as Dutch Colonial. The design is one storey with a steeply pitched gambrel roof containing a full second storey and a continuous shed dormer with symmetrically placed windows. The front door is accentuated by a triangular pediment extended forward and supported by slender squared posts topped with capitals. The front facade shows symmetrically balanced windows and centre door with sidelights. The design is almost identical to 424 Third Avenue, built in 1928, and 428 Fifth Street, built in 1912; the style seems to have had aesthetic appeal for several generations of New Westminster builders and home owners.



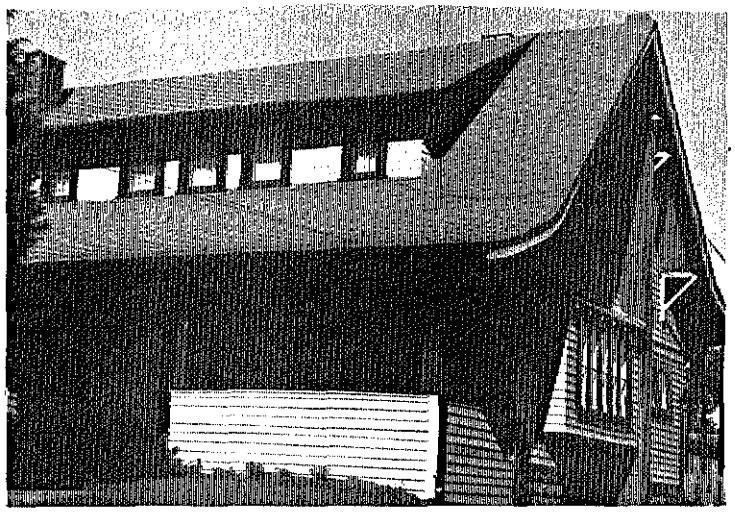
James A. Cunningham House
307 Fifth Street
1891; Maclure and Sharp, architects
Queen Anne Style--- High Victorian Period

Designed by Maclure and Sharp in the Queen Anne style, the J.A. Cunningham house shows a steeply pitched roof of irregular shape,and other typical Queen Anne detailing, added to avoid a smooth walled appearance, such as spindlework, scrolled trim, and fan-like gable decoration. The house was built on the site of the former Pelham Gardens, laid out by Thomas Cunningham for fruit and cattle as part of the agricultural fair in 1885, by Thomas' son, James Alexander 1891. James was a native son of B.C. and worked as manager of Cunningham Hardware (founded by his father in 1862) for twenty-three years, after which he managed the Western Steamboat Company, and then became managing director of the B.C. Refining Company. Among his social interests, Howay and Scholefield (1914) state that Cunningham was *likewise connected with the Hoo Hoos and in 1911 was vicegerent snark.*



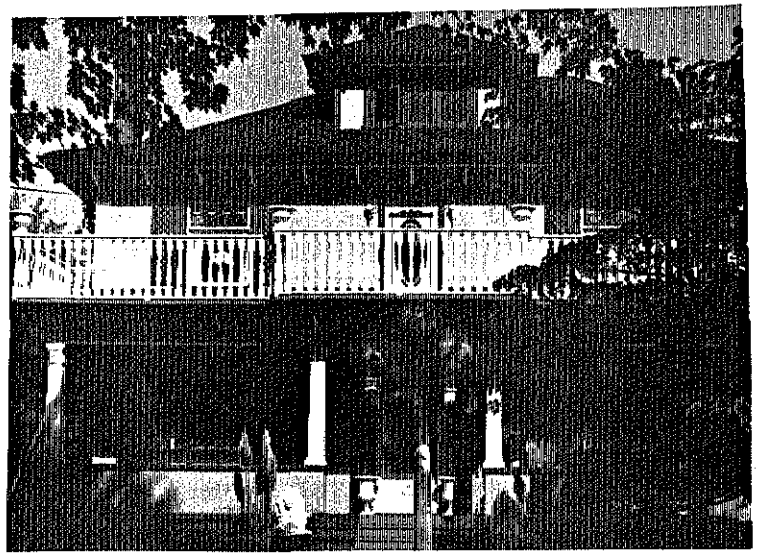
J.J. Mahony House
313 Fifth Street
1910
Classic Frame Style, Colonial Revival --- Eclectic Period

Built in 1910, 313 Fifth Street has a moderately pitched, front gabled roof, full-width porch, half-circle window in the gable, narrow clapboard exterior, and contrasting wood trim. The original owner was J.J. (Joe) Mahony, who was in the insurance business. His son, Jack, won the Victoria Cross in the Second World War.



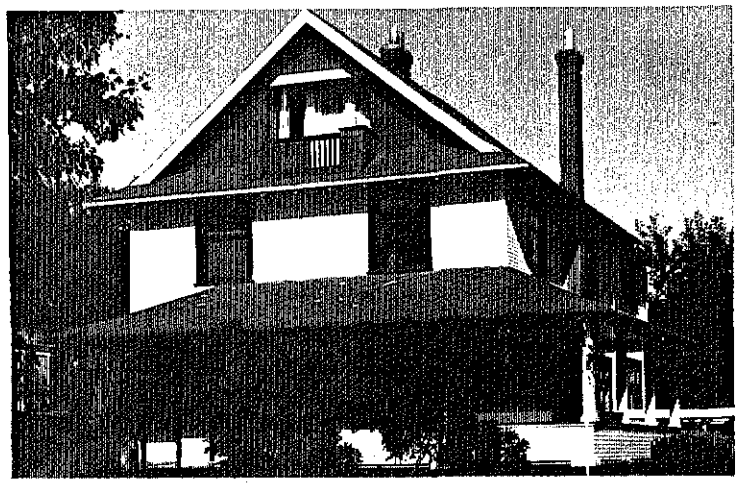
W.G. Swain House (1913)
315 Fifth Street
1910
Craftsman Style ---Modern Period

This 1910 house shows elements from the Craftsman style, such as the low pitched gabled roof, exposed rafters and beam ends, and flattened eave line. The extended shed dormer suggests a secondary influence from the Shingle style.



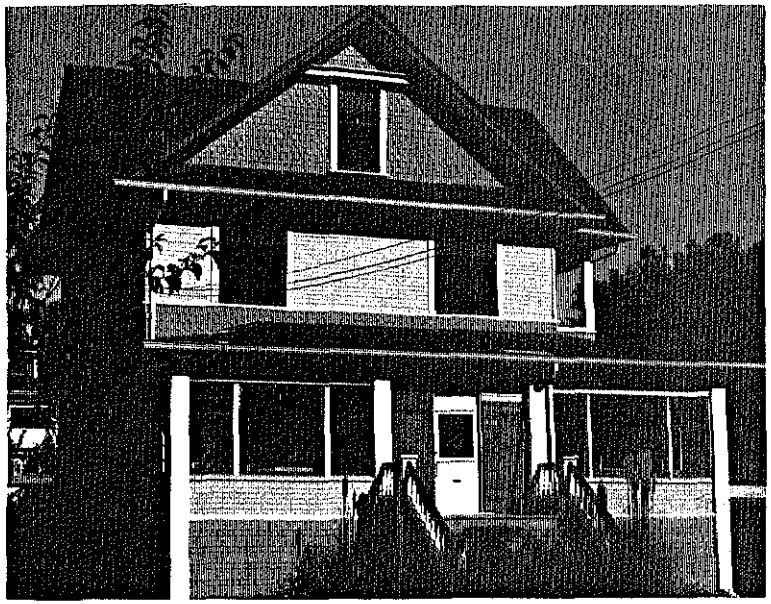
S. Cameron McEwen House
317 Fifth Street
1912
Classic Box Style, Colonial Revival --- Eclectic Period

317 Fifth Street was built in 1912 for Dr. Stanley Cameron McEwen, physician and surgeon, who had his office in the Westminster Trust Building on Columbia Street. The house has a hipped roof, hipped dormer, full-width porch, balanced window placement, and centred doorway. The entrance was accentuated by a triangular pediment, but this detail was removed to add the upper porch balustrade. Stucco covers the original wood siding.



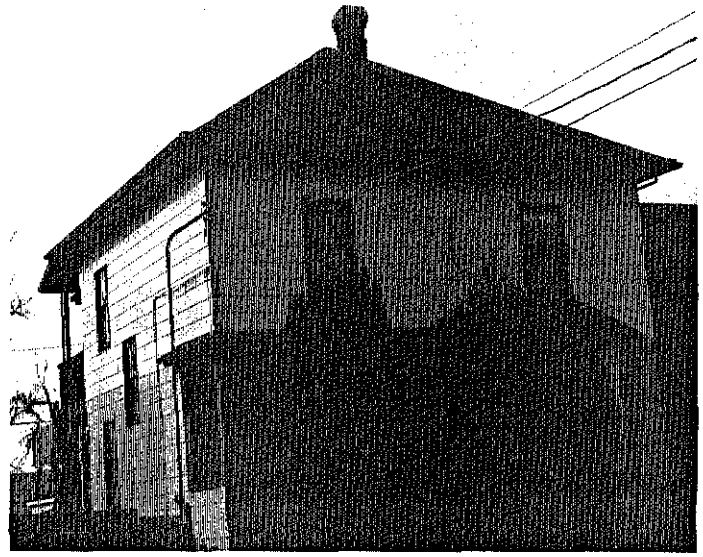
Dr. James Gordon McKay House
327 Fifth Street
1910
Classic Frame Style--- Eclectic Period

This house was built in 1910 for Dr. James Gordon McKay, assistant medical superintendent of the Provincial Hospital for the Insane, and owner of the Hollywood Sanitarium, which was located on the site of the present Westminster Mall. It features a gable-on-hip roof with a balcony in the gable. Clapboard siding covers the lower facade, with shingles in the gable.



J.E. Brown House
331 Fifth Street
1910
Classic Frame Style--- Eclectic Period

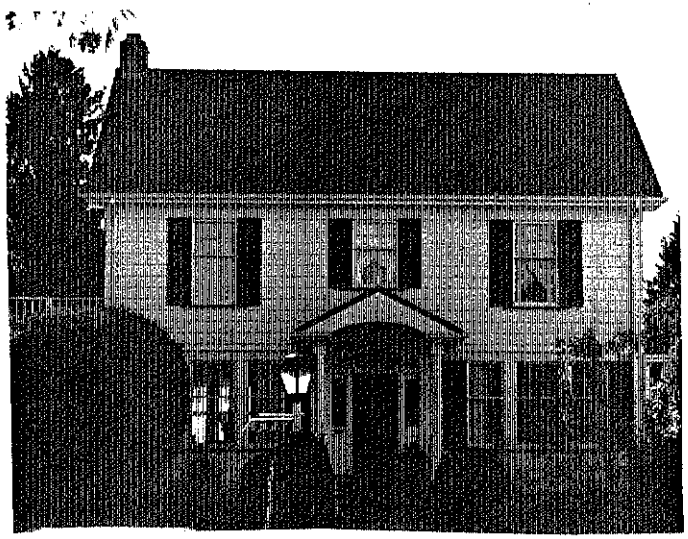
James Eugene Brown, of J.E. Brown, Clothiers, was the first resident of this house. The design shows a cross gabled roof and full-width porch. The exterior is clad in clapboard and patterned shingles.



J.H. Dougherty House
332 Fifth Street
Circa 1912

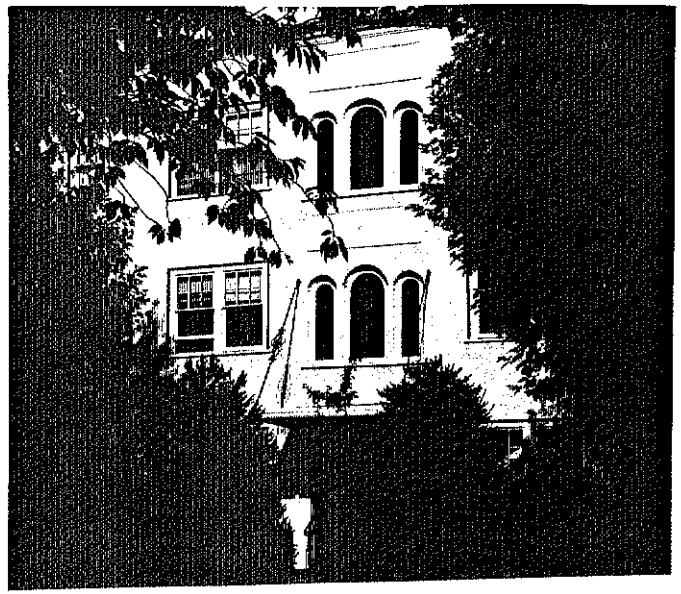
Classic Box Style, Colonial Revival --- Eclectic Period

Built around 1912, this house features the rectangular plan and moderately pitched hipped roof, typical of the Classic Box style. It has a one-storey bay and partial-width entry porch. The exterior is covered with modern shingles.



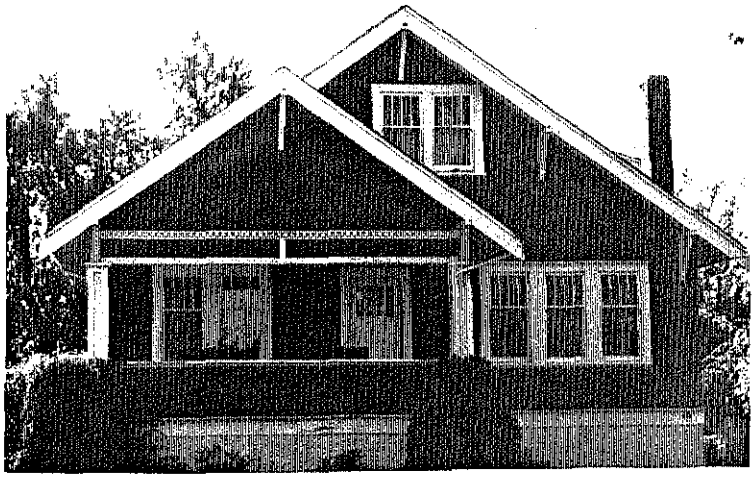
Ken Moffat House
336 Fifth Street
1938
Colonial Revival Style--- Eclectic Period

Balanced window placement and a centred entrance give this 1938 Colonial Revival house its symmetrical appearance. The doorway is accentuated by a triangular pediment, extended forward and supported by classical columns.



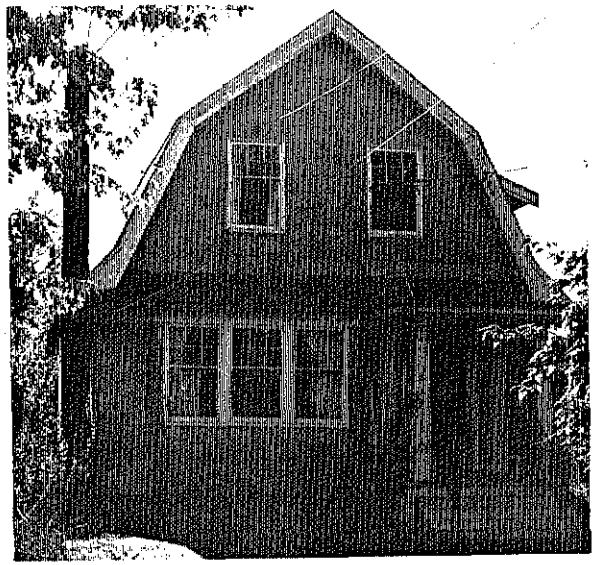
St. James Apartments
401 Fifth Street
1930
Simplified Spanish Eclectic Style--- Eclectic Period

This apartment building at 401 Fifth Street uses palladian windows and an entablature, elements from the Spanish Eclectic style, to ornament a simple rectangular block form.



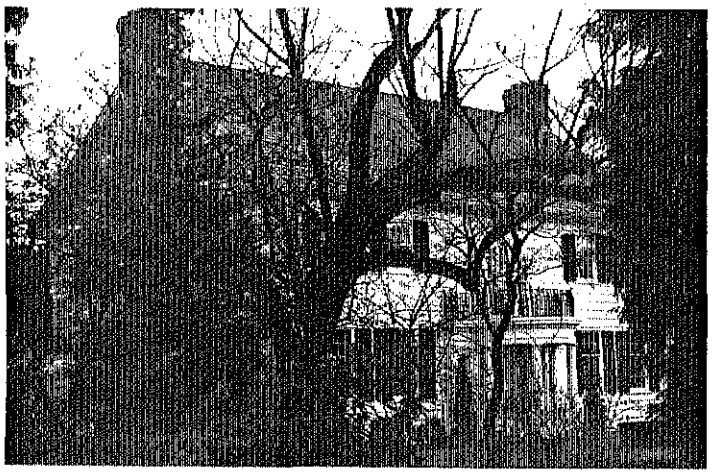
410 Fifth Street
1910
Craftsman Style--- Modern Period

This Craftsman style house, built in 1910, shows the characteristic low pitched, front gabled roof, gabled porch, exposed rafters and beam ends with braces, and dentils at the first storey cornice line.



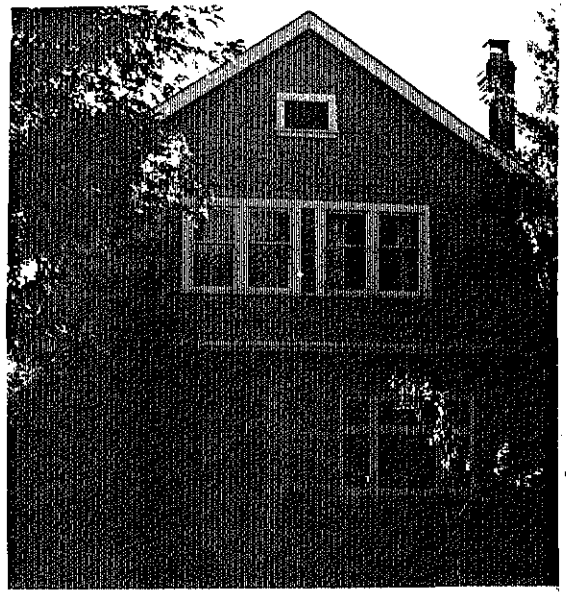
412 Fifth Street
1926; J.B. Whitburn, architect
B.M. Bowell, builder and developer
Colonial Revival Style --- Eclectic Period

Built in 1926 by B.M. Bowell with a design by J.B. Whitburn, this gambrel roofed house is sometimes called the Dutch Colonial style. It has a shed dormer, and entry porch supported by tapered classical columns. The exterior cladding is not original.



John H. McDonald House
417 Fifth Street
1936; Townley and Matheson, architects
Colonial Revival Style--- Eclectic Period

417 Fifth Street was designed by the Vancouver architectural firm of Townley and Matheson, who designed the Vancouver City Hall around the same time. The Colonial Revival style of this house is identified by the symmetrically balanced facade, entry accentuated by a round porch supported with classical columns, palladian windows, and doorway sidelights and entablature. The original owner, John H. McDonald, came to B.C. in 1908 and worked as manager of the lumber branch of MacLarens Limited of Quebec and later, owned B.C. Box.



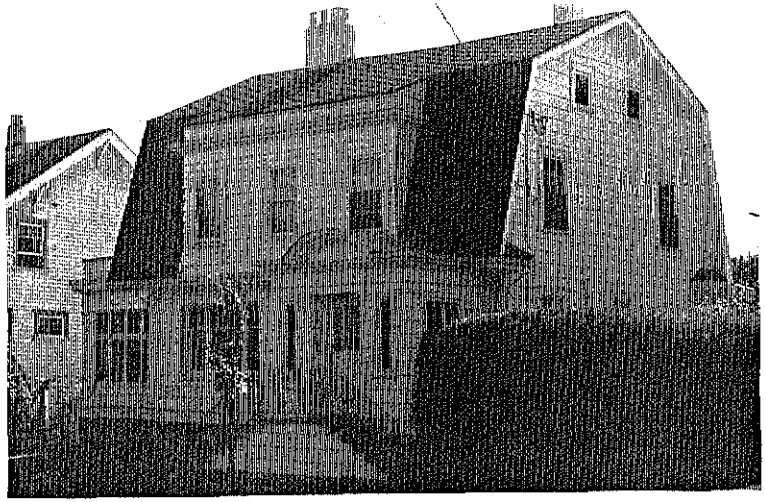
418 Fifth Street
Circa 1910
Shingle Style --- Late Victorian Period

This house features a main dual pitched roof, with a gable on top of a steeply pitched mansard roof at the upper storey. The entry porch is set under the main roof. The lower facade is clad in rusticated stone, the upper in shingles.



422 Fifth Street
1925
Craftsman Style--- Modern Period

422 Fifth Street was built in 1925. Its low pitched gabled porch, with supports of heavy wooden piers on stone bases, is characteristic of the Craftsman style. The main body of the house has a form similar to the Classic Frame style, with its A-shaped gable.



J.B. Jardine House
428 Fifth Street
1912; R.G. Patterson, builder
Colonial Revival Style--- Eclectic Period

John Buckle Jardine arrived in New Westminster in 1890 and worked at Royal City Mills. In 1900, he married Adelaide Ewen, daughter of Alexander Ewen, owner of the first salmon cannery on the Fraser. After Ewen died in 1907, Jardine spent his time supervising his own and his wife's extensive property interests. In 1912, at a cost of $4,000, he had this Fifth Street house built. It is an excellent example of the Dutch Colonial style because of its distinctive gambrel roof, extended shed dormer, segmental pediment over the doorway, and wide band of trim with dentils at the eave line.



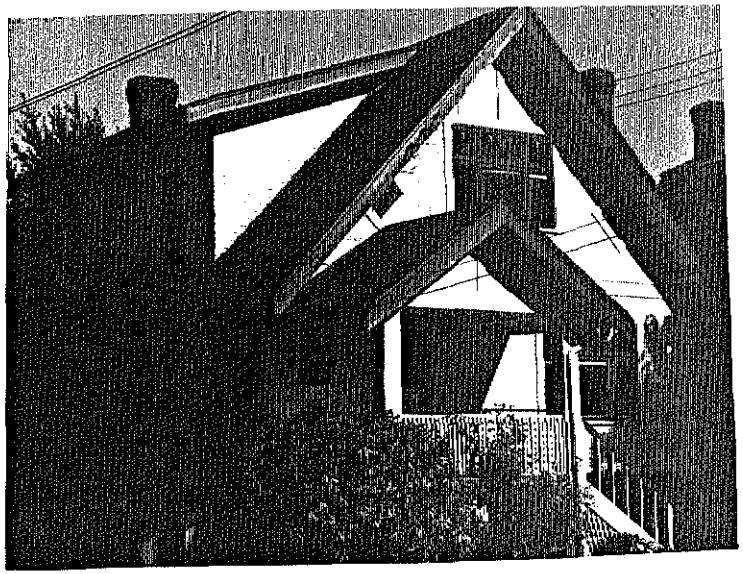
Henry L. Edmonds House
443 Fifth Street
1910; C.H. Clow, architect
Prairie Box Style--- Modern Period

This Prairie style house was built in 1910 for Henry L. Edmonds, a lawyer, who served as police magistrate and was director of Edmonds Development Company. The design features a pyramidal hipped roof, gable dormer, full-width porch with squared pier supports, and small second-storey porch which has been enclosed.



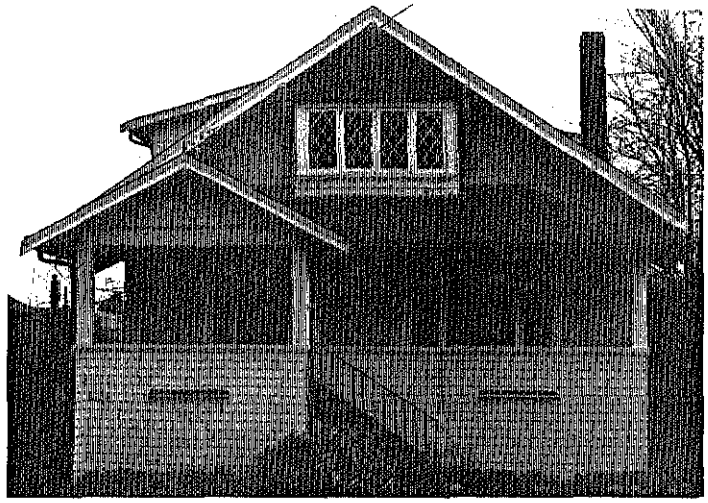
James A. Rennie House
501 Fifth Street
1911; J.A. Rennie, builder
Shingle Style--- Late Victorian Period

James A. Rennie was the treasurer for the City of New Westminster and served as secretary treasurer for the Westminster Trust Company. His house on Fifth Street shows a form common to the Shingle style of residential architecture: an irregular, steeply pitched roof line with a subordinate cross gable, multi-level eaves, and full width porch. Secondary Queen Anne influences include the narrow clapboard on the lower storey, and fishscale shingles in the front gable peak. The pediment marking the entry acknowledges the Colonial Revival style.



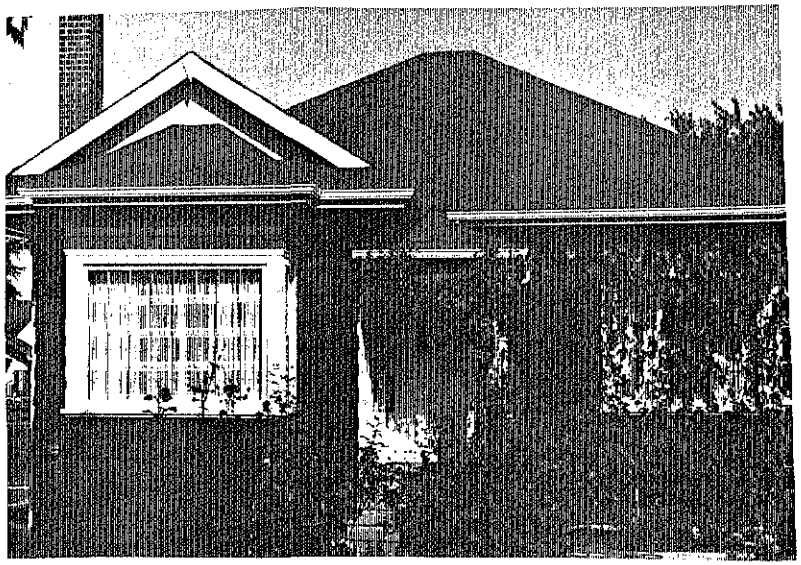
R.A. Little House
521 Fifth Street
1914; Hyslop and Lightbody, builders
Craftsman Style--- Modern Period

Built in 1914 by Hyslop and Lightbody for R.A. Little, 521 Fifth Street combines the low pitched gabled entry porch and decorative half-timbering of the Craftsman style, with the steeper gable pitch and extended side shed dormers of the Shingle style.



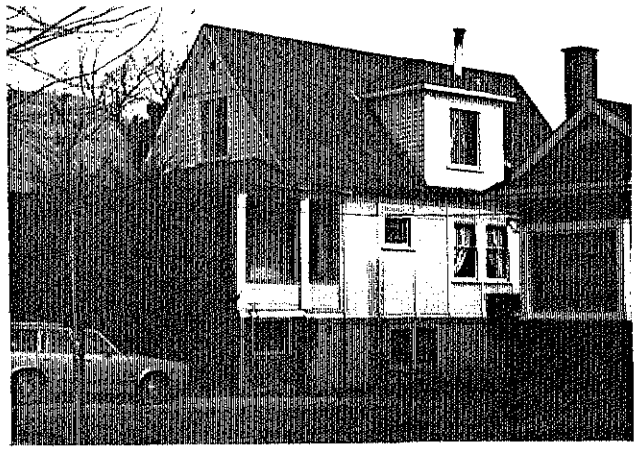
523 Fifth Street
1910
Craftsman Style --- Modern Period

Built in 1910, this house features a low pitched, front gabled roof with shed dormers, full-width porch, gabled entry porch, and exposed beam ends and brackets.



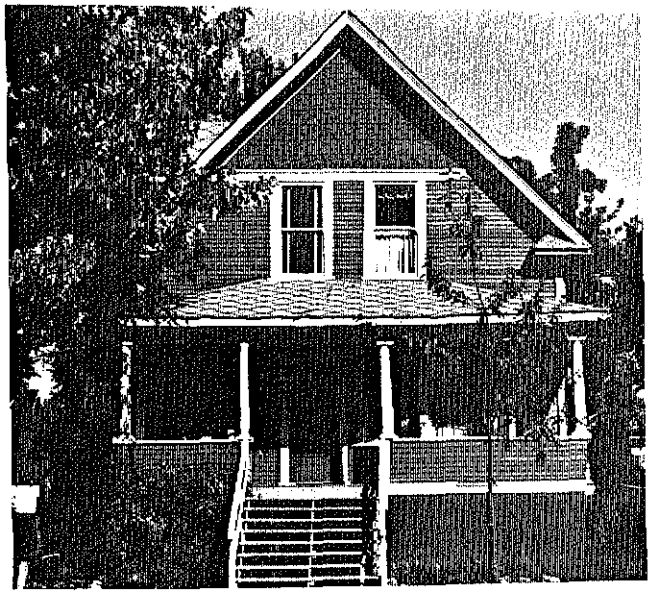
W.J. Saunders House (1921)
525 Fifth Street
1909
Victorian Eclectic Cottage --- Late Victorian Period

The irregular roof line of this 1909 house identifies it as Victorian in design. It has a hipped roof with front cross gable projected over a rectangular bay. The exterior cladding is not consistent with the original style.



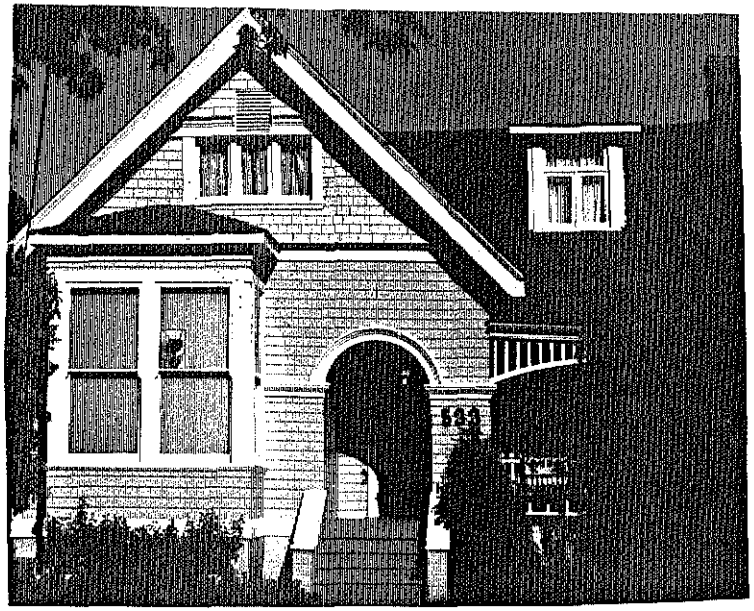
J.W. Astle House
527 Fifth Street
1905; B.C. Mills, Timber and Trading Company
Shingle Style--- Late Victorian Period

527 Fifth Street was built from a prefabricated house kit produced by B.C. Mills, Timber and Trading Company in 1905. The style of the house takes its steeply pitched front gable and side dormers from the Shingle style. The front porch and simple facade appearance are more typical of the Classic Frame style.



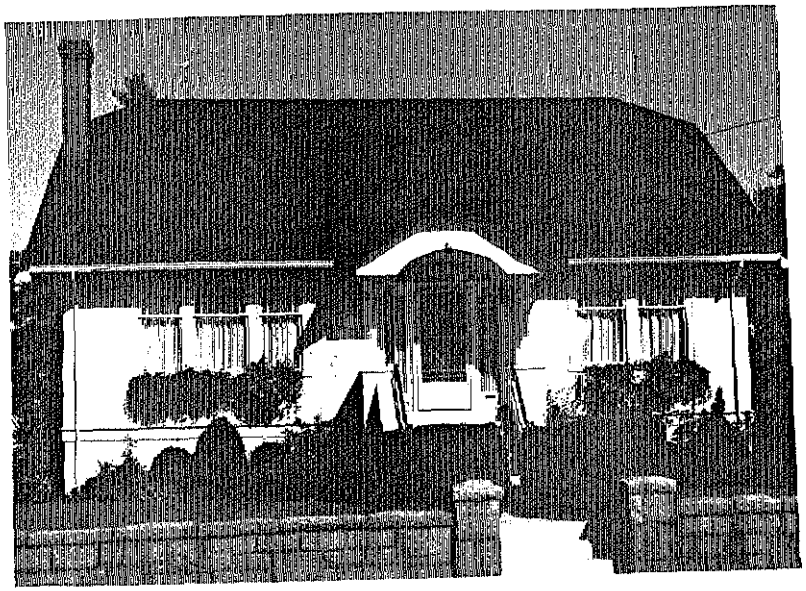
531 Fifth Street
1910
Classic Frame Style, Colonial Revival--- Eclectic Period

531 Fifth Street, built in 1910, shows a popular version of the Classic Frame style. It has a moderately pitched front gabled roof with patterned shingles in the peak. The full-width porch is under a separate roof which extends from the first-storey line and is supported by classical columns.



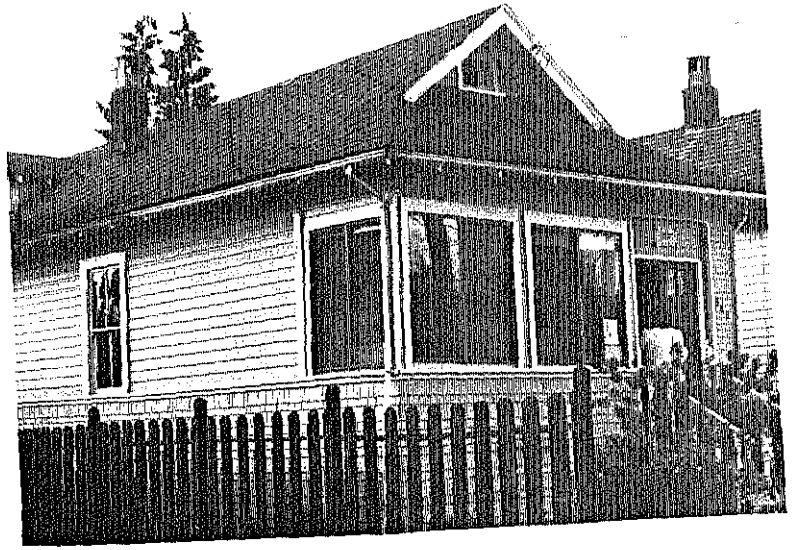
W.J. Baber House (1909)
533 Fifth Street
1893
Colonial Revival Style--- Eclectic Period

533 Fifth Street was built in 1893 in a style which seems to combine elements from the colonial Revival and Pioneer Tent styles. The simple gabled roof and one-storey bay window suggest the Pioneer Tent, while the dormer, cross gable, and window placement suggest Colonial Revival. Alterations have changed the appearance of the entry porch. W.J. Baber was an artist.

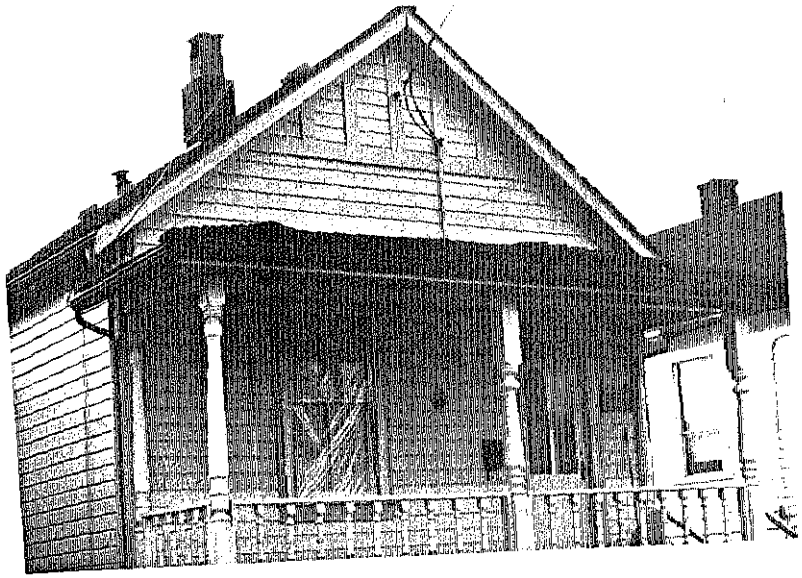


535 Fifth Street
1929
Eastern Cottage Style--- Eclectic Period

A typical example of the Eastern Cottage style, 535 Fifth Street was built in 1929. It features a chamferred, side gabled roof and gabled entry porch supported by brackets. The roofing material is rolled around the eave line. The property is surrounded by a wall of stone blocks.



316 Arbutus Street



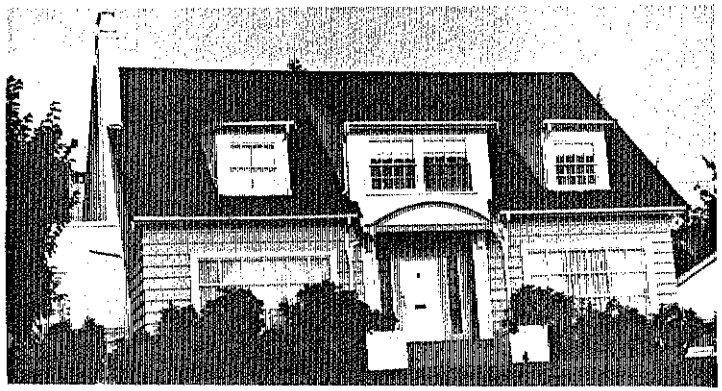
318 Arbutus Street

Ledoux House
316 Arbutus Street
and
A.G. Matthews House
318 Arbutus Street
and
Edward Fallon House
320 Arbutus Street
1892; 1910 exterior remodel
Classic Frame Style Cottage---Late Victorian Period

These three cottages were built in 1892, and extensively remodelled in 1910. 316 Arbutus has a hip on gable roof line and an enclosed porch. A.G. Matthews, gun and locksmith, lived at 318 Arbutus Street and his house has a front gabled roof with full-width porch. 320 Arbutus has been altered extensively and was originally owned by Edward Fallon, labourer.

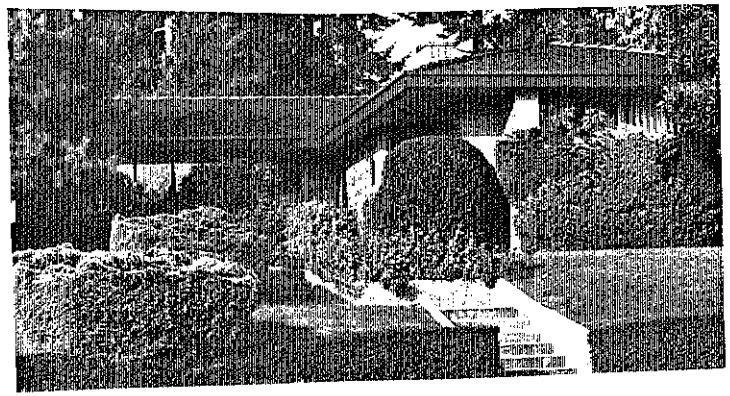


320 Arbutus Street



J. Gordon Robson
107 College Court
1941
Colonial Revival Style --- Eclectic Period

This house was built in 1941 for J. Gordon Robson, son of J.G. Robson (Robson Manor), whose family owned the Timberland Lumber company. The Colonial Revival style features a symmetrical facade with balanced placement of shed dormers and windows. The entrance is centred and accentuated by a segmental pediment and sidelights.



Rufus Gilley House
109 College Court
1954; Sharp and Thompson, Berwick, Pratt, architects
Ranch Style with Prairie influences--- Modern Period

109 College Court was designed by the Vancouver architectural firm of Sharp and Thompson, Berwick and Pratt in 1954 by Rufus Gilley. The house has a long, low, cross hipped roof and is placed on a large, well-landscaped lot. College Court is on the site where the Columbian Methodist College was located.



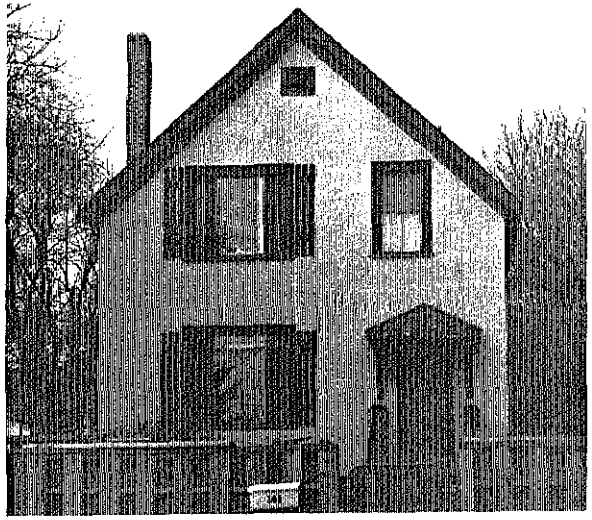
O. Olsen House
119 Emory Street
1911; O. Olsen, builder
Craftsman Style --- Modern Period

This house was owned and built by Mr. O. Olsen in 1911. Its Craftsman style features a moderately pitched front gabled roof with cross gables and shed dormers. The exposed beam ends are a typical decorative element of the style. The exterior is covered in stucco.

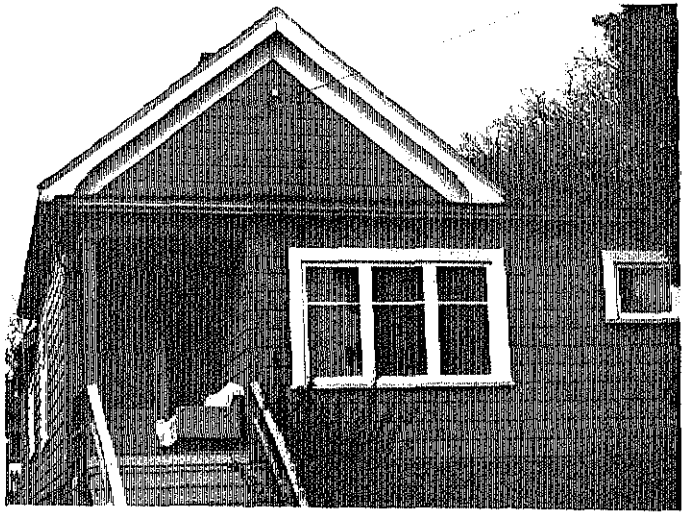


305 Liverpool Street
Circa 1889
Queen Anne Style --- Late Victorian Period

This house was built around 1889 and features a cross gabled roof and partial-width entry porch. The exterior has been stuccoed. It was the home of Thomas Gifford, Provincial Legislature member.



309 Liverpool Street



315 Liverpool Street

309 Liverpool Street
Circa 1910
Pioneer Tent Style --- Late Victorian Period

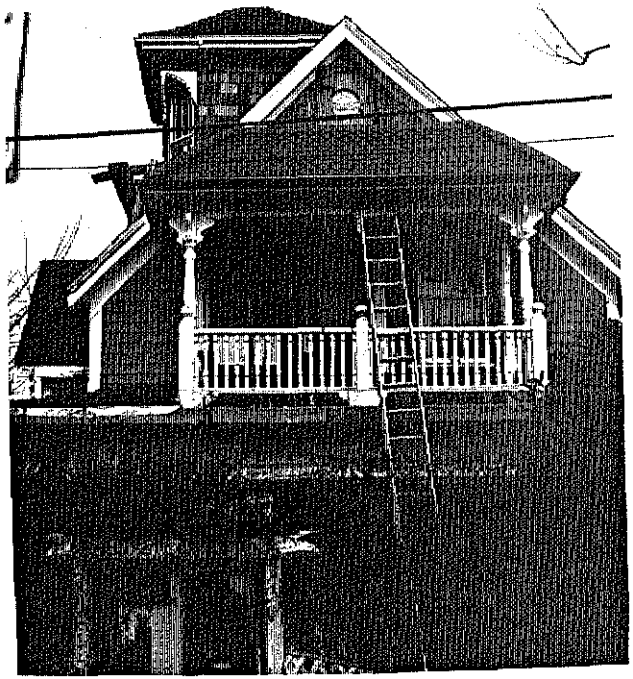
Thomas Stoddard Jr. was the owner of this house in 1911-13 and James Stoddard 1920-23. The front gabled roof line suggests the earlier Pioneer Tent style. Alterations include the stucco exterior, decorative shutters, windows, and porch.

315 Liverpool Street
Circa 1892
Neoclassical Cottage ---Edwardian Period

This house has a cross gabled roof with a flat roofed addition to one side. Thomas Stoddard Sr. lived here in 1892. Many additions were made in 1909. T. Stoddard Jr. was the listed owner in 1923. His son James moved into 309 Liverpool Street a few years earlier.

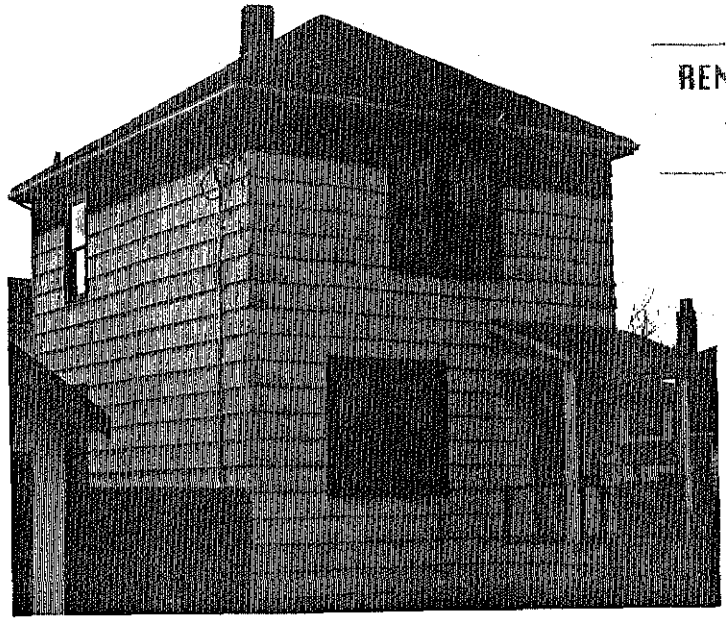
513/515 Liverpool Street
Circa 1891-92
Queen Anne Style --- Late Victorian Period

This house was owned by Mrs. John Wintemute in 1891-92, then by Sidney Oliver, a clerk at Wintemute Brothers in 1893.



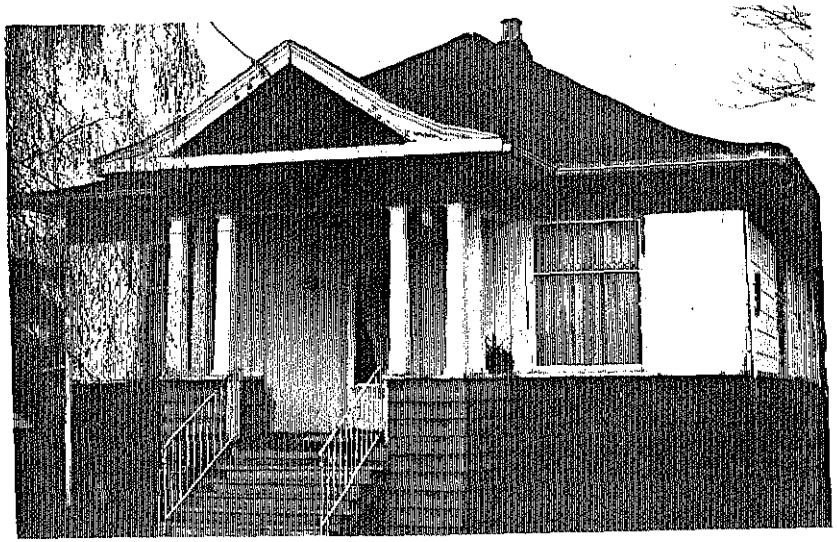
A.M. Parsons House
409 Oak Street
1911; A.M. Parsons, builder
Pioneer Tent Style --- Late Victorian Period

In 1911, A.M. Parsons owned and built this Pioneer Tent style house. Additions and alterations have changed its simple front gabled appearance. It now features an upper porch ornamented by patterned woodwork, and a large hipped dormer to the side.



416 Oak Street
Circa 1908
Classic Box Style, Colonial Revival --- Eclectic Period

This house was likely built around 1908. It was moved to its present location in 1939, when 417 Fourth Street was built on the front of the lot. It has a plain, rectangular facade and pyramidal hipped roof. Alterations include the exterior cladding and porch.

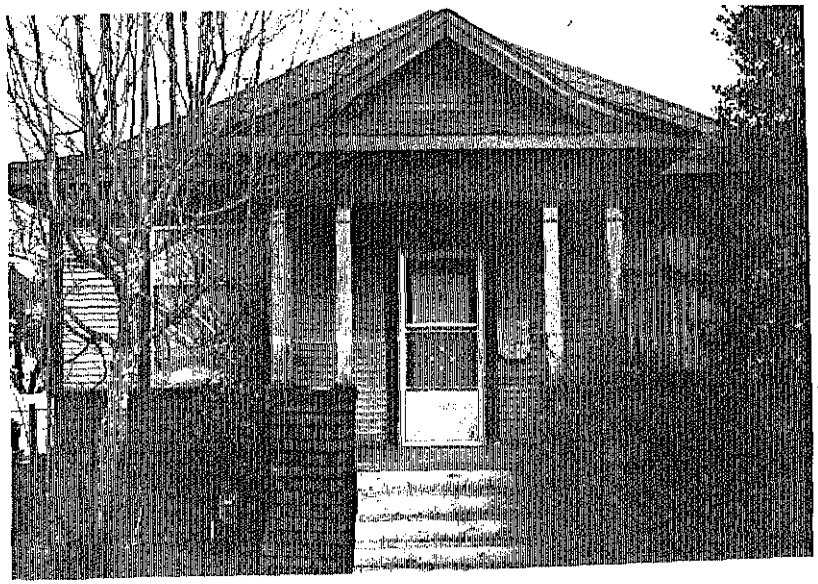


413 Oak Street

413 and 417 Oak Street
1910
Neoclassical Cottage Style--- Edwardian Period

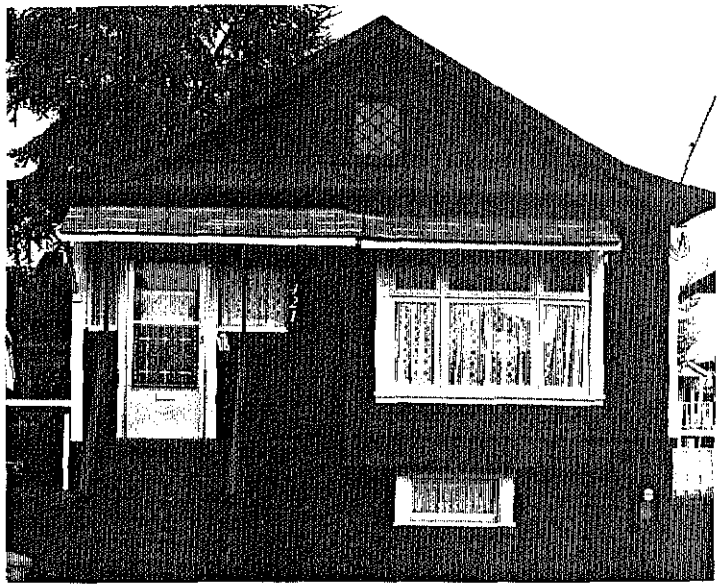
The design of these two 1910 cottages is identical, but each has replaced the original exterior cladding with different materials. The design features a low pitched, hipped roof with a slightly flared eave line, and a pagoda-like gable over the entry porch.

DEMOLISHED
OCT 1988

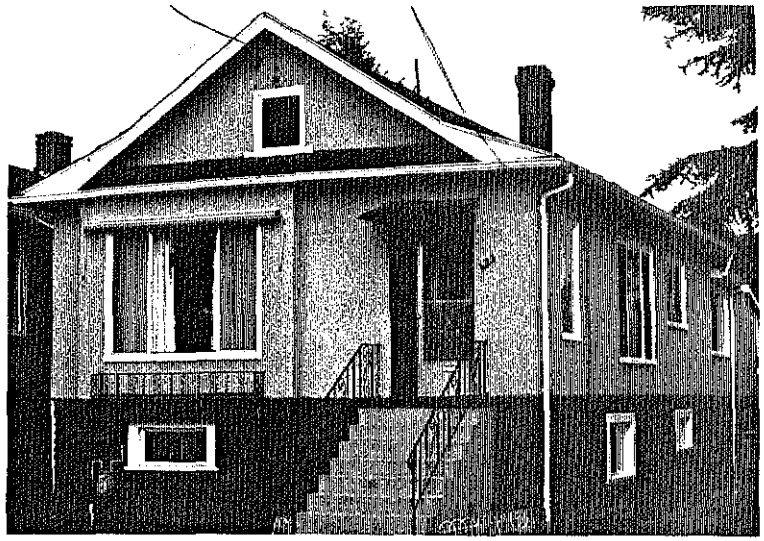


417 Oak Street

RENOVATED
1987



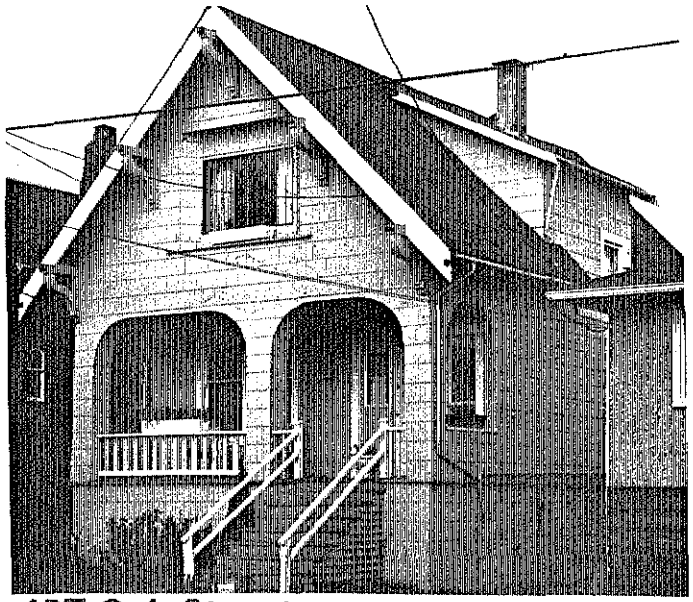
421 Oak Street



423 Oak Street

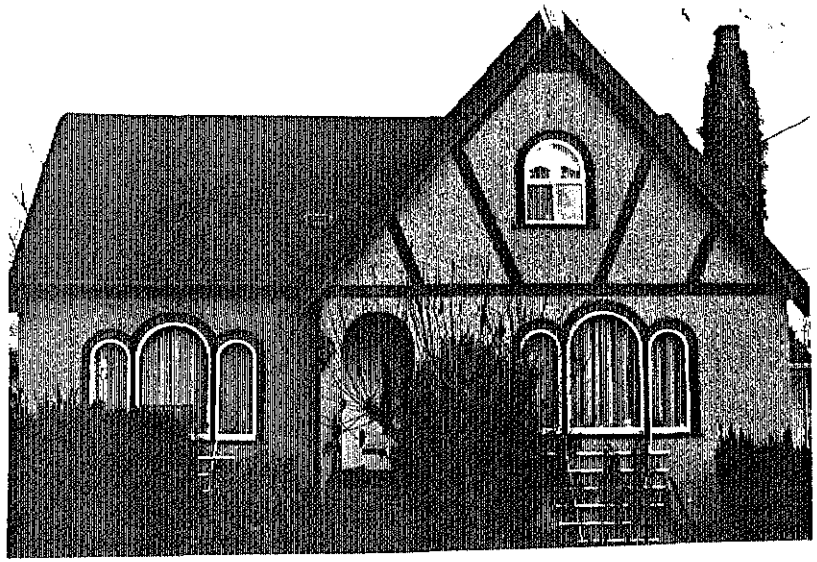
421 and 423 Oak Street
1911; Robert Smith and W. Brownlee, builders
Neoclassical Cottage Style--- Edwardian Period

421 and 423 Oak Street were owned and built by Robert Smith and W. Brownlee. This variation of the Neoclassical cottage style has a front gabled roof. 421 is clad in narrow siding and 423 is covered in stucco.



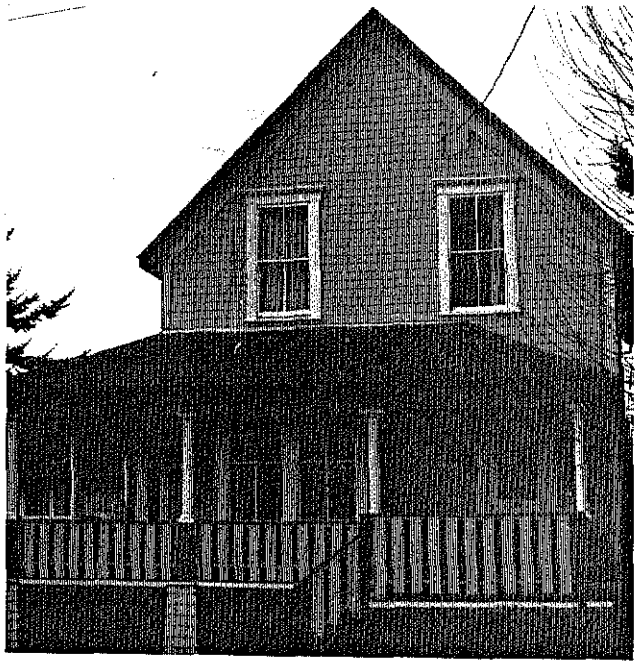
427 Oak Street
1912; T.W. Hemphill, builder
Craftsman Style--- Modern Period

Owned and built by T.W. Hemphil in 1912, this Craftsman style house has a front gabled roof, shed dormer, exposed rafters and beam ends with curved brackets, and full-width porch set under the main roof.



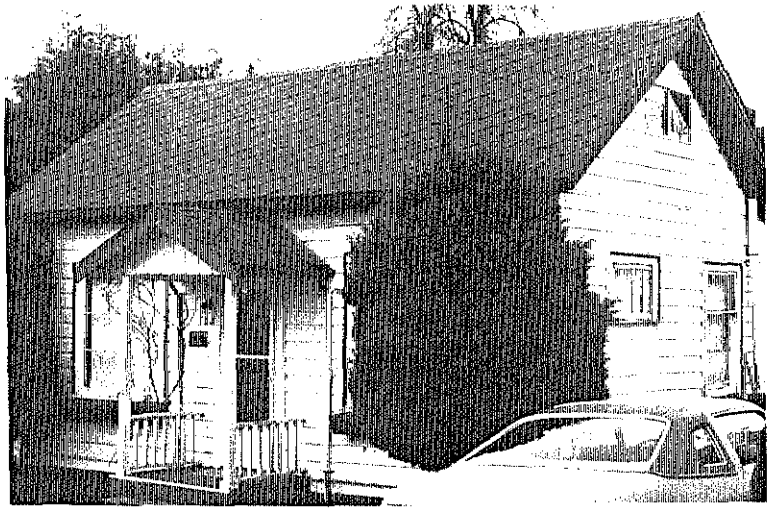
429 Oak Street
1946
Tudor Revival Style--- Eclectic Period

This 1946 Tudor Revival style house features a side gabled roof, prominent front cross gable, rolled eaves, palladian windows, arched entry, and stucco exterior with false half-timbering.



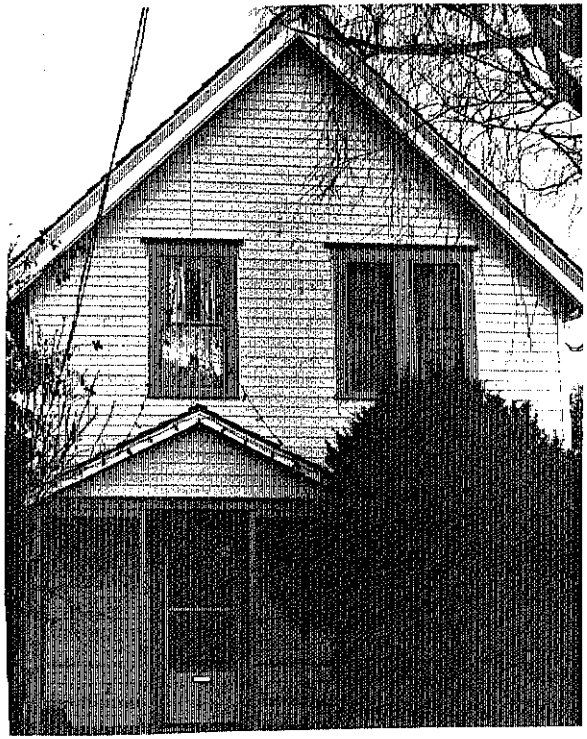
Joseph Sayer House
109 Oakland Street
1893
Pioneer Style--- High Victorian Period

Built in 1893, 109 Oakland Street was the residence of Joseph Sayer, an engineer. It has a front gabled roof, wrap porch with classical columns, and clapboard siding exterior.



123 Oakland Street
1893
Pioneer Tent Style --- High Victorian Period

123 Oakland Street was built in 1893 and is a side gabled example of the Pioneer Tent style. It has the shed roofed rear addition, common to the style and an entry porch, probably added later. The original exterior cladding type has been replaced with modern siding.



309 Pine Street
1893
Pioneer Tent Style--- High Victorian Period

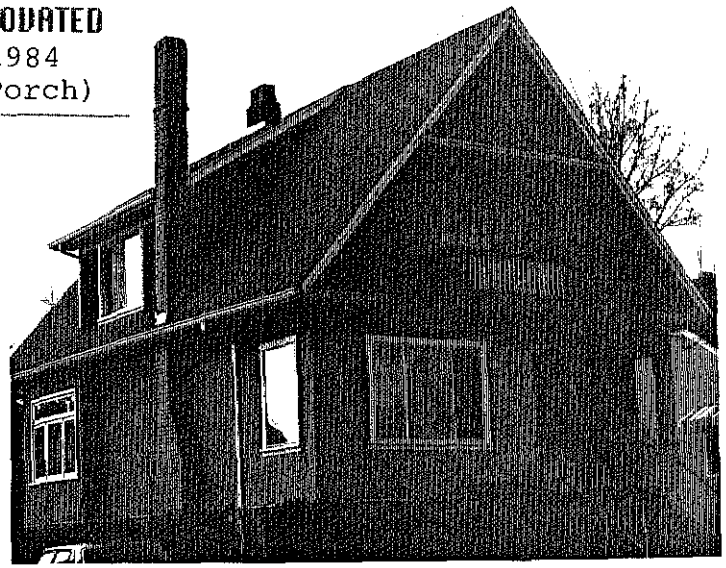
The simple roof line of the Pioneer Tent style is the dominant feature of this house, but an interesting asymmetry is created in the facade by the windows. A gable pediment has been placed over the doorway. J.K. Burden was listed as the owner in 1909.



315 Pine Street
Circa 1897
Neoclassical Cottage --- Edwardian Eclectic Period

Fire insurance maps show a date of 1897-97 for this cottage. It shows features typical of the earlier Edwardian Eclectic style. It has a hipped roof with a small ridge, a one-storey bay at each end of the front facade and a partial-width porch fitted between the bays. Alterations include the exterior cladding, windows and porch balustrade. Peter H. Young was the owner in 1909.

RENOVATED
1984
(Porch)



Mrs. Lucy Shadwell House
318 Pine Street
1911; A. Hammerberg, builder
Shingle Style --- Late Victorian Period

318 Pine Street was built in 1911 by A. Hammerberg for Mrs. Lucy Shadwell. It has the A-frame roof line with shed dormers and gable balcony, characteristic of the Shingle style. The full-width porch, set under the main roof, has been enclosed, leaving only a small entry porch. Other alterations include the stucco exterior, aluminum frame windows, and front steps.



William Callander House
321 Pine Street
1910
Neoclassic Rowhouse Style--- Eclectic Period

A variation of the Classic Frame style, this house was built in 1910 and shows an A-frame roof shape with asymmetrically placed shed dormers. The porch has been enclosed, but the classical column support remains at the corner.



327 Pine Street
1910
Pioneer Tent Style --- Late Victorian Period

This 1910 example of the Pioneer Tent style features a cross gable roof, one-storey bays on each gable facade, and wrap porch. Alterations include the entrance and exterior cladding.



329 Pine Street
1910
Shingle Style--- Eclectic Period

Also built in 1910, this small Classical style house has an A-frame shape, with shed dormers, gable pedimented entry porch, and curved bay projected from the side wall.



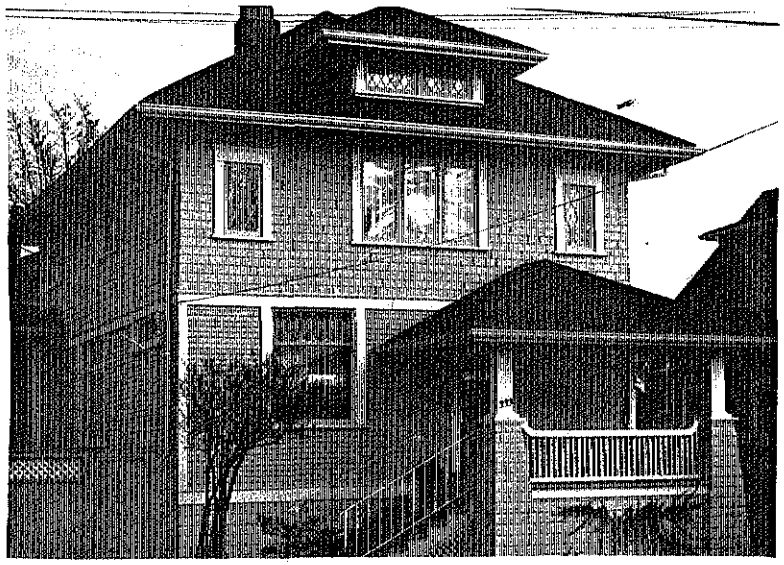
330 Pine Street
1911; Bowyer and Wickham, builders
Craftsman Style--- Modern Period

Built by Bowyer and Wickham in 1911, this Craftsman style house has a low pitched side gabled roof, with prominent front gable dormer over a full-width porch set under the main roof.



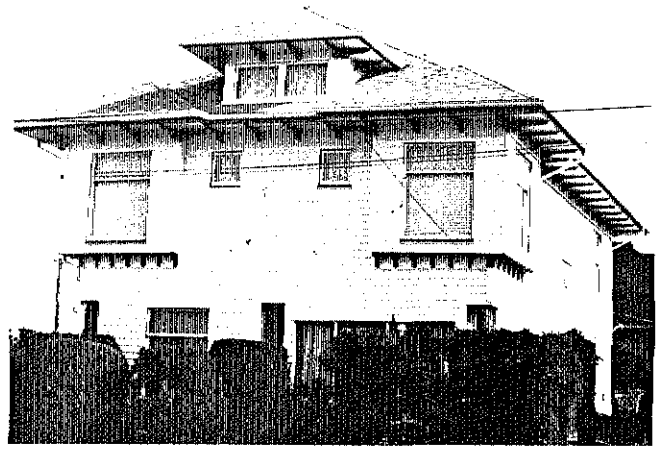
331 Pine Street
1910
Shingle Style--- Eclectic Period

Covered in shingles, this 1910 house has the A-frame shape of its neighbours. It has shed dormers, gable pedimented porch, curved bay, and exposed rafter ends cut into decorative shapes.



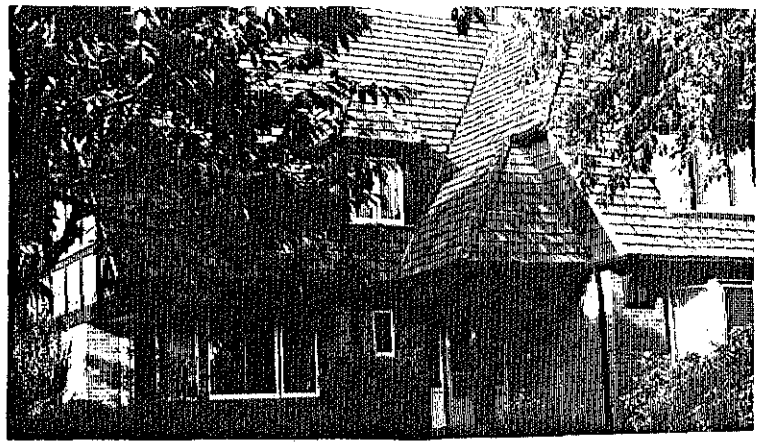
333 Pine Street
1910
Classic Box Style--- Eclectic Period

333 Pine Street was built in 1910 in the Classic Box style, with a hipped roof, hipped dormer, entry porch, and cladding of clapboard and shingles.



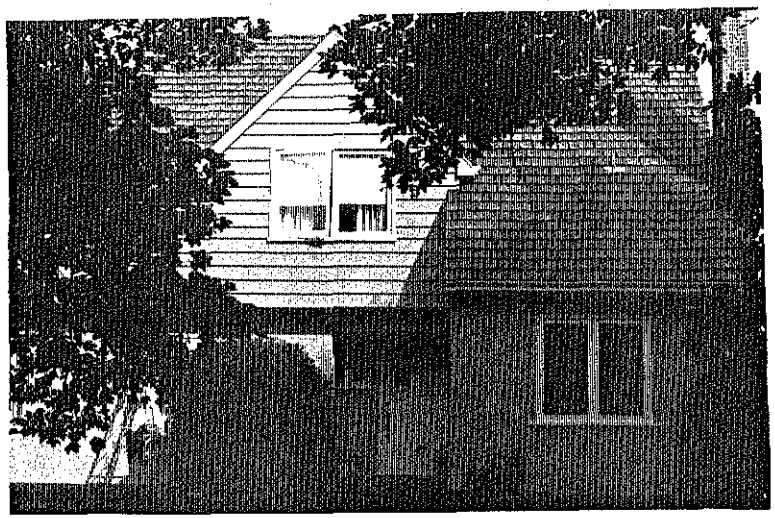
335 Pine Street
1910
Prairie Box Style --- Modern Period

335 Pine Street was built in 1910 as part of a subdivision by Western Home Improvement Company. Other similar houses, built as part of this subdivision, include 236 Fourth Avenue, 328 Third Street, and 330 Third Street. The house has a low pitched hipped roof, projecting rectangular second-storey bays, and cornice line brackets cut into decorative shapes.



Byron Johnson House
101 Queen's Avenue
1939; R.A. Berwick, architect
Tudor Revival Style--- Eclectic Period

At the corner of First Street and Queen's Avenue, this house was designed by R.A. Berwick, who later became a partner in the Vancouver firm of Berwick and Pratt, now Thompson, Berwick, and Pratt. The house has a massive roof, made up of a large front gable, backed by a cross hipped section with hipped dormers and wide eave overhang. The windows are placed in groups of tall, narrow panes. The exterior is clad in brick with decorative false half-timbering. Byron Johnson was premier of B.C. around 1950.



W.G. Lambert House
107 Queen's Avenue
1938
Colonial Revival Style --- Eclectic Period

107 Queen's Avenue was built in 1938 for W.G. Lambert, of the Mohawk Handle Company. It has a side gabled roof with a single front cross gable and off-centre entrance.



H. James Ayling House
108 Queen's Avenue
Circa 1905
Prairie Box Style Cottage --- Modern Period

This house was built around 1905 by H. James Ayling, a fish dealer in the firm of Benson and Ayling. The house has the low-pitched, hipped roof, common to the Prairie style. The exterior has been covered by plain and decorative shingles.



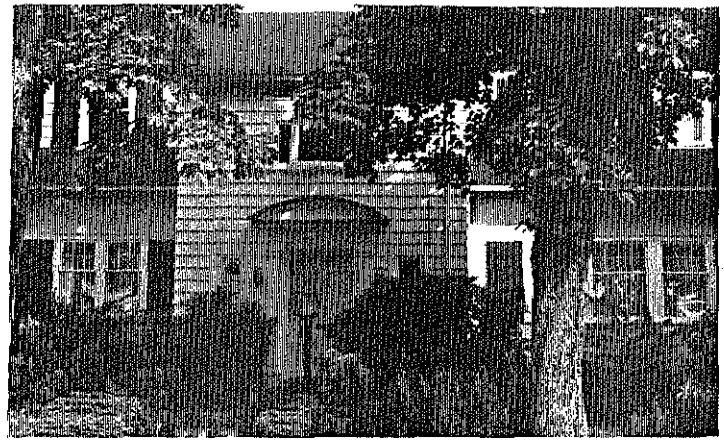
George Cassady House
109 Queen's Avenue
1938; McCarter and Nairne, architects
Tudor Revival Style--- Eclectic Period

109 Queen's Avenue was built in 1938, designed by the Vancouver architectural firm of McCarter and Nairne, for George Cassady, a New Westminster lawyer and his family still live in the house. It has a Tudor Revival design, with a massive, steeply pitched roof, front cross gable set to one side, and shed dormers. The stucco exterior is decorated by false half-timbering, an identifying feature in Tudor Revival houses.



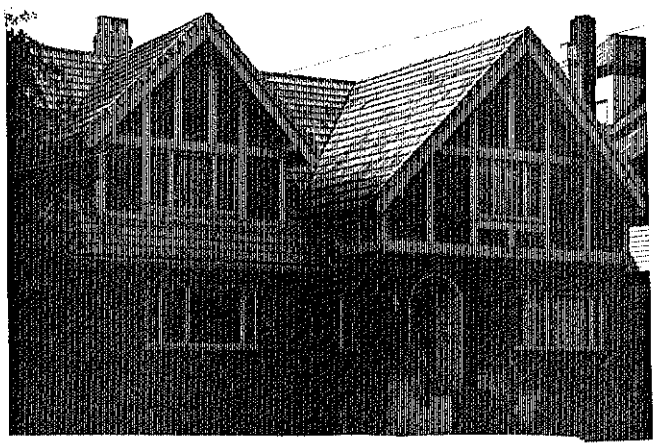
Dr. B.A. Hopkins House
110 Queen's Avenue
1922; J.B. Whitburn, architect
Tudor Revival Style--- Eclectic Period

In contrast to its Tudor neighbours across the street, 110 Queen's Avenue is a small, simple version of the style. The chamferred roof line is side gabled with a centred, front-facing cross gable. The doorway is marked by a flattened gothic arch.



E.M. Philips House
111 Queen's Avenue
1938
Colonial Revival--- Eclectic Period

This house shows the symmetry which characterizes the Colonial Revival style, with balanced window placement and centred entrance. A central block projects under a shed roof and accentuates the entrance. A segmental pediment is placed over the door, with pilasters to each side. The first owner was E.M. Philips, son of J.E. Philips, clothier.



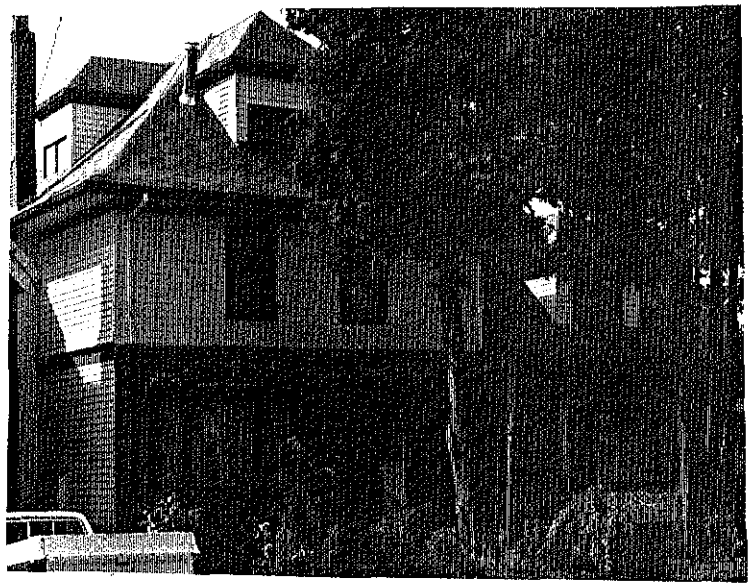
Dr. Sinclair House
114 Queen's Avenue
1932; Harold Cullerne, architect
Tudor Revival Style--- Eclectic Period

Harold Cullerne designed this house in 1932 for Dr. Sinclair. It has a cross gabled roof, gable dormer, round arched doorway, decorative half-timbering, and asymmetrical facade.



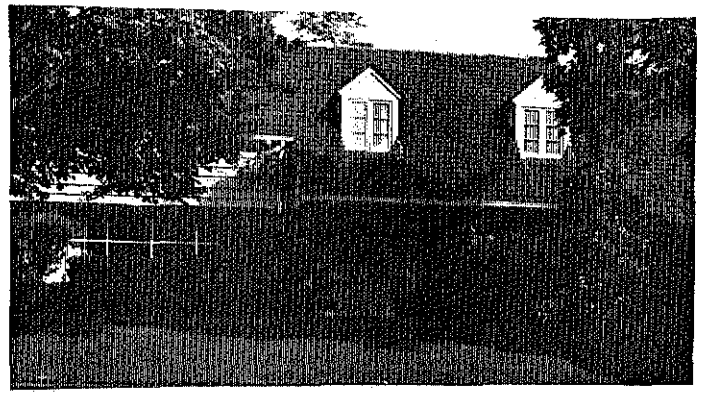
V.A. Brachat House
115 Queen's Avenue
1940
Colonial Revival Style --- Eclectic Period

Built in 1940 for V.A. Brachat of Westminster Breweries, this house has a side gabled roof with varied eave height and an extended shed dormer. The asymmetrical facade has a partial second storey overhang and inset entry porch.



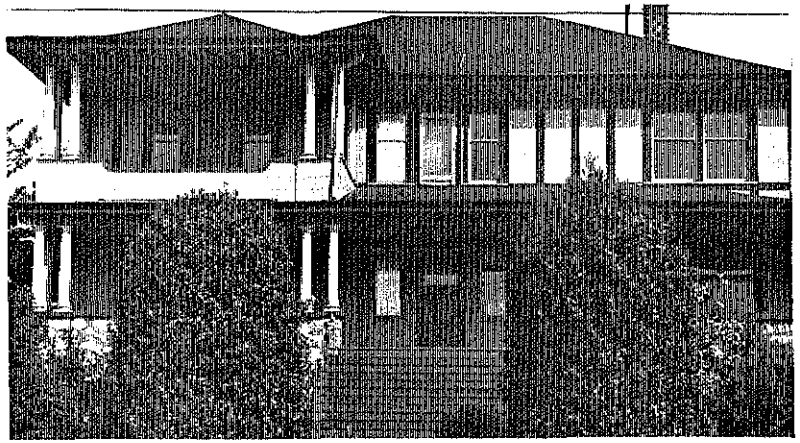
David J. Archibald House
118 Queen's Avenue
1903; 1983 addition
Classic Box Style, Colonial Revival --- Eclectic Period

The original house was built around 1903 and features a hipped roof with hipped dormers. The addition is to one side, as a cross gable. Other alterations include the exterior cladding, windows, and porch. David J. Archibald was a steamroller engineer.



R.E. Potter House
123 Queen's Avenue
1940; C.B.K. Van Norman, architect
Colonial Revival Style--- Eclectic Period

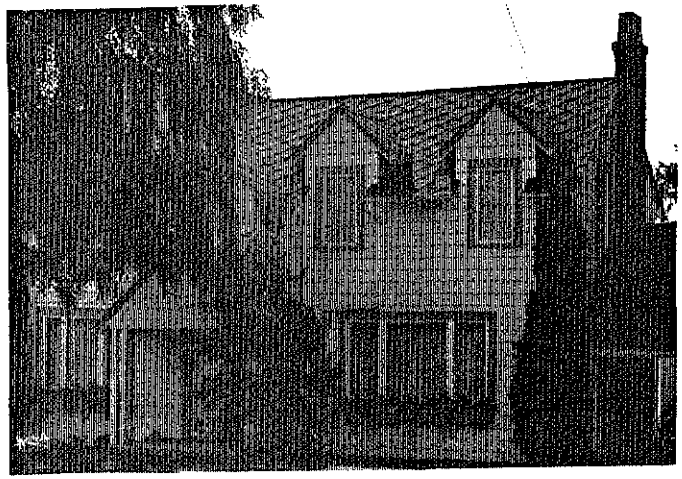
123 Queen's Avenue was designed by Vancouver architect, C.B.K. Van Norman, for R.E. Potter, City engineer, in 1940. It has a side gabled roof with gable dormers and slight eave overhang. The facade is asymmetrical, with one portion of the roof projecting further forward, giving a truncated appearance to the other portion. The lack of an accentuated entrance is atypical to the style.



Nels Nelson House
127 Queen's Avenue
1913; Gardiner and Mercer, architects
Sloan and Harrison, builders
Prairie Style--- Modern Period

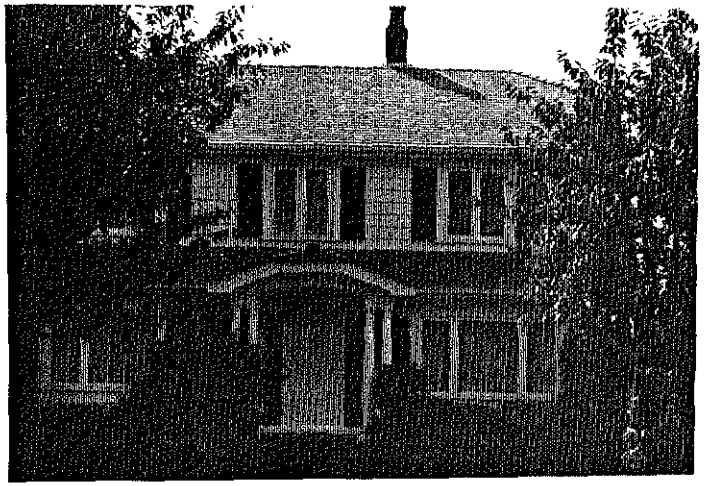
The first resident of this home was Westminster Brewery owner, Nels Nelson. The design of the house features many elements which are typical of the Prairie style, its low pitched, hipped roof with widely overhanging eaves, strong horizontal emphasis, and grouped classical column porch supports. The location on a large, well-landscaped, corner lot adds to its heritage value.

RENOVATED
1986
(Interior)



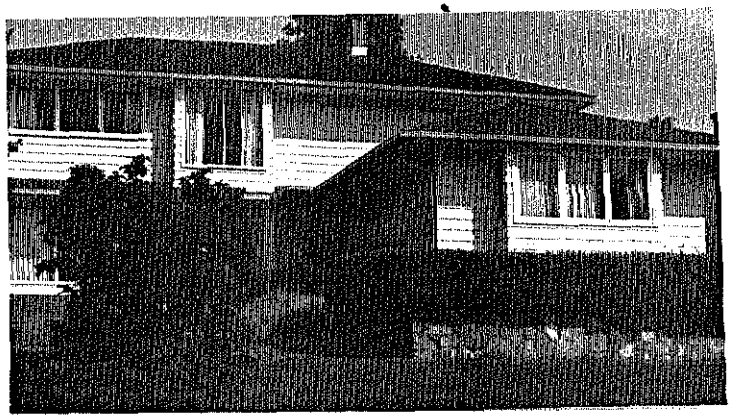
Hutton and Stark House
202 Queen's Avenue
1930
Colonial Revival Style--- Eclectic Period

This 1930 example of the Colonial Revival style has a cross gabled roof, with two gable dormers placed beside the dominant front-facing gable. The entrance is accentuated by a triangular pediment, extended forward and supported by slender posts. The house was owned by Miss R.E. Hutton and Miss A.S. Stark, school nurse.



G.W. Grimston House
206 Queen's Avenue
1931
Colonial Revival Style--- Eclectic Period

A traditional version of the Colonial Revival style, 206 Queen's Avenue has a symmetrical facade, created by the balanced placement of windows and the centred doorway. The entrance is accentuated by a chamferred, triangular pedimented portico supported by paired classical columns. It was built in 1931 for G.W. Grimston of Westminster Ice Company.



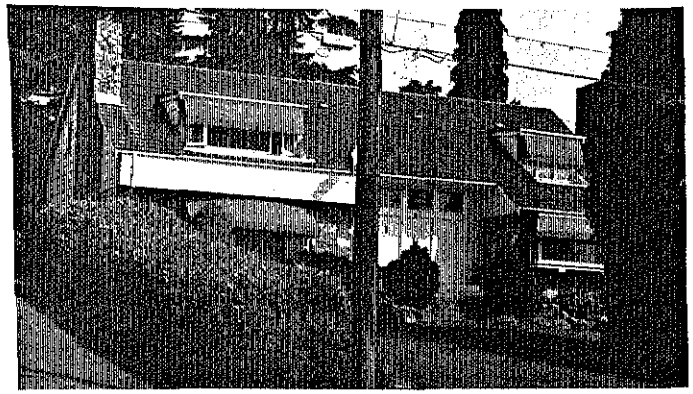
J.A. Chambers House
209 Queen's Avenue
1951
Ranch and Split Level Style--- Modern Period

This house combines two styles from the Modern Period, the popular Ranch style and the Split Level, which was emerging around 1951. The simple shape of the Ranch style house is built on the typical large lot. The two-storey main house has a one-storey wing, suggesting the Split Level style. It was built in 1951 for J.A. Chambers, a dentist.



A. Lawrence Johnson House
210 Queen's Avenue
1908
Prairie Style--- Modern Period

This home, at the corner of Queen's Avenue and Peele Street, originally belonged to A. Lawrence Johnson, the son of William Lawrence Johnson, superintendent at Royal City Mills. It is an interesting example of the Prairie style, with the irregular roofline formed by varying levels of hipped roof with slightly flared eaves, emphasis on horizontal lines, and porch supports of classical columns atop heavy piers.



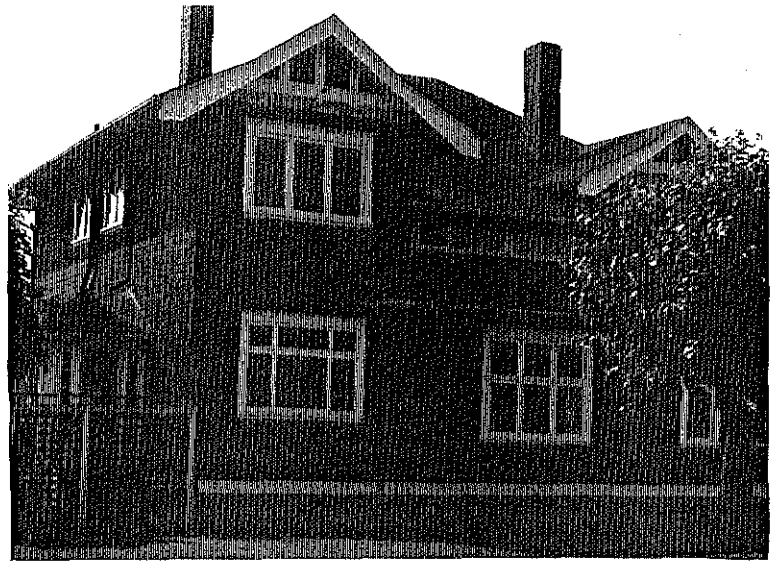
R.H. Nelson House
211 Queen's Avenue
1941; Berwick and Pratt, architects
Colonial Revival Style--- Eclectic Period

Designed by Berwick and Pratt in 1941 for Mr. R.H. Nelson of Nelson Brothers, Fisheries, this house has an accentuated front entrance, side gabled roof with little eave overhang, and the cornice line cut and extended over a side wing.



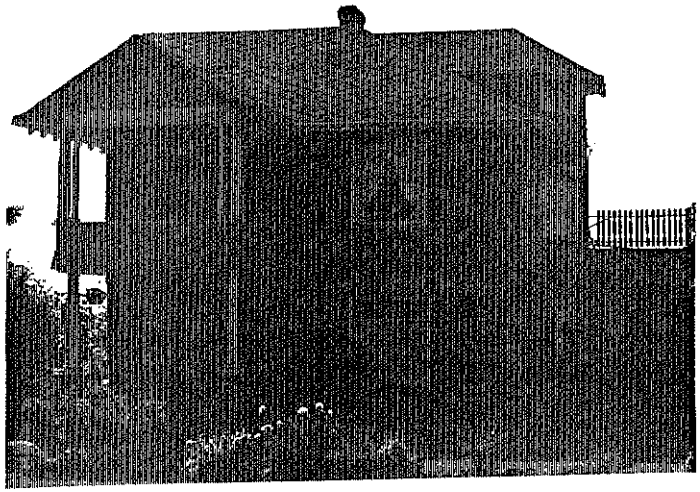
William Burr Johnston House
212 Queen's Avenue
1911; Gardiner and Mercer, architects
Miller and Jewhurst, builders
Craftsman Style--- Modern Period

On November 30, 1911,The Columbian reports of William Burr Johnston's wedding at 501 St. George Street and his plan to live in his new Queen's Avenue home after the honeymoon. Johnston owned and operated 'Johnston's Big Shoe House'. The house was constructed at a cost of $9,000, with eight rooms, bath, toilet, and pantry. The asymmetrical Craftsman design has a low pitched, hipped roof, wide eaves with exposed rafter ends, front cross gable with half-timbering, and stonework chimney.



H.R. Davidson House
218 Queen's Avenue
1910; Gardiner and Mercer, architects
Samuel Bowell, contractor
Craftsman Style--- Modern Period

Another distinctive design by Gardiner and Mercer, this Craftsman house was originally owned by H.R. Davidson, manager of the local branch of the Bank of Commerce. Asymmetrical in form, it has a hipped roof with two front cross gables, at different projections; the exterior cladding is of shingles with contrasting wood trim and half-timbering in the gables.



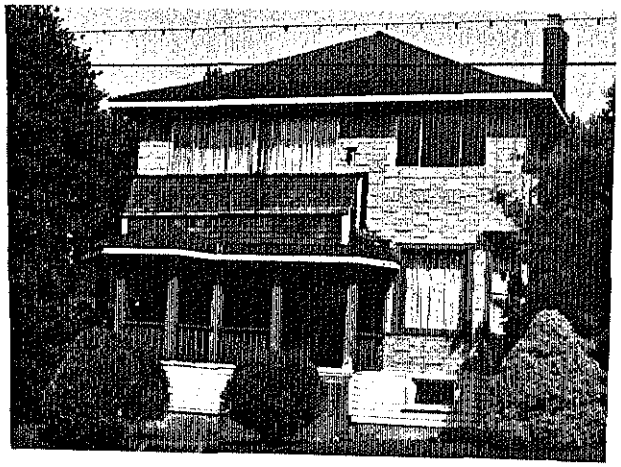
W.E. Vanstone House (1909)
220 Queen's Avenue
1907
Prairie Style--- Modern Period

220 Queen's Avenue, built in 1907 in the Prairie style, features a pyramidal hipped roof with cross hipped gables, wide eave overhang, exposed rafters and beam ends, and asymmetrical facade. The double portico has lower supports of classical columns on heavy stone piers, and upper supports of groups of three classical columns with eaveline entablature. In 1909, the house is listed as the residence of W.E. Vanstone, of Vanstone Plumbing and Heating.



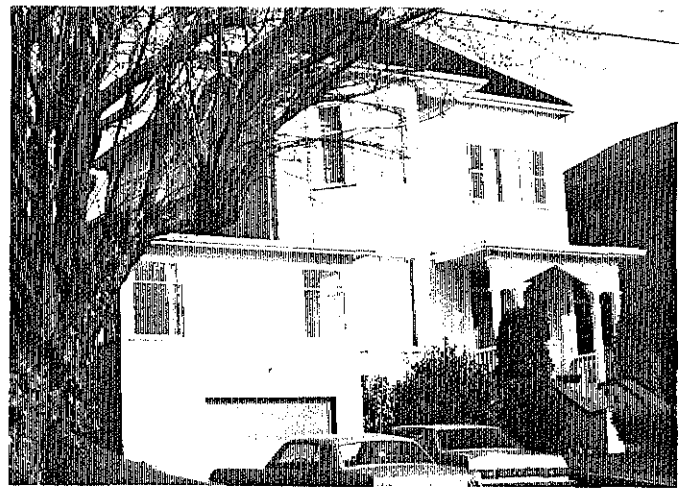
J.G. Robson House
221 Queen's Avenue
1954
Ranch Style --- Modern Period

J.G. Robson built this house in 1954 for his retirement from the Timberland Lumber Company. Its Ranch style features a low pitched, side gabled roof with widely over hanging eaves, large windows, and a wide facade.



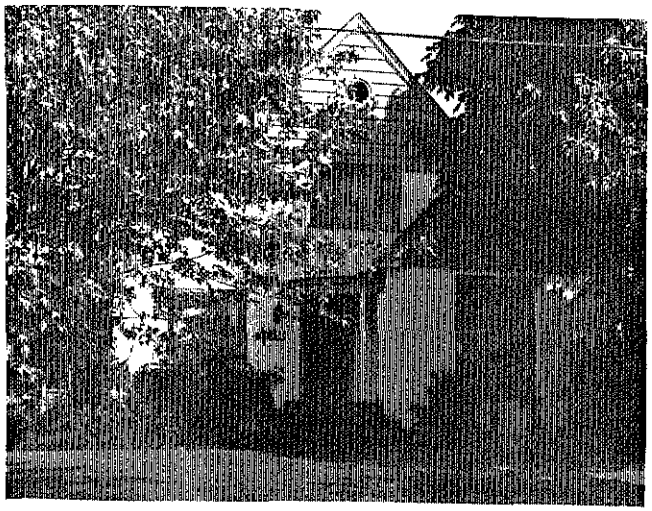
F.J. Lynch House
223 Queen's Avenue
1897; 1914, second storey added
First storey, Italianate Style--- High Victorian Period
Second storey, Classic Box, Colonial Revival--- Eclectic Period

Frederick J. Lynch, a cigar manufacturer, was the first resident of this Queen's Avenue house. The lower storey was built in 1897 in the Italianate style, with an offset bay window. The upper storey was added in 1914, giving the house a Classic Box appearance, with the moderately pitched hipped roof.



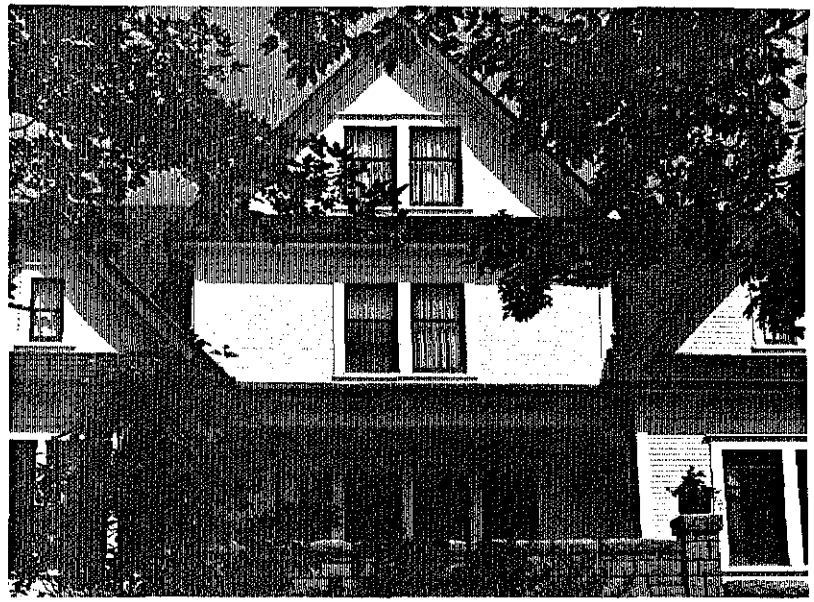
William Gifford House
227 Queen's Avenue
1898 (W.C.); 1941 major remodel
Colonial Revival Style --- Eclectic Period

The style of this house, with its two-storey bay and entry porch entablature suggests the earlier date of 1898, but building records show that it was remodelled in 1941, giving it modern features, such as the built-in garage. The owner was William Gifford, jeweller and optician.



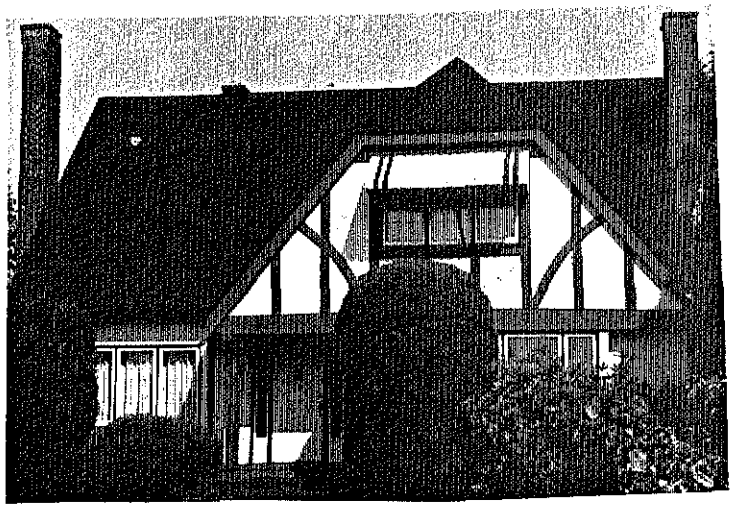
R.C. Menten House
231 Queen's Avenue
1937; McCarter and Nairne, architects
Minimal Traditional Style--- Modern Period

Designed by McCarter and Nairne in 1937 for R.C. Menten, river pilot, the style of this house reflects the form of a traditional Tudor Revival house but lacks the decorative detailing. The Minimal Traditional style borrowed elements from traditional styles of the Eclectic period, simplifying them for more modern tastes.



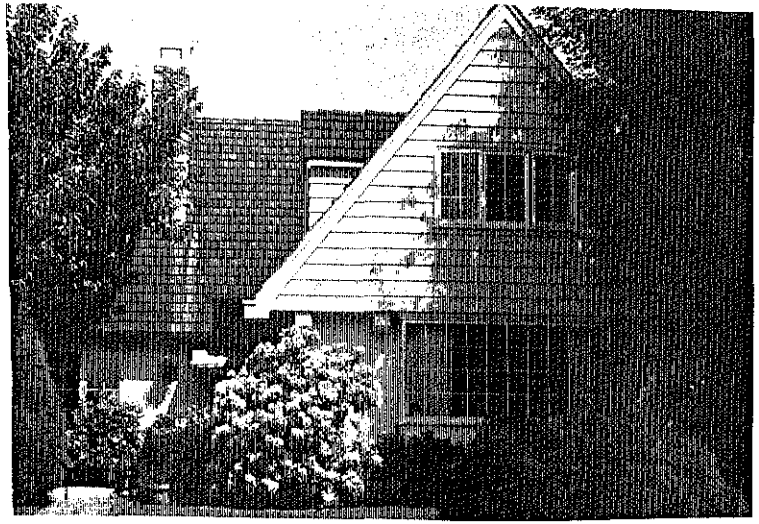
James L. Galbraith House
303 Queen's Avenue
1925
Colonial Revival Style--- Eclectic Period

This tri-gabled, Colonial Revival home originally belonged to James L. Galbraith, who was the president of his family's millworking business in New Westminster. It is a good example of a simple Colonial Revival style, with its ribbon windows, prominent central gable, and symmetrical facade. The stained glass was crafted by McCausland and Co., Toronto and was originally installed in the 1891 A.E. Rand house, by G.W. Grant, which was formerly on this site.



Dr. Chambers House
307 Queen's Avenue
1939; R.A. Berwick, architect
Tudor Revival Style--- Eclectic Period

This 1939 house was designed by architect, R.A. Berwick for Dr. Chambers. Its Tudor Revival style features a side gabled roof with off-centre, chamferred gable. The stucco exterior is decorated by false half-timbering.



T.H. Ryall House
313 Queen's Avenue
1940; R.A. Berwick, architect
Tudor Revival Style--- Eclectic Period

Herb Ryall owned a local drugstore and his son, Tom, tore down the family house in 1940 to build 313 Queen's Avenue. Another design by R.A. Berwick, its Tudor Revival style lacks the decorative half-timbering, but has the typical roof shape. The facade is dominated by a steeply pitched front cross gable which projects slightly over the first storey.

319 and 321 Queen's Avenue
1893; G.W. Grant, architect
J.E. Philips, developer
Pioneer Tent Style--- High Victorian Period

These two houses, designed by G.W. Grant were built in 1893 by J.E. Philips, who owned 323 Queen's Avenue. The Pioneer Tent style has a simple front gabled roof. 319 Queen's has fish-scale shingles and decorative vergeboards in the gable, while 321 has stucco with false half-timbering. The latter is being restored by its present owner.



319 Queen's Avenue



321 Queen's Avenue



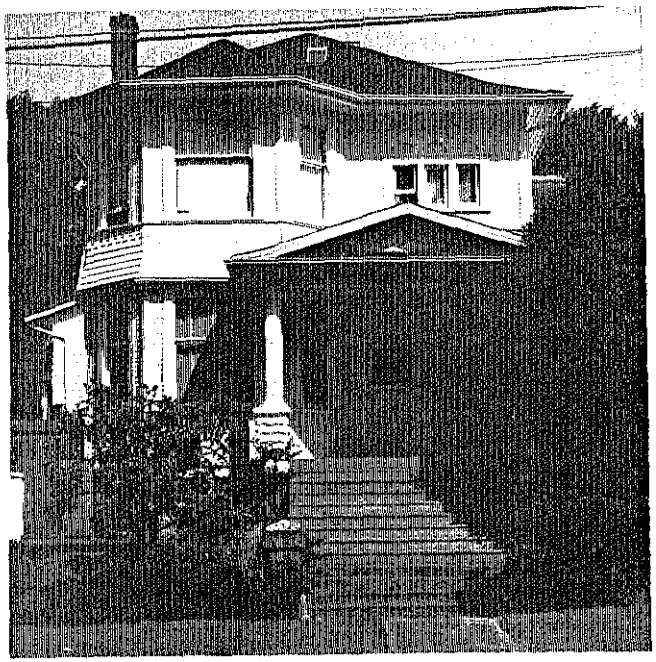
J.E. Philips House
323 Queen's Avenue
1892; G.W. Grant, architect
Queen Anne Style--- High Victorian Period

Originally the residence of clothier, J.E. Philips, this is one of three adjacent houses designed by G.W. Grant and developed by J.E. Philips. The most ornate of the three, Philips own home was designed in the Queen Anne style and features an irregular roofline with the hip ridge running parallel to the side, decorative shingles, and patterned brick chimney.



Samuel Dawe House
405 Queen's Avenue
1892; Samuel Dawe, builder
Queen Anne Style--- High Victorian Period

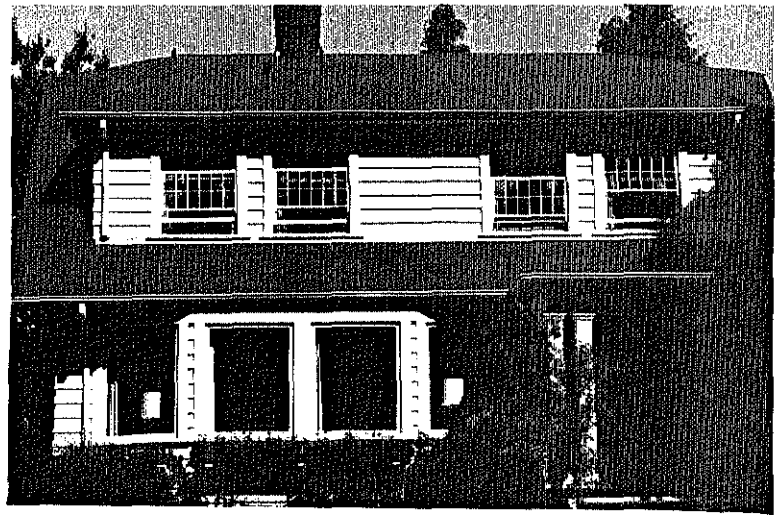
Samuel Dawe owned and built this home in 1892. Dawe was the manager of Westminster Marine Railway, builders of ships and scows. The house's hipped roof with lower cross gables gives it the irregular roofline which is characteristic of the Queen Anne style; other typical elements include the two-storey bay window, small entry porch, and decorative detailing, such as fishscale shingles and dentils at the cornice line.





'Villeray'
Narcisse Belleau Gauvreau House
401 Queen's Avenue
1906
Italianate Style--- Late Victorian Period

Similar in design which is very similar to that of J.J. Johnston's house at 125 Third Street. The Italianate style is recognizable by the low pitched, simple hipped roof with widely overhanging eaves, tall, narrow triple windows with arched crowns, single storey entry porch, and two-storey bay window. The first owner, Narcisse Belleau Gauvreau, came to New Westminster in 1885 and worked as a land surveyor and engineer. He also explored and reported on previously unmapped country. In 1908, Gauvreau became assistant district engineer for the Dominion government public works.



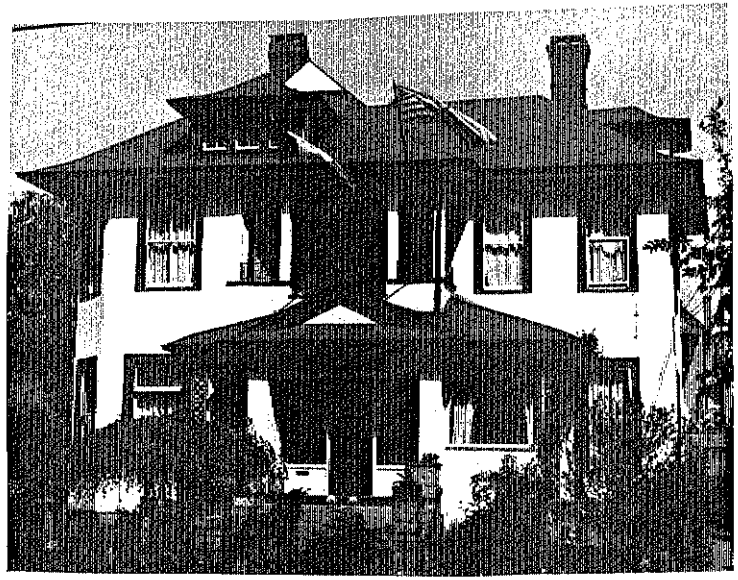
Dr. W.A. Clarke
411 Queen's Avenue
1927
Colonial Revival Style --- Eclectic Period

This house was built for Dr. W.A. Clark in 1927. It has an asymmetrical lower facade with the door to one side, accentuated by a portico, and a one-storey bay to the other. The upper facade is symmetrical, with an extended shed dormer and balanced window placement.



J. Sclater House
413 Queen's Avenue
1938; S.W. Hopper, builder
Tudor Revival Style--- Eclectic Period

An excellent example of the Tudor Revival style which was particularly popular among more affluent home owners in Vancouver and Victoria, this house has a steeply pitched roof with multiple front gables and a variety of eave levels. Also typical are the groups of tall, narrow windows, large chimneys crowned by chimney pots, decorative half-timbering, and stone trim made up of small tabs projecting into the surrounding brickwork, giving a quoin-like effect.



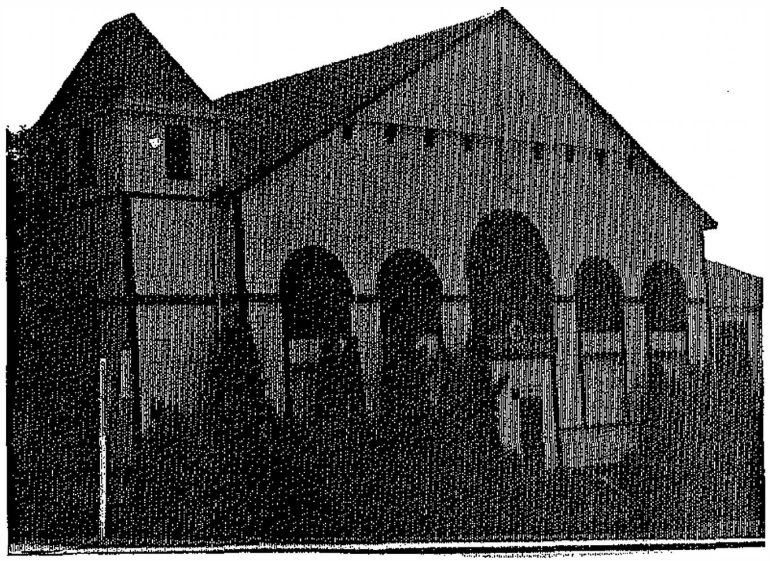
'Thrushvale'
Major John Peck House
431 Queen's Avenue
1899
Classic Box Style, Colonial Revival--- Eclectic Period

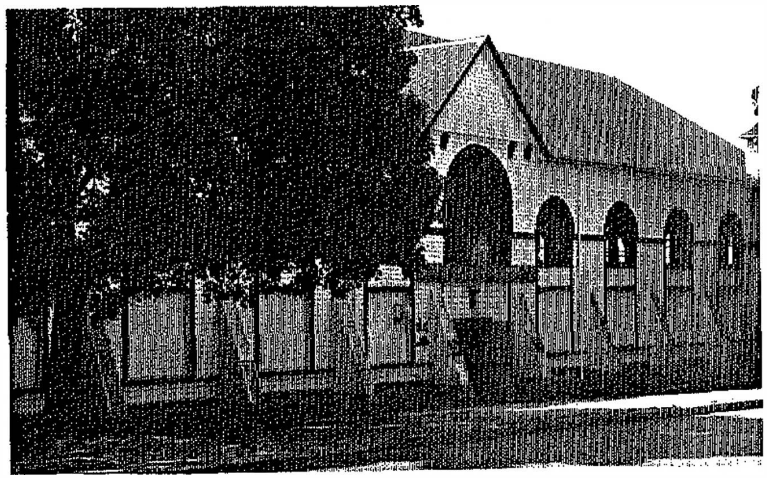
Built in 1899, 'Thrushvale' belonged to Major John Peck, chief inspector of boilers and machinery. It has a cross hipped roof with hipped dormers, patterned brick chimneys, two-storey bay, tall narrow windows, and pedimented entry.



Captain John Macmillan House
505 Queen's Avenue
1939; Evans and Sons, builders
Tudor Revival Style--- Eclectic Period

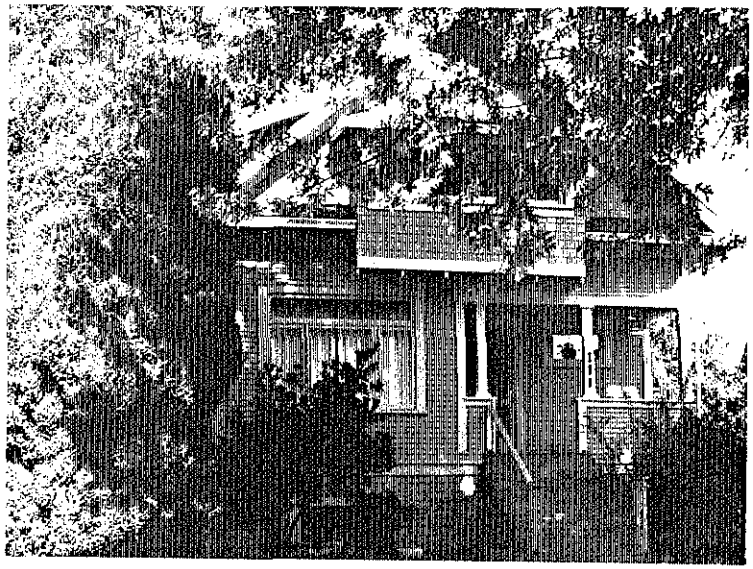
Built by Evans and Sons in 1939, this Tudor Revival house belonged to Captain John Macmillan. He was the local manager of the Empire Stevedoring Company at the foot of Eighth Street. His house has a hipped roof with two front-facing cross gables, hipped dormers, patterned brick chimneys, and ribbon windows. The exterior is clad with stucco and false half-timbering, and brick around the doorway with concrete decorative quoins.





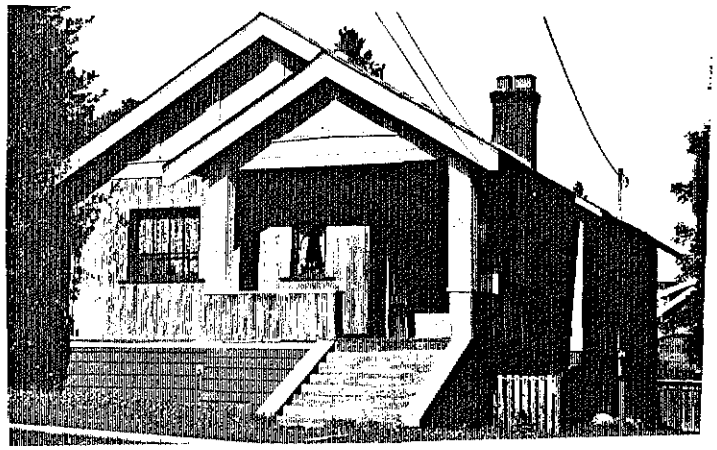
Royal Westminster Regiment
(The Armouries)
530 Queen's Avenue
1896; David Bain, builder
Simplified Richardsonian Romanesque Style--
High Victorian Period

The Armouries consists of a main building and two out buildings which may have been designed by G.W. Grant. The Richardsonian Romanesque architecture was reputedly based on the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition Building of 1876. A resident military unit was formed from a group of Royal Engineers and local settlers in 1863. The unit fought its first battle against the Chilcotin in the Cariboo in 1865 and represented Western Canada's defense against rumoured Fenian raids. Contingents of men also fought in the Boer War and the First World War; in the Second World War, they saw more combat than any other Canadian fighting unit. In 1966, Queen Elizabeth II awarded the title 'Royal' in recognition of the Regiment's outstanding service. In 1973, the Royal Westminster Regiment Museum opened as a repository for military artifacts and photographs, dating back to 1863.



Captain W.S. Wooster House
111 Regina Street
1911; E.J. Boughen, architect
H. Way, builder
Shingle Style--- Late Victorian Period

Designed in 1911 by E.J. Boughen for Captain W.S. Wooster, this house has the A-frame with shed dormer roof line, typical of the Shingle style. The gable projects over the first storey and the balcony projects even further. The house is clad in narrow clapboard siding and shingles.



H.S. Stewardson House
113 Regina Street
1911; H.S. Stewardson, architect
Craftsman Style Cottage--- Modern Period

H.S. Stewardson owned and designed this 1911 house. It features a low pitched front gabled roof with gabled porch and decorative half-timbering. The exterior cladding has been replaced with vertical siding. H.S. Stewardson was the architect responsible for remodelling the west wing of the Royal Columbian Hospital for maternity cases.

DEMOLISHED
1988



118 Regina Street
1912; Baxter and Co., builder and developer
Craftsman Style--- Modern Period

118 Regina Street was owned and built by R.F. Baxter and Company in 1912. It features a low pitched front gabled roof, gable dormer and entry porch, decorative half-timbering, and exposed rafters and beam ends, all common elements of the Craftsman style.



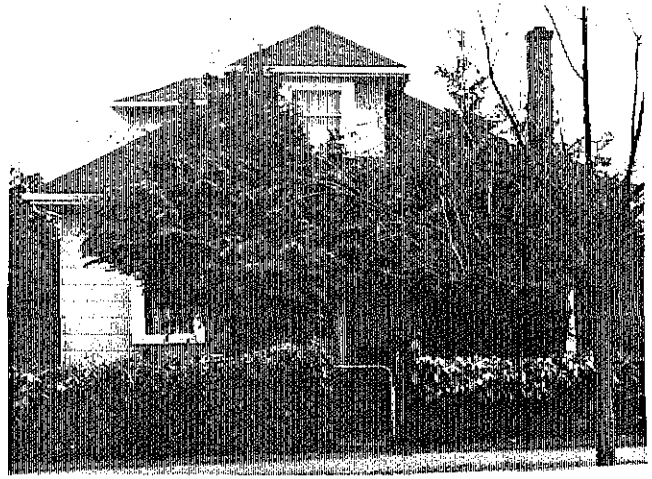
120 Regina Street
1913; Baxter and Co., builder and developer
Craftsman Style--- Modern Period

120 Regina Street was also developed by R.F. Baxter and Company, a year later in 1913. Its design takes the typical low pitched gabled roof, with gabled dormer and exposed rafters, and adds a full-width porch under a separate roof supported by heavy square piers.



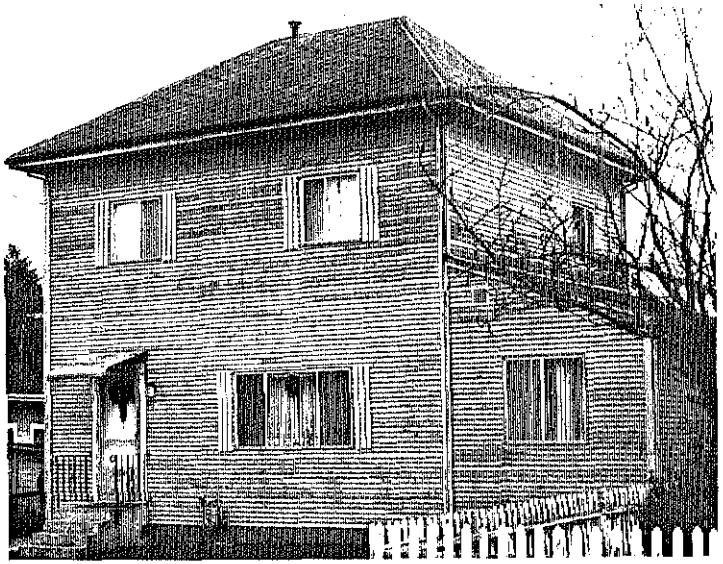
A.E. Ridgway House
123 Regina Street
1913; A.E. Ridgway, builder
Craftsman Style--- Modern Period

This 1913 house, owned and built by A.E. Ridgway, shows another variation of the Craftsman style. It has a side gabled roof with a prominent front-facing gable dormer. The full-width porch is set under the main roof line.



A.F. Allam House (1909)
208 Regina Street
1907
Neoclassical Cottage --- Edwardian Period

Built in 1907, this simple cottage has a pyramidal hipped roof with hipped dormers and a partial-width porch set under the main roof line. The original exterior cladding has been replaced. In 1909, the owner was A.F. Allam, conductor.



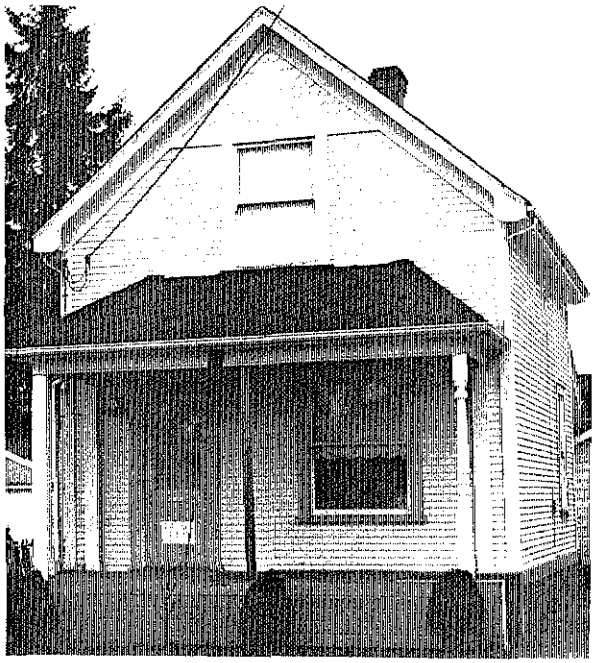
Alfred Solomon House (1909)
210 Regina Street
1907
Classic Box Style, Colonial Revival --- Eclectic Period

210 Regina Street was also built in 1907, but its design is very different from its neighbour, Number 208. Its design is a two-storey rectangular block with a moderately pitched hipped roof. A shed roofed addition extends to one side. The windows and front porch have been changed and the decorative shutters added. The owner was Alfred Solomon, carpenter, in 1909.



J.J. Greenhorn House (1922)
215 Regina Street
1909
Neoclassical Style Cottage --- Edwardian Period

Built in 1909 for J.J. Greenhorn, this eclectic period house has a simple hipped roof with front-facing gable dormer. The partial-width porch, set under the main roof, has been enclosed and the supports remain as pilasters marking the corners.



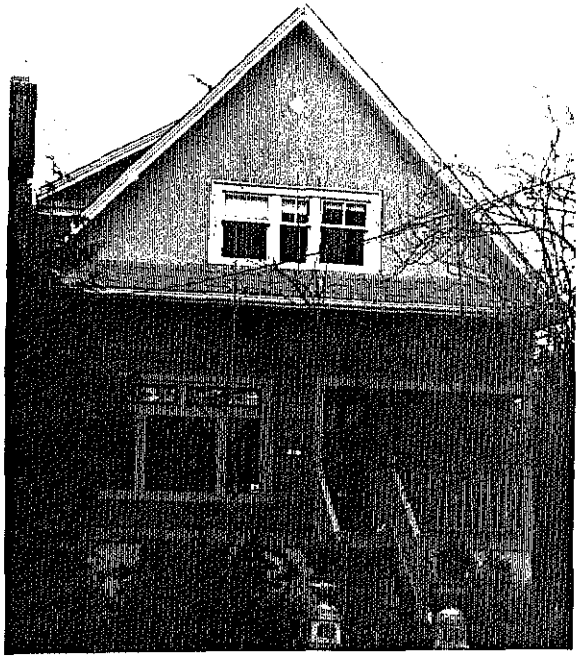
S.R. Clough House
216 Regina Street
1908
Pioneer Tent Style --- Late Victorian Period

This 1908 Pioneer Tent style house has a simple front gabled roof line with a full-width porch, clapboard exterior, and patterned shingles in the gable. S.R. Cloughwas a lineman.



T. Cameron House (1918)
218 Regina Street
1912
Classic Box Style, Colonial Revival --- Eclectic Period

The exterior of this 1912 house has been stuccoed over, but it retains the shape which identifies it as the Classic Box style. It has a rectangular facade, hipped roof, and full-width porch.



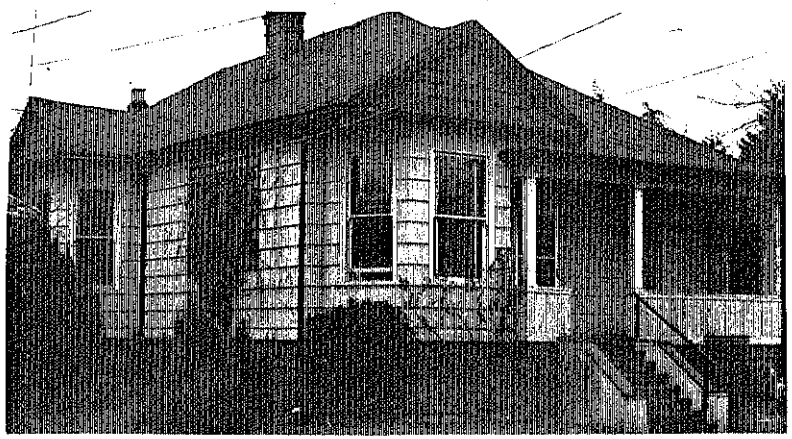
Robert J. Watson House
219 Regina Street
1908
Shingle Style --- Late Victorian Period

Built in 1908, this house has been greatly altered from its original appearance. The A-frame roof line with shed dormers remain to identify the Shingle style, but the lower facade has been enclosed, leaving only a small entry porch. Robert J. Watson was an engineer.



R. Best House
222 Regina Street
1913; Matheson and Colwell, builders
Neoclassical Cottage --- Eclectic Period

222 Regina Street was built in 1913, at a cost of $2,500, by Matheson and Colwell for Mr. R. Best. Its design features a simple hipped roof with hipped dormer, and full-width porch set under the main roof line. The exterior has been covered with stucco and decorative shutters added.



223 Regina Street
1899
Victorian Eclectic Style Cottage--- High Victorian Period

Built in 1899, this cottage features the hipped roof with cross gables projecting over bays, common in Victorian Period houses. Alterations include the exterior cladding, windows, and side addition. William E. Evans, a carpenter occupied this house in 1909.



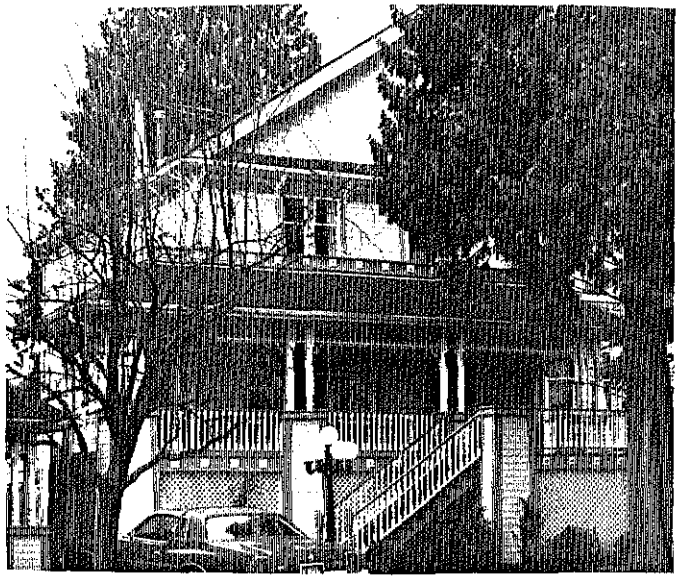
226 Regina Street
1926
Craftsman Style--- Modern Period

226 Regina Stree, built in 1926, features Craftsman style elements, such as the low pitched gabled roof and exposed beam ends. The roof line is chamferred and the exterior stuccoed, creating an appearance which is similar to the Eastern Cottage style.



James Fraser House
227 Regina Street
1910
Pioneer Tent Style--- Late Victorian Period

Built in 1910, this Pioneer Tent style house has a front gabled roof and full-width porch with turned spindle supports. James Fraser is listed as the owner in 1915.



Arthur R. Banton House
229 Regina Street
1908
Classic Frame Style--- Eclectic Period

This 1908 Classic Frame style house has much decorative detail added. The basic roof line is front gabled and the porch has been extended to wrap around the side. Dentils, brackets, bands of trim, scrollwork and spindlework now decorate the house, porch and garage.



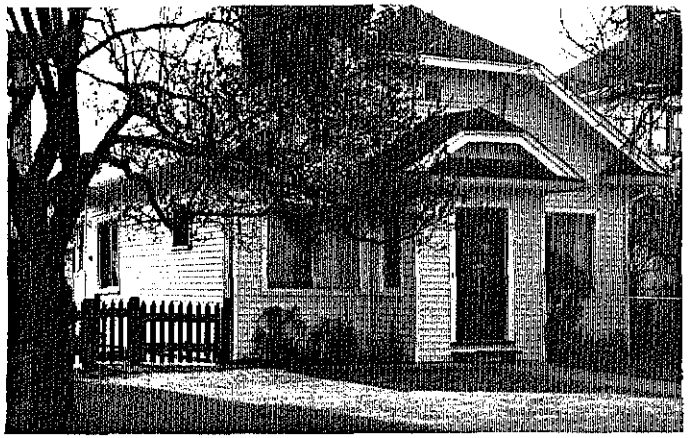
305 Regina Street
1910
Shingle Style--- Late Victorian Period

305 Regina Street was built in 1910 and shows features which identify its design as the Shingle style. It has an A-frame roof, which flares slightly at the eave line, side shed dormers, and full-width porch set under the main roof line. The exterior has been stuccoed.



310 Regina Street
1909
Prairie Box Style --- Modern Period

The appearance of this 1909 house has been changed significantly by the stucco exterior and aluminum frame windows, but it retains the low pitched hipped roof of the Prairie Box style. William Horton lived here in 1909.



316 Regina Street
1928
Craftsman Style --- Modern Period

316 Regina Street was built in 1928. It features a low pitched, chamferred front gabled roof and entry porch. The exterior has been completely redone, using modern materials.



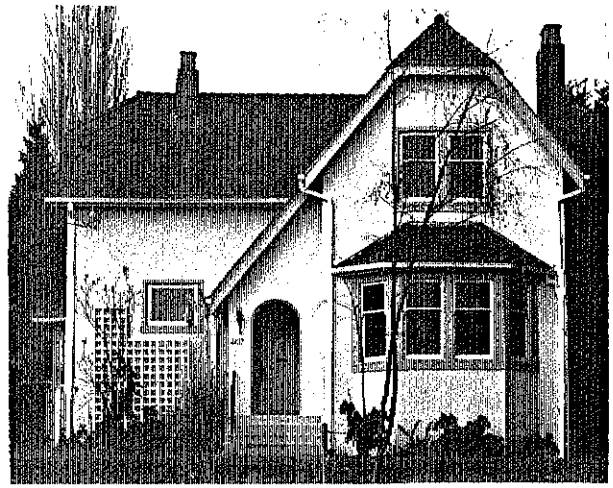
323 Regina Street
1928
Eastern Cottage Style--- Eclectic Period

Although the size is atypical, this 1928 house has the stucco exterior and chamferred roof line of the Eastern Cottage style. The roofing material is rolled around the eaves, giving the appearance of the false-thatched roof subtype of the Tudor Revival style. The entry porch is centred between the two cross gables and its roof resembles a turret.



Charles Murray House
403 St. George Street
1890; Maclure and Clow, architects
Queen Anne Style--- High Victorian Period

403 St. George Street was designed by Maclure and Clow, Architects in 1890 for Charles Murray. Walter Gilley, of Gilley Brothers lived here from about 1909 to 1935. The Queen Anne design features a cross gabled roof with multiple roof levels, creating the style's typical irregular roof line. The house contains some of the earliest Bloomfield glass still extant in British Columbia.



Mrs. F.G. Flesher
407 St. George Street
1931
Tudor Revival Style --- Eclectic Period

407 St. George Street was built in 1931 for Mrs. Flesher. It has a cross gabled roof with a chamferred roof line. The arched entry porch is a continuation of the front gable.



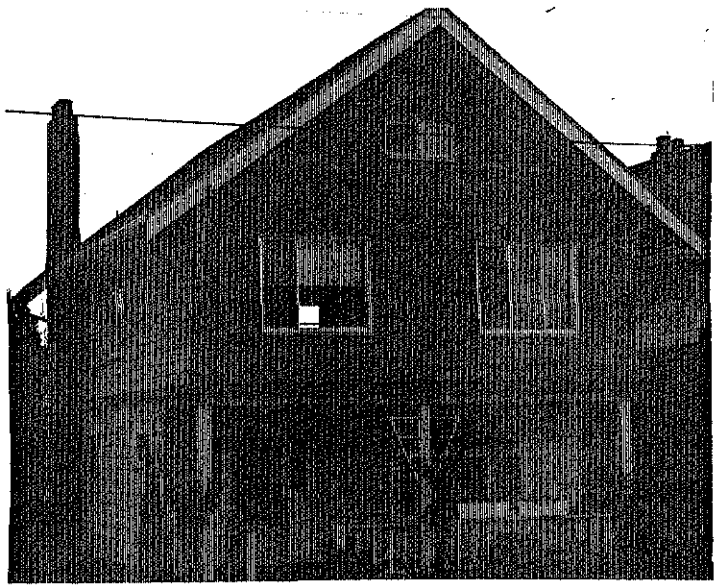
Robert Wintemute House
410 St. George Street
1900
Pioneer Tent Style--- High Victorian Period

This house was originally owned by Robert Wintemute, of the Wintemute Furniture Factory. Built in 1900, it has a simple front gabled roof with decorative shingles, and a wrap porch, partially enclosed.



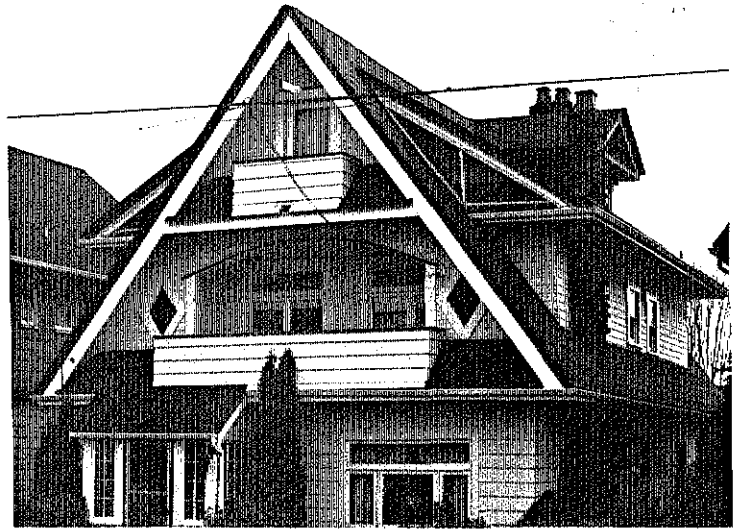
Charles J. Robson House
415 St. George Street
1892
Pioneer Tent Style --- High Victorian Period

Charles J. Robson was City treasurer and had this house built in 1892. The original design has undergone drastic changes and now has a side addition, enclosed porch, upper sundeck, and stucco and wide siding exterior.



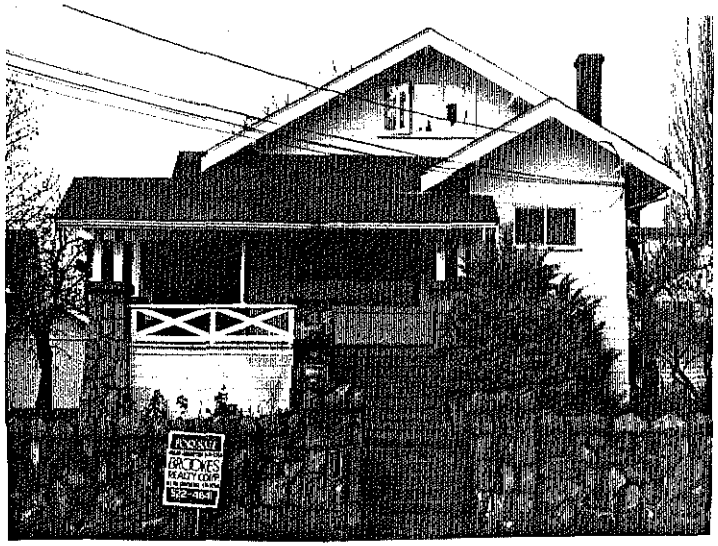
Mrs. E. Markle House (1925)
416 St. George Street
1912; Charles Downer, builder
Craftsman Style --- Modern Period

This Craftsman style house was built in 1912 by Charles Downer. It has a low pitched, front gabled roof and full-width porch set under the main porch.



418 St. George Street
Circa 1912; John Henderson, builder
Shingle Style--- Late Victorian Period

Built by John Henderson about 1912, this Shingle style house has a large front gable with extended shed dormers and clinker brick chimneys at the sides. Two balconies have been set into the gable.



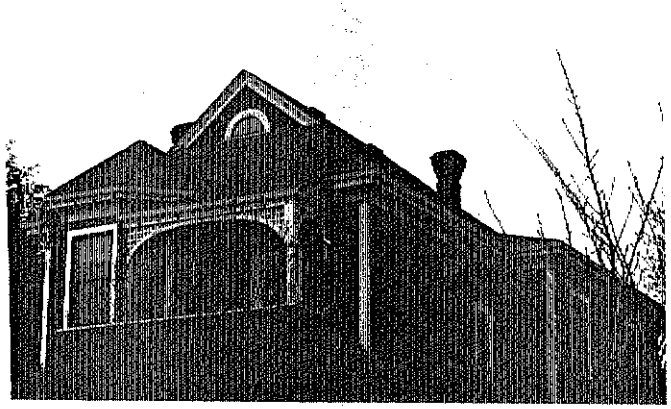
H.C. Banford House
419 St. George Street
1916; S.W. Hopper, builder
Prairie Style--- Modern Period

This Prairie style house was built in 1916 by S.W. Hopper for H.C. Banford. It has a cross gabled roof with two gables on each facade. Heavy stone piers support the porch roof, and the property is encosed by a stone wall with jagged coping.



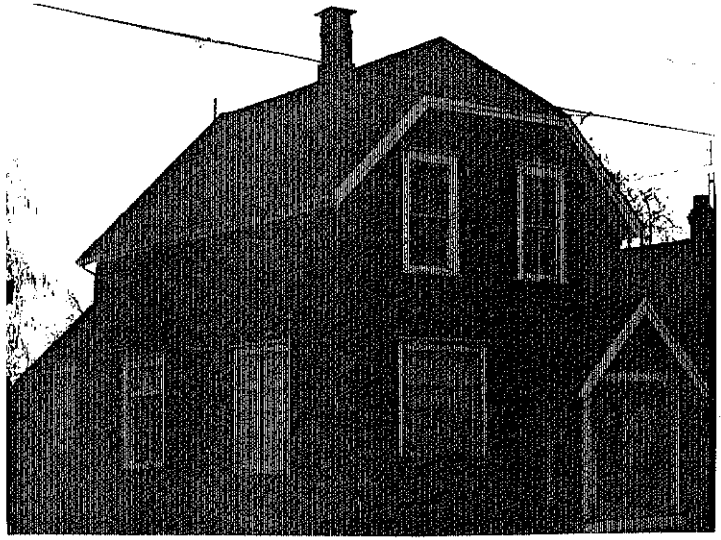
Burton Taylor House
420 St. George Street
1890; 1912 addition
Pioneer Tent Style --- Victorian Period

The original house likely had the appearance of the cross-gabled Pioneer Tent style. Now, after additions and porch enclosure, it has a complex and generally Victorian appearance, with a hipped roof, three cross gables and one-storey bay. The exterior is covered in stucco. The first resident was Burton Taylor, shipbuilder, who built the house for about $1500.



J. Carter Smith House
501 St. George Street
1891; J. Carter Smith, builder
Queen Anne Style--- High Victorian Period

J. Carter Smith was a local contractor and served as an alderman for the City of New Westminster. His two-and-a-half-storey house on St. George Street exhibits many design elements which make it an excellent example of the Queen Anne Style; in addition to its hipped roof with gable cap, two-storey bay window, and two level porch, the house features fishscale shingles, decorative brackets at the eave line, patterned brick chimneys, and spindlework ornamentation.



504 St. George Street
Captain J.A. Clarke Houses
502 and 504 St. George Street
1892
Pioneer Tent Style --- High Victorian Period

Both houses are Pioneer Tent style, with a chamferred roof line. The facade of 502 St. George has been altered with a balcony and brick facing; 504 St. George has a shed roof rear addition, gabled entry porch and wide shingles on the exterior. Captain Clarke built both houses in 1892 and lived in 502 St. George. Around 1893, C. Johnson, a machinist lived in 504 St. George. He was followed by Thomas Binnie, an assayer in 1895-8.



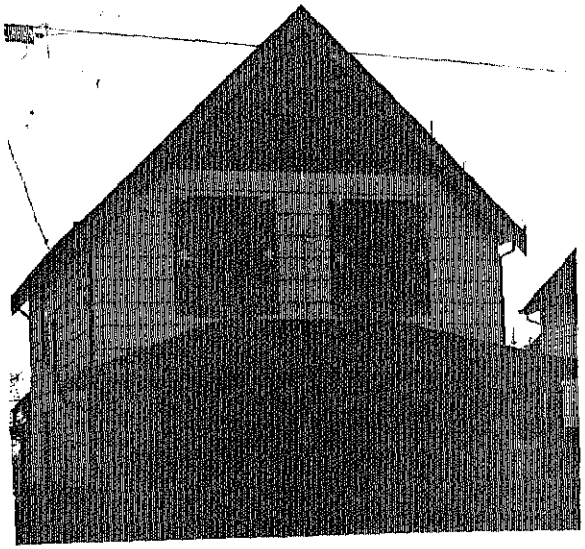
William Innes House (1909)
506 St. George Street
1907
Craftsman Style--- Modern Period

This 1907 cottage takes its low pitched roof form fron the Craftsman style. A partial-width porch is set under the main roof. William Innes was a local carpenter.

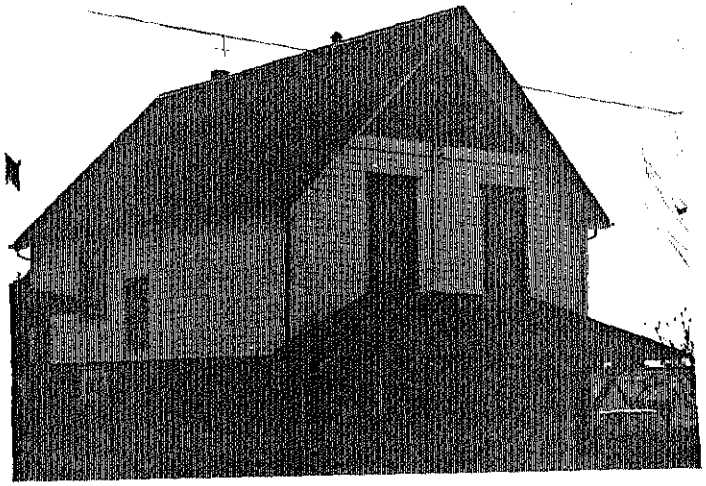


C.J. Pineo House
(Blue Spruce Cottage)
509 St. George Street
1937; J.S.D. Taylor, architect
S.W. Hopper, builder
Colonial Revival Style--- Eclectic Period

This Colonial Revival house, with its symmetrical facade, palladian window, and curved portico on classical columns, was built in 1937, designed by J.S.D. Taylor. The original owner was Claude J. Pineo, who operated a shoe store on Columbia Street. His local fame came from his winning the Irish Sweepstakes in 1936.



Hugh Youdall (1892)
510 St. George Street



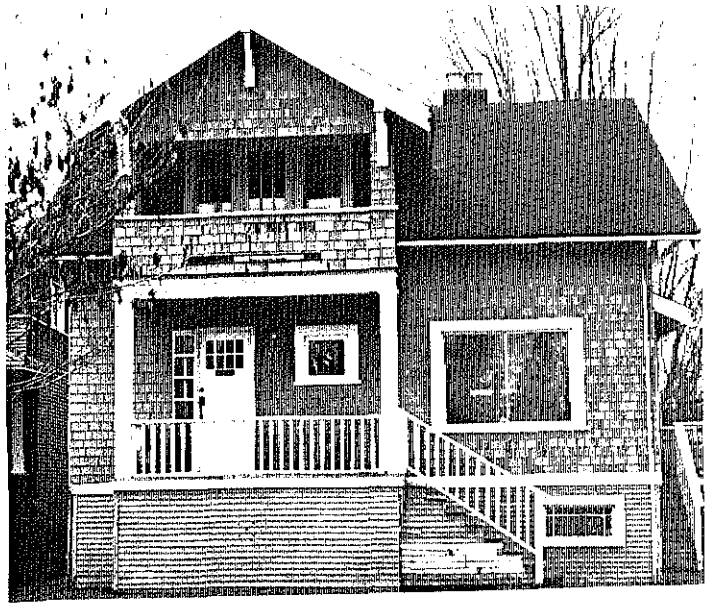
Marshall Sinclair (1892)
512 St. George Street



Mrs. I. and Daniel McPherson (1892)
513 St. George Street

510, 512, and 513 St. George Street
1892
Pioneer Tent Style--- High Victorian Period

These three houses were built in 1892 in the Pioneer style, each having a simple front gabled roof and full-width porch. 512 St. George Street retains much of its original appearance; 510 has its original cladding replaced and decorative shutters added; 513 has been stuccoed with false half-timbering decorating the gable.



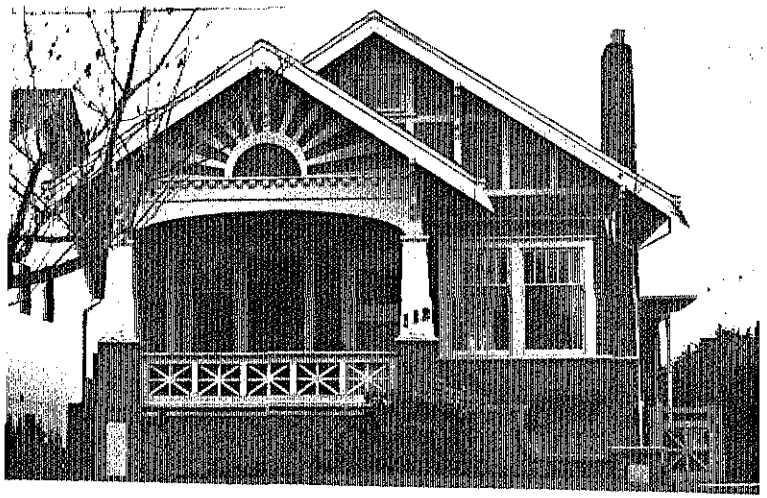
107 St. Patrick Street
1910
Craftsman Style --- Modern Period

107 St. Patrick Street was built in 1910 and has a low pitched, side gabled roof with a front-facing cross gable which extends over the two-level porch.



James Peck House
109 St. Patrick Street
1911; E.G.W. Sait, architect
Craftsman Style--- Modern Period

109 St. Patrick Street was designed by E.G.W. Sait in 1911 for James Peck. The house shows the low pitched hipped roof with cross gable and exposed beam ends, typical of the Craftsman style. The various eave levels suggest a secondary influence from the Prairie style.



Joseph Sayer House
112 St. Patrick Street
1924
Craftsman Style--- Modern Period

Built for Joseph Sayer in 1924, this Craftsman style house has the typical low pitched gabled roof and porch. The porch gable is decorated with a sunburst pattern and has exposed beam ends with braces cut into decorative shapes.



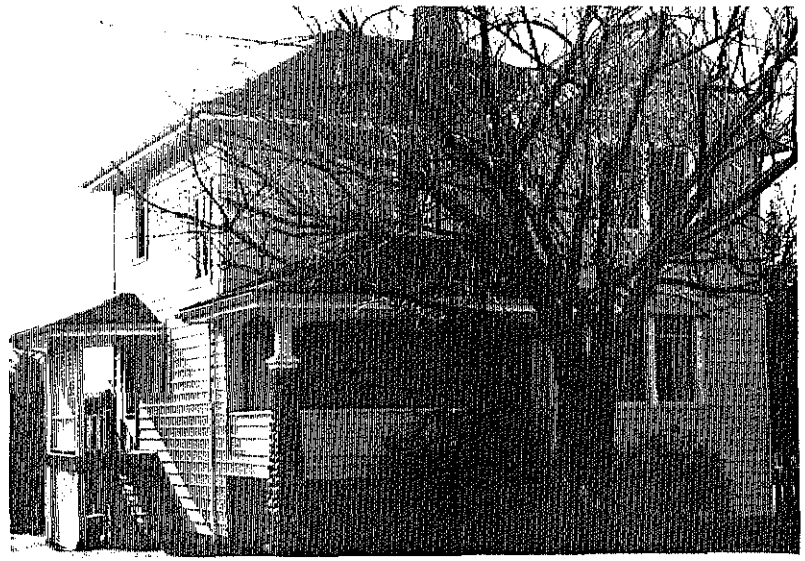
113 St. Patrick Street
1892
Classic Frame Style--- Eclectic Period

This 1892 house has a simple cross gabled facade and full-width porch. The original exterior cladding has been replaced with modern siding. In 1909, the house was occupied by Robert Sayer, Provincial assistant assayer.



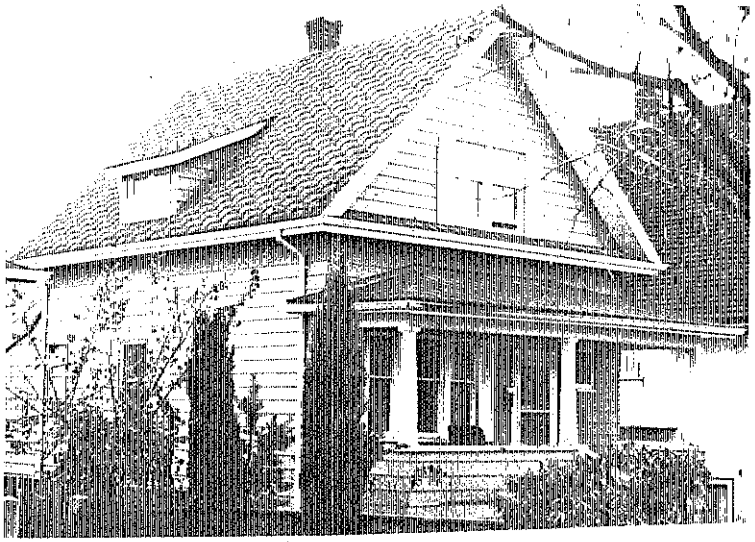
Captain John F. Gosse House
119 St. Patrick Street
1908
Pioneer Tent Style--- Late Victorian Period

This 1892 example of the Pioneer Tent style has a moderately pitched, A-shaped roof and wrap porch. The exterior is clad in shingles with a fishscale pattern in the gable.



206 St. Patrick Street
1912; developed and built by Miller and Jewhurst
Prairie Style --- Modern Period

Built in 1912 by Miller and Jewhurst, this house has a hipped roof with slightly flared eaves, cross gable with flattened appearance, and partial-width porch with stone pier supports. Alterations include the exterior cladding and side entrance.



N.J. Matheson House
212 St. Patrick Street
1909
Classic Frame Style--- Eclectic Period

212 St. Patrick Street was built in 1909 for N.J. Matheson, carpenter. It is an example of a Classic Frame cottage, with its simple A-shaped roof and full-width porch, supported by classical columns.



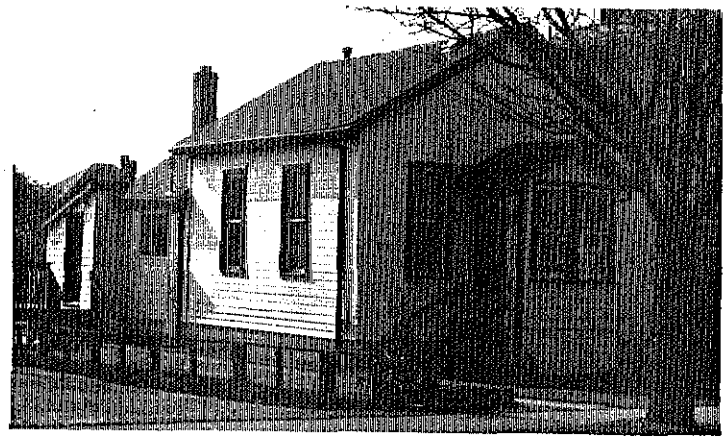
R.G. McDonald House
213 St. Patrick Street
1930; J.B. Whitburn, architect
Tudor Revival Style--- Eclectic Period

Designed by J.B. Whitburn in 1930 for R.G. McDonald, this house shows elements from the Tudor Revival style. It has a cross gabled roof, the front-facing prominent gable decorated by false half-timbering.



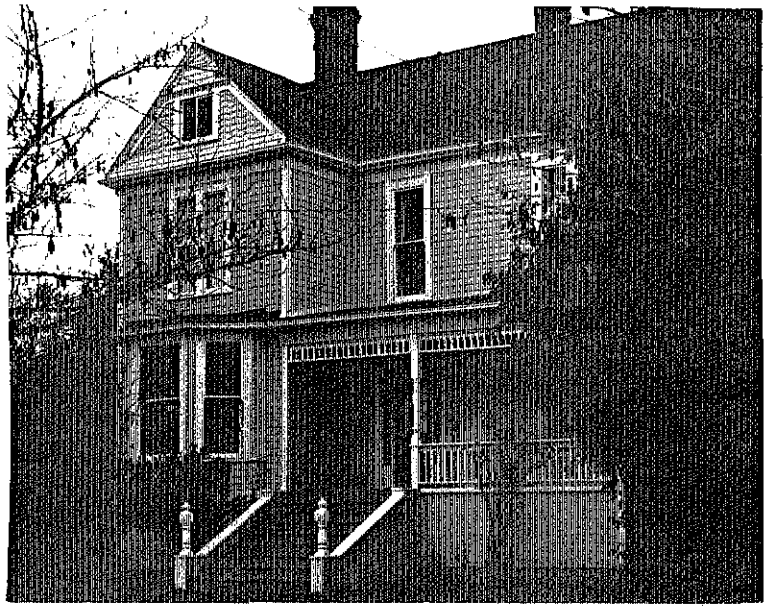
V.A. Duark House
214 St. Patrick Street
1911
Classic Frame Style--- Eclectic Period

This 1911 version of the Classic Frame cottage has a steeper roof pitch than is usual for the style. The design also features a projected bay window, and segmental arched entry porch. The exterior is covered by stucco.



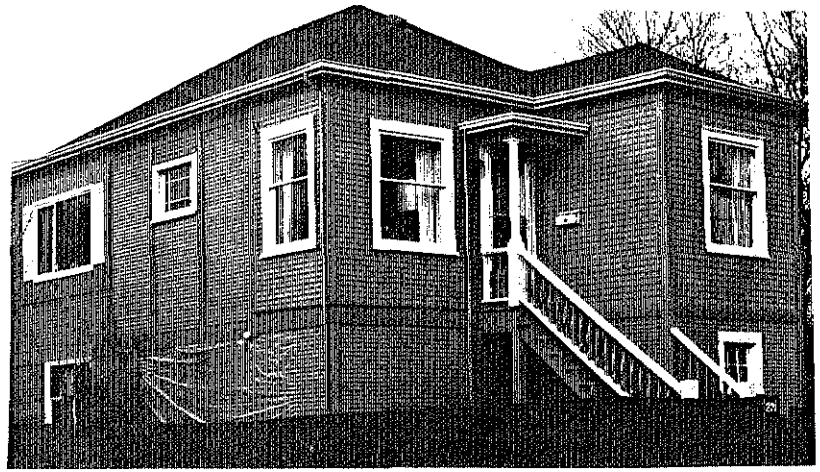
218 St. Patrick Street
1893?
Cottage --- High Victorian Period

218 St. Patrick Street was probably built in 1893. It has a simple front gabled roof with gable entry porch. Alterations include the exterior cladding, rear additions, and enclosed entry porch.



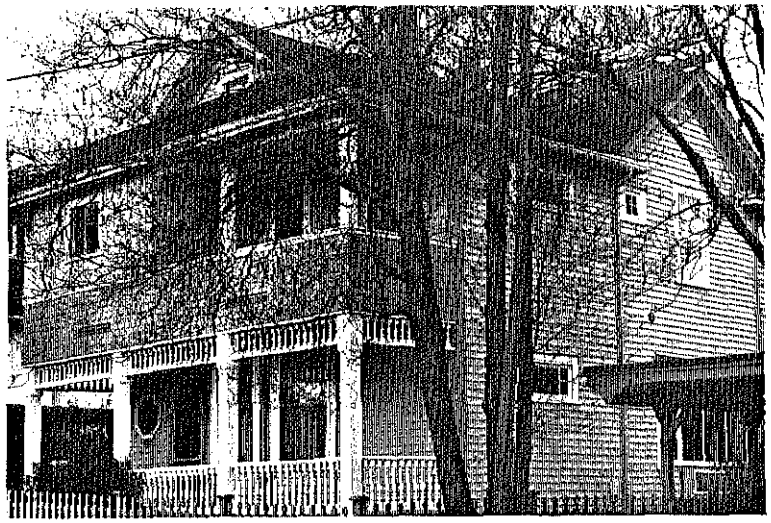
John M. McKenzie House
227 St. Patrick Street
1892; Sharp and Maclure, architects
Queen Anne Style--- High Victorian Period

This simple Queen Anne residence was designed by Sharp and Maclure, based on a plan featured in *Palliser's New Cottage Homes* pattern book, published in the 1890's. It has a simple cross gabled form and shows typical Queen Anne detailing in the use of patterned wood shingles to achieve differing wall texture. The partial width porch helps to accentuate the asymmetry of the design. John McKenzie, a Dominion Lands agent, was the first owner of this house.



221 Townsend Place
1907; B.C. Mills House Kit
Edwardian Box Style--- Edwardian Period

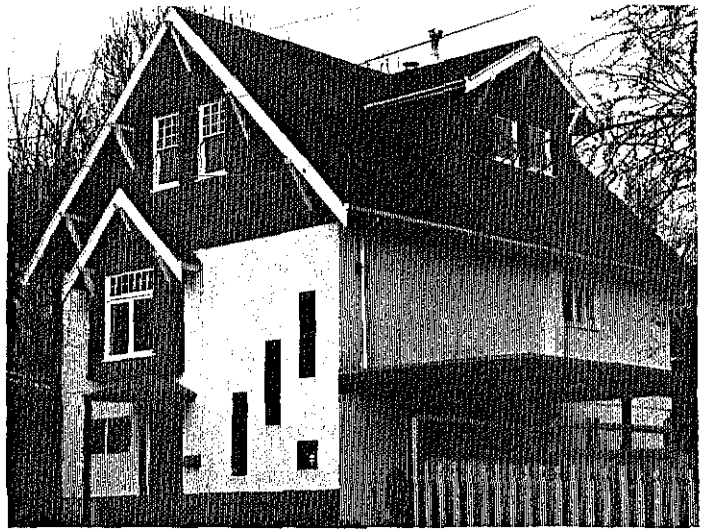
This house has a cross hipped roof of plain, but solid design, typical of Edwardian architecture. It was built in 1907 from a B.C. Mills prefabricated house kit. E.C. Davey, an accountant lived here 1908-10.



233 Townsend Place
1906
Queen Anne Style--- Late Victorian Period

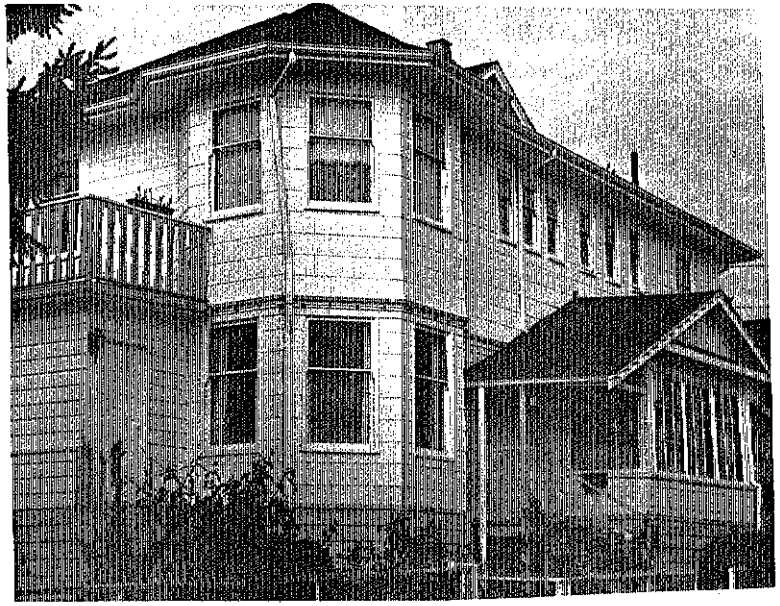
Built in 1906, this Queen Anne style house features a hipped roof with hip gable, gable dormer, and two-level porch decodated by spindlework and patterned shingles. Thomas Kennedy, an ironworker lived here in 1908-09. The Kennedy family farmed the Surrey area now known as Kennedy Heights.

RENOVATED
1986



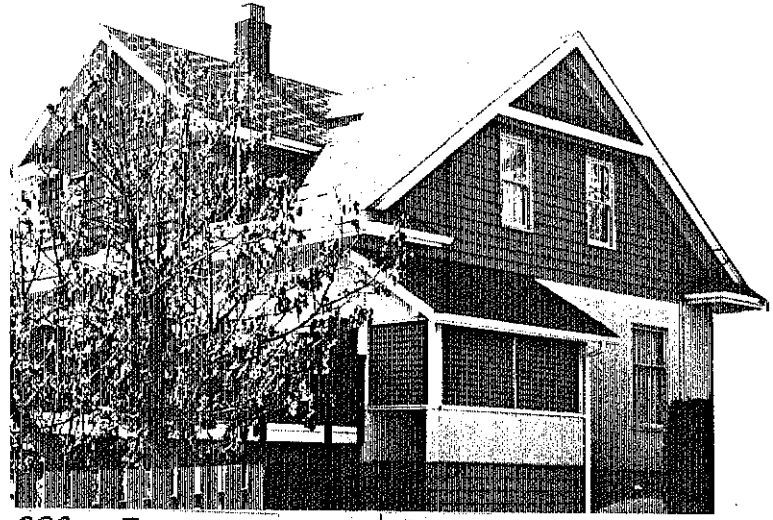
235 Townsend Place
1911
Craftsman Style --- Modern Period

This 1911 house has a low pitched, front gabled roof with gable dormer and gabled bay over the entrance. The exterior has been covered with siding and stucco, but the exposed beam ends with braces remain to identify the Craftsman style.

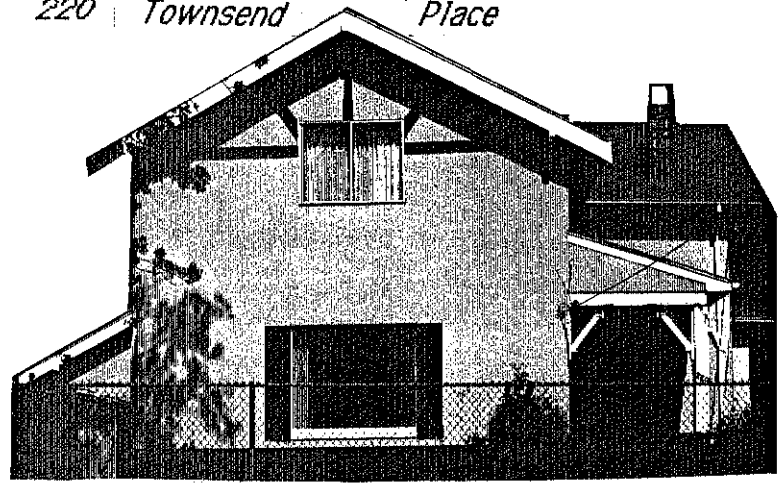


B.W. Shiles House
241 Townsend Place
1908
Edwardian Eclectic Style --- Edwardian Period

241 Townsend Place was built in 1908 and features Edwardian design elements in its two-storey corner bay, gable dormer, and massive appearance. The side porch has been added and the front porch enclosed. The exterior is covered in aluminum siding. B.W. Shiles was harbour master and served as mayor of New Westminster from 1895 to 1897. Around 1910, the house became a maternity hospital.



220 Townsend Place



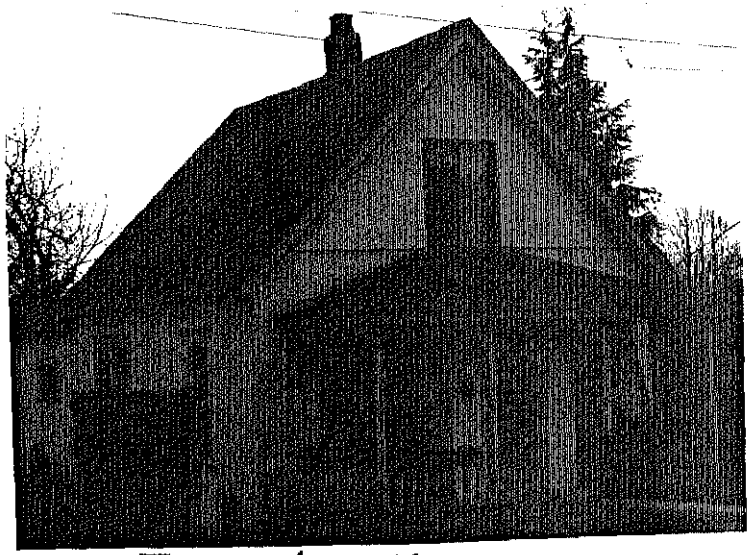
229 Townsend Place

220 and 229 Townsend Place
Circa1907-08

220 Townsend Place was the home of J.A. Rennie, accountant in 1908, while William Nelson, school teacher lived at 229 Townsend Place in 1907.



309 Warren Avenue



314 Warren Avenue

309 and 314 Warren Avenue
1904
Classic Frame Style--- Late Victorian Period

These two houses were built in 1904 in a simple A-frame style. Both houses have been covered by stucco. The porch has been enclosed on 309 Warren Avenue. In 1909, E. Cantell, clerk, lived at No. 309, and E.J. Boughen, contractor and builder, at No. 314.



Charles Linstrom House
310 Warren Avenue
1904; 1917 addition
Shingle Style --- Late Victorian Period

This 1904 house combines the A-frame roof with shed dormers of the Shingle style ,with the low pitched gabled porch of the Craftsman style. The front porch was probably added in 1917. In 1909, the house was occupied by Charles Linstrom, blacksmith.



George Grimston House
312 Warren Avenue
1913; E.J. Boughen, architect
James Lord, builder
Shingle Style--- Late Victorian Period

Also using the A-frame shape, this Shingle style house was designed by E.J. Boughen in 1913 for George Grimston. Shed Dormers extend from each side of the large gable. A full-width porch is set under the main roof.

UPTOWN

The Uptown neighbourhood is bounded roughly by Eighth Street to the west, Fifth Street to the east, Queen's Avenue to the south, and Eighth Avenue to the north (see Figure 4).

Uptown began to grow as a new commercial centre after Woodward's located its store there in 1952. Over the succeeding twenty-five years, Uptown has developed into New Westminster's leading retail area. The commercial focus is on the corner of Sixth Street and Sixth Avenue, where Woodward's and Westminster Mall are located.

There is residential use in the Uptown area, but most of it is in sharp contrast to the low density development in Queen's Park. Uptown features high density apartment developments, with a few houses scattered in between them.

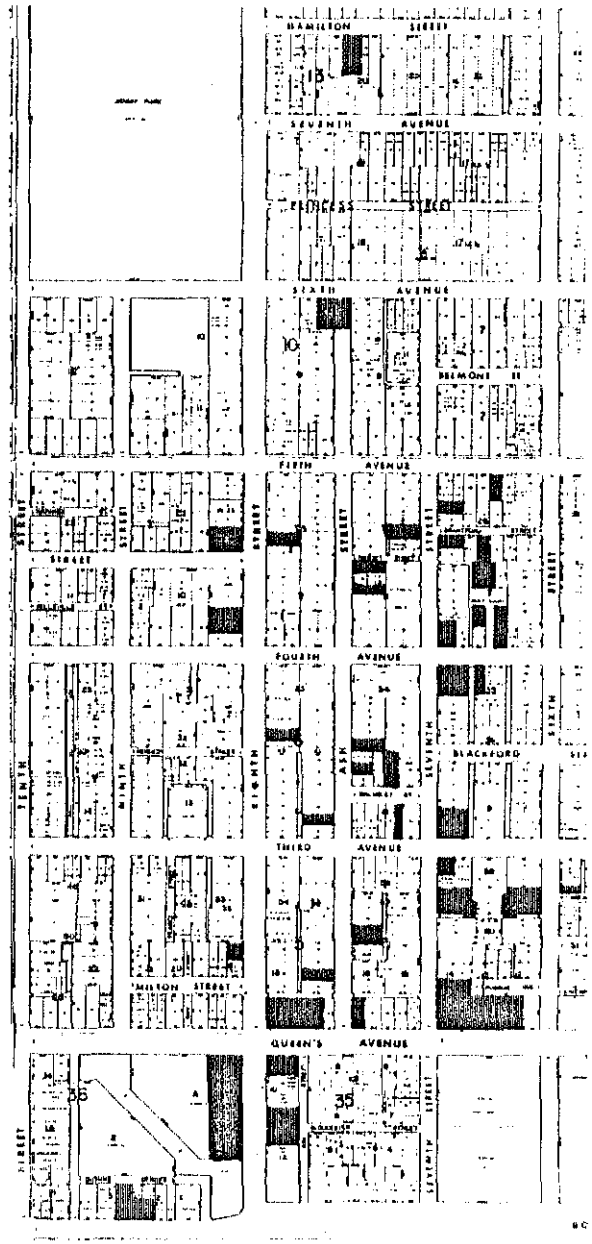
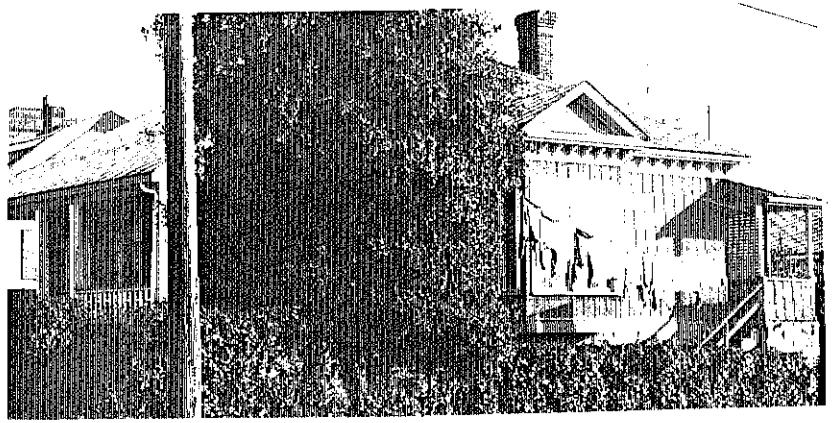


Figure 4: Uptown, Potential Heritage Buildings



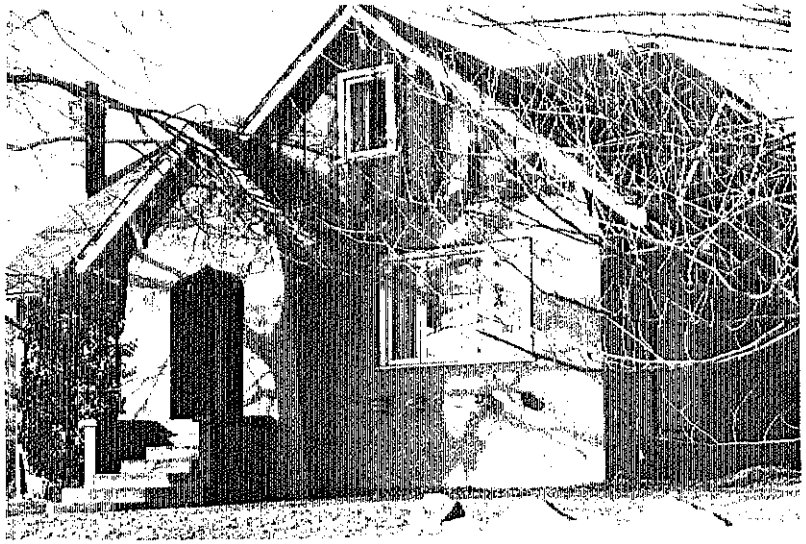
Arthur Bowden House
617 Third Avenue
1938
Tudor Revival Style --- Eclectic Period

617 Third Avenue is an example of a Tudor Revival house. Built in 1938 for Post master, Arthur Bowden, it has a steeply pitched, cross gabled roof with shed dormer. The stucco exterior with false half-timbering is an identifying feature of the style.



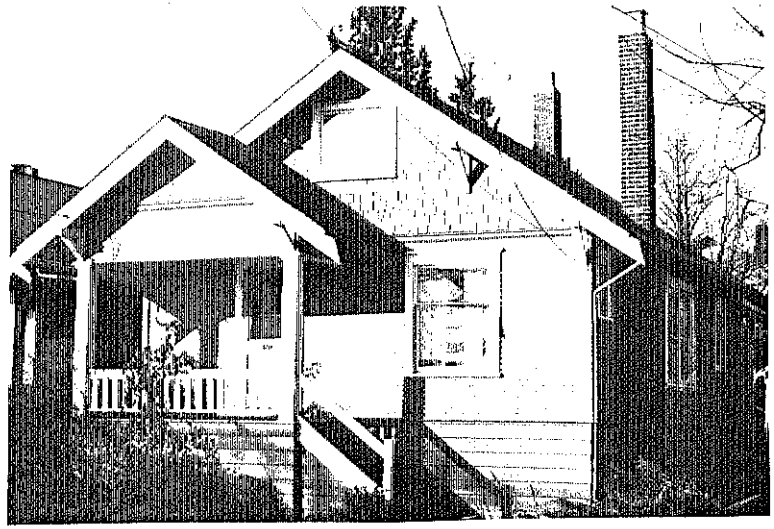
F.C. Meyers House (1909)
620 Third Avenue
Circa 1905
Italianate Style --- Late Victorian Period

The Italianate style, identified by the brackets at the eave line, suggests that this house was built around 1905. It has a hipped roof with a cross gable projecting over a rectangular bay. The full-width porch was added in 1919. In 1909, the house was owned by F.C. Meyers, an agent for the Great Northern Railway.



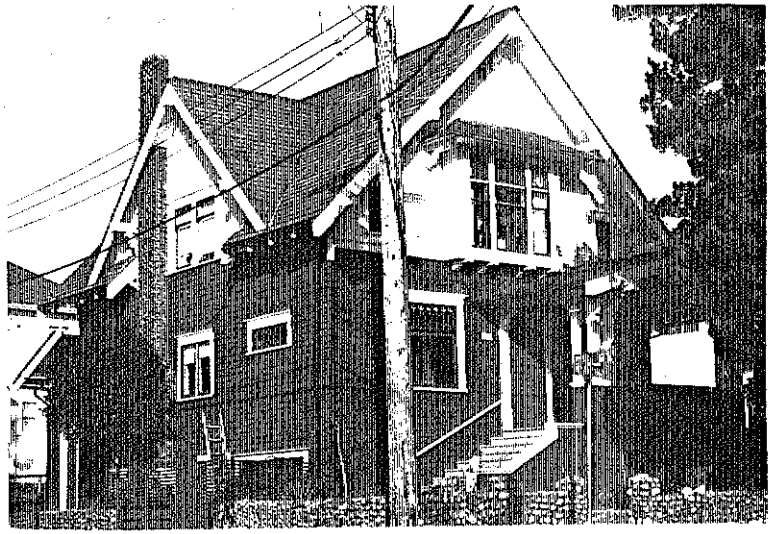
621 Third Avenue
1938
Tudor Revival Style --- Eclectic Period

The Tudor Revival style was also used for smaller cottages, as with this house at 621 Third Avenue, built by J.G. Robson for his daughter, Mrs. David Swackhammer. It features a chamferred, side gabled roof with a prominent front cross gable. The entry porch is gabled and has a Tudor arched opening. The exterior is clad in stucco, decorated by false half-timbering. A stone wall, with jagged coping, surrounds the property.



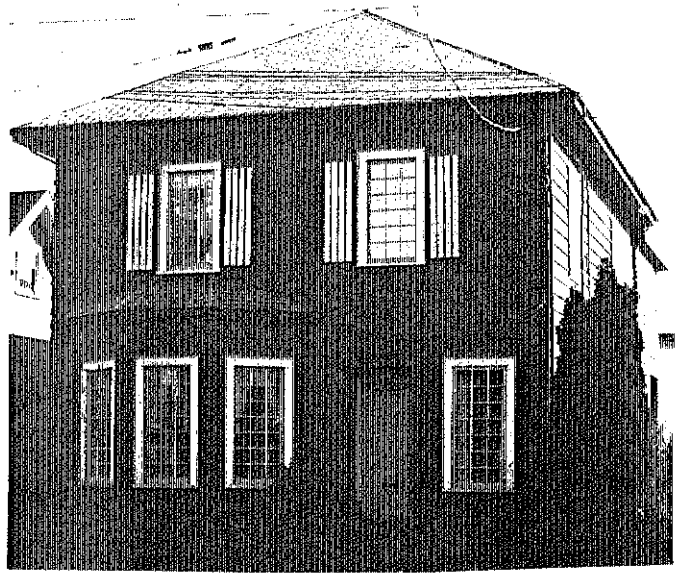
705 Third Avenue
1912
Craftsman Style Cottage --- Modern Period

This cottage shows details characteristic of the Craftsman style, in its low pitched gable roof and entry porch, exposed rafters, and beam ends with braces.



H.S. Beharrell House
609 Fourth Avenue
1912; Burton Smith, builder
Craftsman Style --- Modern Period

H.S. Beharrell had this house built in 1912 at an estimated cost of $3,000. It is a well-preserved example of the Craftsman style, with a moderately pitched, front gabled roof, side cross gables, and low-pitched gable over the entry porch. Typical Craftsman design details include exposed rafter and beam ends, brackets cut into decorative shapes, clinker brick chimney, and porch supports in groups of three.



R.A. Trethewey House (1909)
614 Fourth Avenue
1902
Classic Box Style, Colonial Revival --- Eclectic Period

Built in 1902, this house has a moderately pitched, hipped roof and one-storey bay window. The rear addition was built in 1913. Alterations include the exterior cladding, entry porch, and decorative shutters. In 1909, the house was occupied by R.A. Trethewey, lumberman.



619 Fourth Avenue
1926
Tudor Revival Style --- Eclectic Period

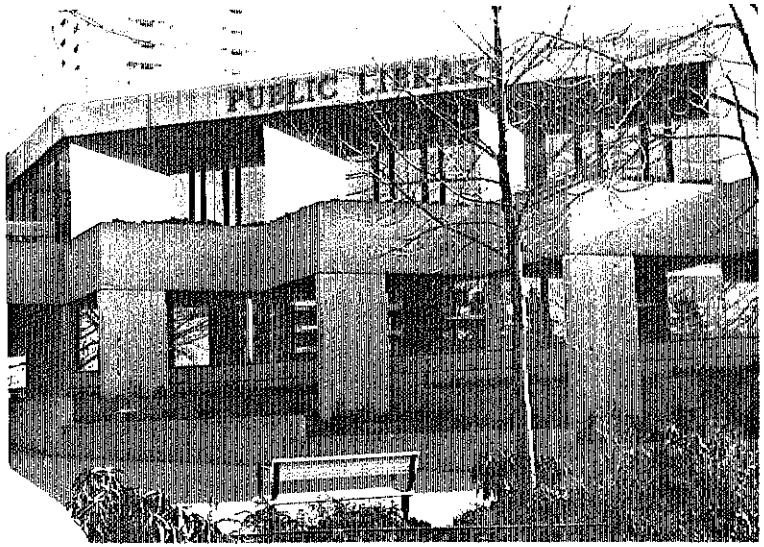
A less elaborate example of the style, 619 Fourth Avenue lacks the false half-timbering so commonly associated with Tudor Revival houses. The style is identified here by the steeply pitched gabled roof and prominent front-facing cross gable. The entry porch has been enclosed.



Martha Turnbull House
610 Fifth Avenue
1912; Chapman, builder
Classic Box Style, Colonial Revival --- Eclectic Period

The emphasis on horizontal lines of the Prairie style gives this house a wide appearance. It was built in 1911 at a cost of $2,500. The roof is hipped, with a low pitch, and is pierced by a short, wide hipped dormer. The partial-width porch is set under the second storey.

DEMOLISHED
1988



New Westminster Public Library
716 Sixth Avenue
1959; 1977, major renovation
Downs-Archambault, architects, 1977

The Public Library moved to this site in 1959 and has become a landmark in the area. A major renovation took place in 1977, resulting in a new facade and plaza. The Library is important as a place where people have free access to books and a variety of other sources of knowledge and entertainment.



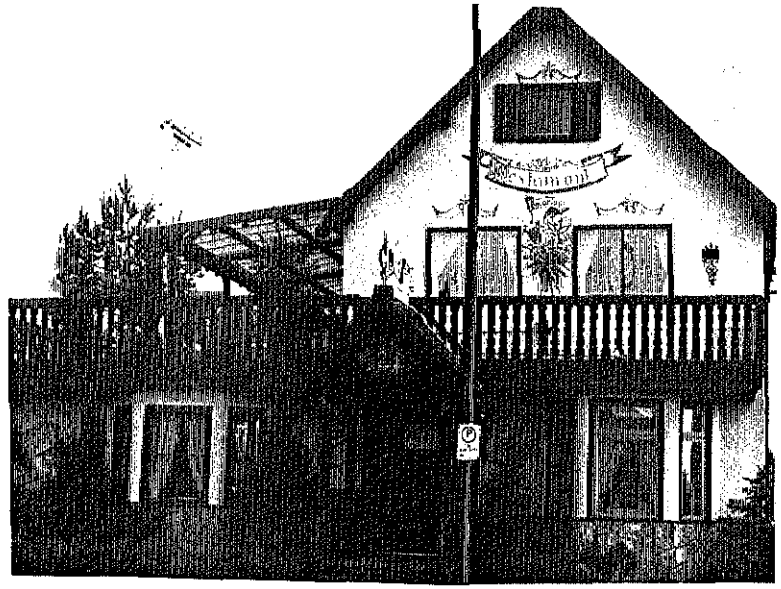
C.A. Welsh House
(La Rustica Restaurant)
228 Sixth Street
c.1909 (or earlier)
Queen Anne Style --- Victorian Period

The original house was the home of Charles A. Welsh, who owned a grocery business. He was a popular manager of the New Westminster Salmonbellies Lacrosse team. His house was converted to a restaurant. An extensive addition in the early 1980's has obscured much of the original front and side facades of the building.



La Lorraine Restaurant
232 Sixth Street
1892
Queen Anne Style --- High Victorian Period

232 Sixth Street has the same basic form as the adjacent La Rustica Restaurant. It was built in 1892 in the Queen Anne style. The roof consists of two cross gables, closely resembling the Pioneer Tent style. In 1909, the house belonged to W.C. Chamberlin, jeweller. This house was converted into a restaurant, featuring French cuisine.



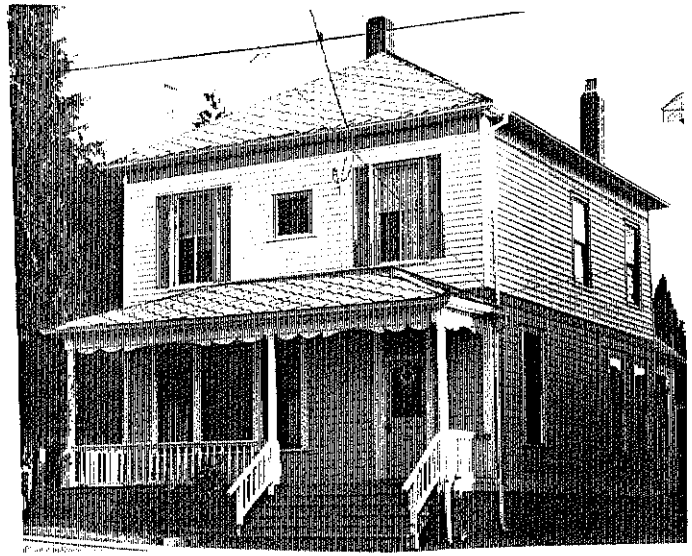
The Bavaria House Restaurant
233 Sixth Street
1895
Pioneer Tent Style --- High Victorian Period

Across the street, at 233 Sixth Street, another 1890's house has been converted into a restaurant. Much detail has been added to the simple Pioneer Tent design to give a Bavarian look to the facade. The 1909 occupant of this house was E.W. Peck, a bookbinder.



Angus Martin House
211 Seventh Street
1910
Classic Frame Style, Colonial Revival --- Eclectic Period

211 Seventh Street shows the moderately pitched front gable of the Classic Frame style. Built in 1910, the design features a one-storey rectangular bay, and an exterior clad with clapboard, shingles, and stucco with false half-timbering.



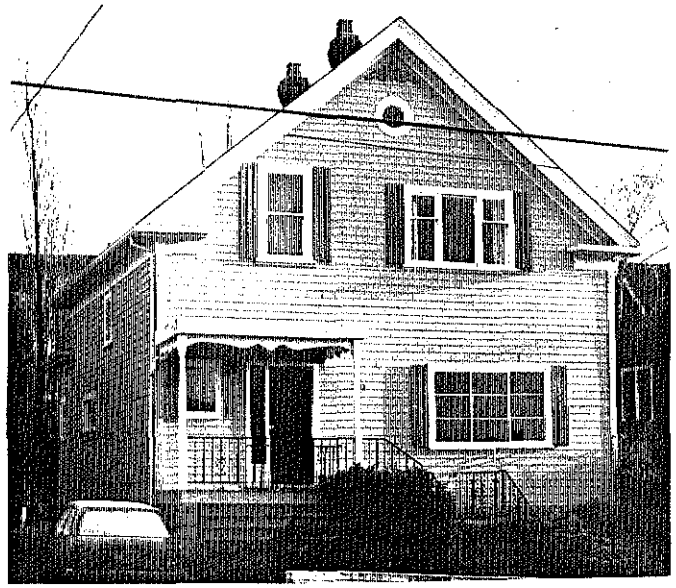
213 Seventh Street
1893
Classic Box Style, Colonial Revival --- Eclectic Period

Built in 1893, this Classic Box style house features the square facade and moderately pitched hipped roof, with close eaves and rake. The full-width porch has been decorated by wood trim cut into decorative shapes.



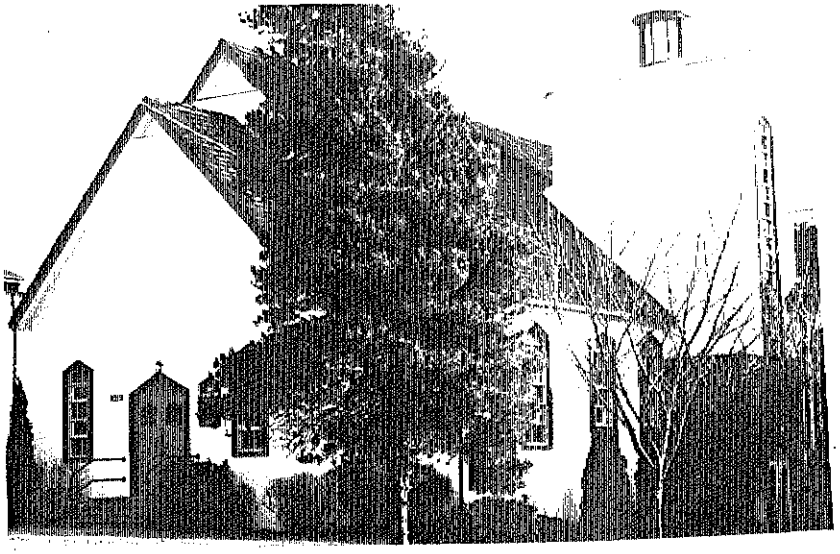
Adair House
227 Seventh Street
1931
Tudor Revival Style --- Eclectic Period

This 1931 Tudor Revival house has a steeply pitched, side gabled roof with a prominent front-facing cross gable. The stucco exterior is decorated with false half-timbering, common in Tudor Revival houses. The first owner, Mr. Adair, worked for the British Columbia Electric Railway.



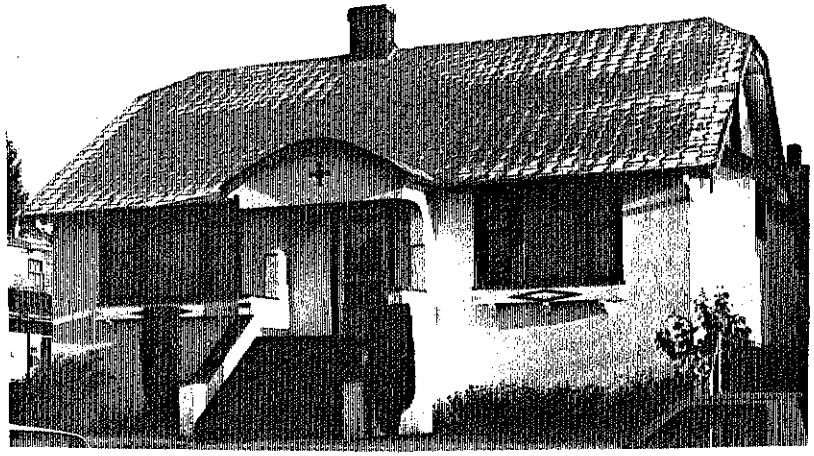
231 Seventh Street
1892
Classic Frame Style, Colonial Revival --- Eclectic Period

231 Seventh Stret shows the wide, moderately pitched front gabled roof, typical of the Classic Frame style. The original siding, porch, door, and windows have been replaced, and decoration added, in the form of shutters and iron railings.



First Presbyterian Church
335 Seventh Street
1954; Mercer and Mercer, architects
Neo-Gothic, Modernistic Style --- Modern Period

The First Presbyterian Church at 335 Seventh Street was designed by architects, Mercer and Mercer for the St. Andrews and St. Stephens Presbyterian Churches. The church building is designed in a Modernistic style, combining modern elements, such as smooth wall surfaces and rectangular blocks, with traditional Gothic elements, such as the arched openings and corner tower.



427 Seventh Street
1931
Eastern Cottage Style --- Eclectic Period

427 Seventh Street is a simple Eastern Cottage style house. It has a chamferred, side gabled roof, segmental pediment over the entry porch, stucco exterior cladding, and decorative window boxes.



430 Seventh Street
1904
Shingle Style --- Late Victorian Period

This 1904 house is a good example of the Shingle style. It features an A-frame shape, with extended shed dormers, round arched porch openings, and ornamental oval and triangular windows. Secondary influences from the Chalet style are the porch set into the gable with the walls curving back to the doors.



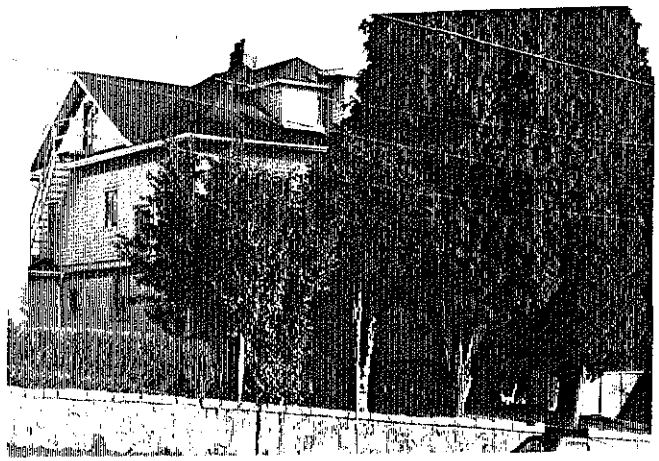
435 Seventh Street
1893
Queen Anne Style --- High Victorian Period

This is an example of a Queen Anne style double house. The hipped roof has cross gables projecting from each end of the front facade. The original wall cladding has been removed, but scrolled brackets remain under the gable eaves. In 1909, F.O. Canfield, principal at Lord Kelvin school, and A. Lestlie Manual, druggist, lived here.



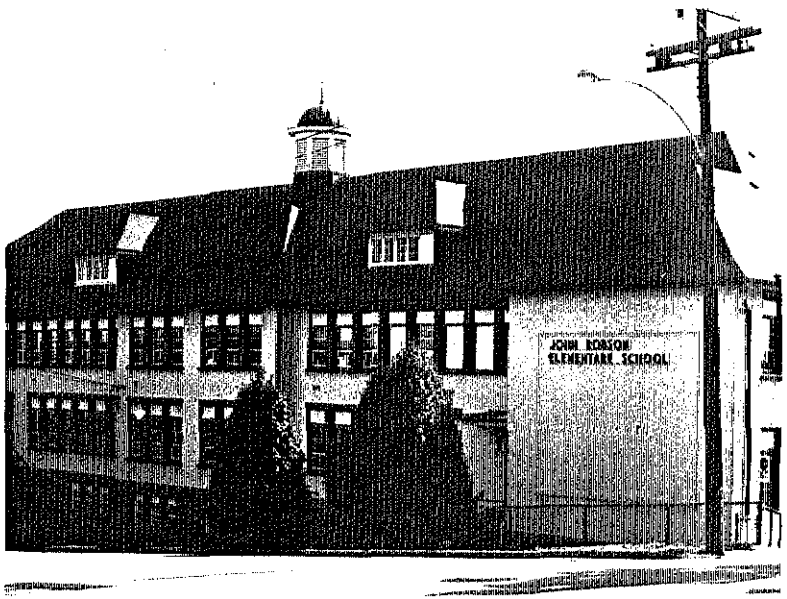
James Gilley House
115 Eighth Street
1904
Queen Anne Style --- Late Victorian Period

Built in 1904, this house is a very good example of the Queen Anne style. It features a hipped roof with hipped dormer, corner bays, and polygonal tower. The entrance is accentuated by a triangular pediment placed on the roof of the wrap porch. The original owner was James Rogers Gilley, of the Gilley Brothers firm, dealers in building materials, coal, crushed rock, and sewer pipe. He built this house shortly before his death in 1906 and his wife continued to live there.



Captain Joseph Mayers House
119 Eighth Street
1910
Classic Box Style, Colonial Revival --- Eclectic Period

Hiding behind a stand of large trees, this 1910 house was designed in the Classic Box style, still evident in the north facade, with a moderately pitched, hipped roof and hipped dormer. The south facade has been changed considerably, with several additions projecting out from the main roof line. It was built for Captain Joseph Mayers, who was born in 1870 in New Westminster and became one of the City's leading dealers in coal.



John Robson School
120 Eighth Street
1928; James Whitburn, architect
Georgian Style ---Eclectic Period

This elementary-level school was built in 1928, with a design by J.B. Whitburn, adjacent to the site of the old Provincial jail, which had become T.J. Trapp Technical School in 1920. The two buildings operated as T.J. Trapp Technical School until 1955, when the new senior high school was opened. At that time the old school was torn down and the 1928 school was renamed John Robson Elementary School. It was named to honour John Robson, who served as mayor of New Westminster in 1866, and premier of B.C. from 1889 until 1892. Robson was founder and editor of the *British Columbian* newspaper, and one of the founders of the Province's public school system.



Galbraith House
131 Eighth Street
1894
Stick Style --- High Victorian Period

The 1894 Galbraith House, at the corner of Queen's Avenue and Eighth Street, is a unique example of the Stick style, uncommon in New Westminster. Despite alterations (such as the enclosed porch) and general state of disrepair, it has retained much of the original detail. It features a steeply pitched, hipped roof with cross gables. The square tower is typical of the Stick style, and is topped by a finial, now at a rakish angle. Other ornamental details are the dentils and brackets under the eave line, decorative vergeboards, and patterned shingles. The design bears a marked resemblance to a house plan featured in a book of architectural plans published by William T. Comstock in New York in 1884. The Galbraith family owned a millworking business in New Westminster.



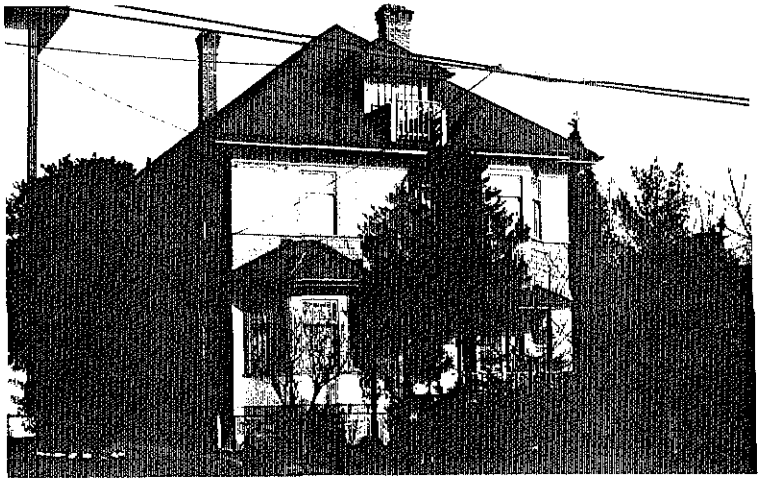
207 Eighth Street
1927
Craftsman Style --- Modern Period

This simple Craftsman house, built in 1927, features a low pitched, side gabled roof with front cross gable and gable dormer. The exposed beam ends, emphasized by triangular braces, are a characteristic detail of the style.



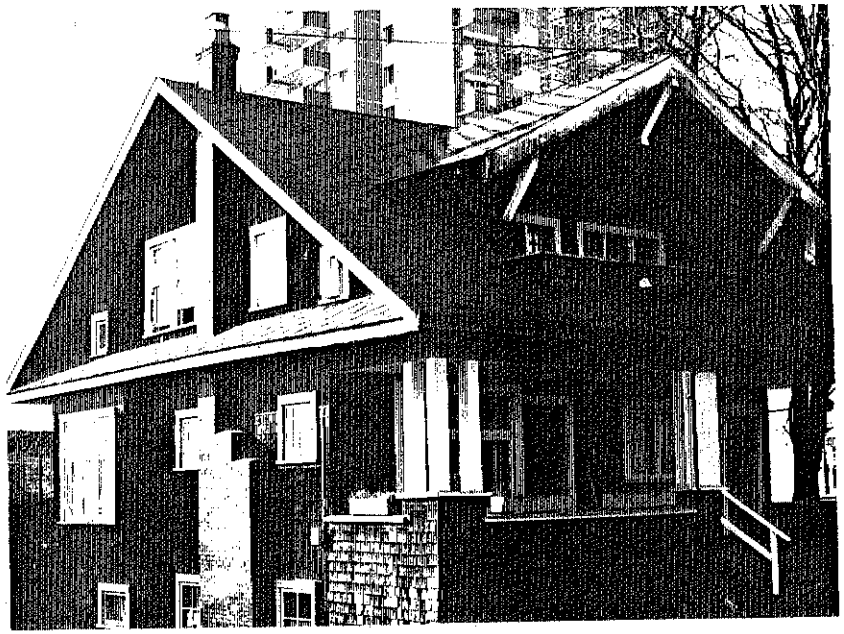
214 Eighth Street
1926
Craftsman Style --- Modern Period

An example of the Craftsman style, this Eighth Street house has the characteristic features of a low pitched front gabled roof, shed dormers, projected bays, and exposed beams with braces.



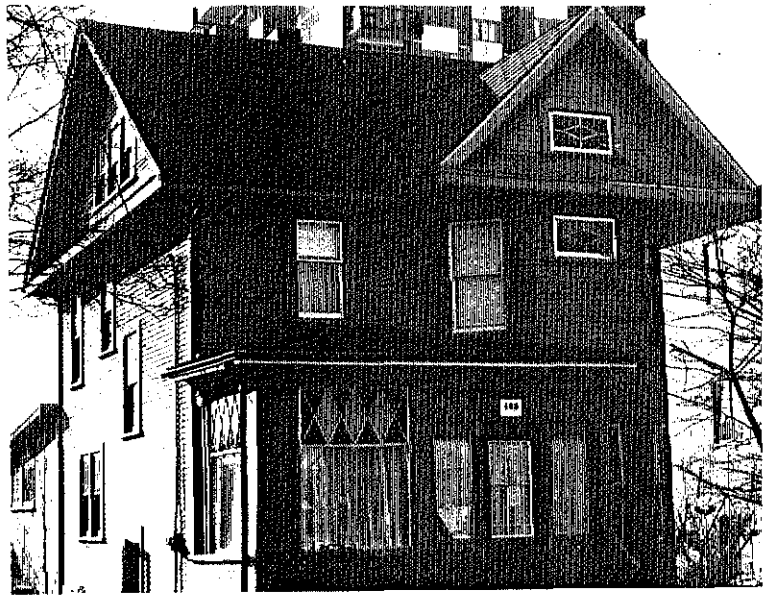
George E. Gilley House
323 Eighth Street
1908
Classic Box Style, Colonial Revival --- Eclectic Period

This Classic Box house was built in 1908, for George E. Gilley, master mariner. It features the moderately pitched roof and square facade, typical of the style. As in most Colonial Revival houses, the entrance is accentuated by an entry porch topped by a second-storey bay window.



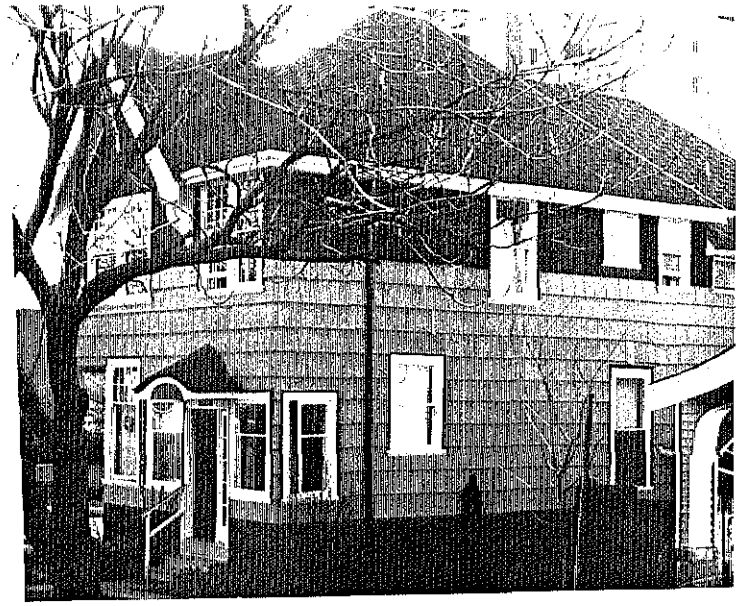
406 Eighth Street
1911
Craftsman Style --- Modern Period

About one-third of Craftsman houses are side gabled, such as 406 Eighth Street. It is one- and one-half stories high, with a centred gable dormer. The roof has a wide eave overhang, a feature distinctive to the style. Beam ends are exposed and embellished by triangular braces.



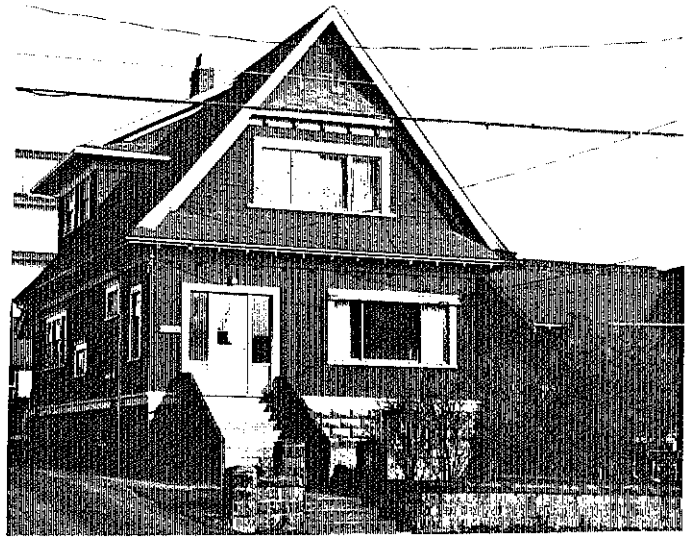
408 Eighth Street
1911
Queen Anne Style --- Late Victorian Period

In a late version of the Queen Anne style, 408 Eighth Street shows a simple cross gabled roof with the front-facing gable projected over a two-storey bay. The asymmetry of the facade is accentuated by the partial-width porch, which has been enclosed.



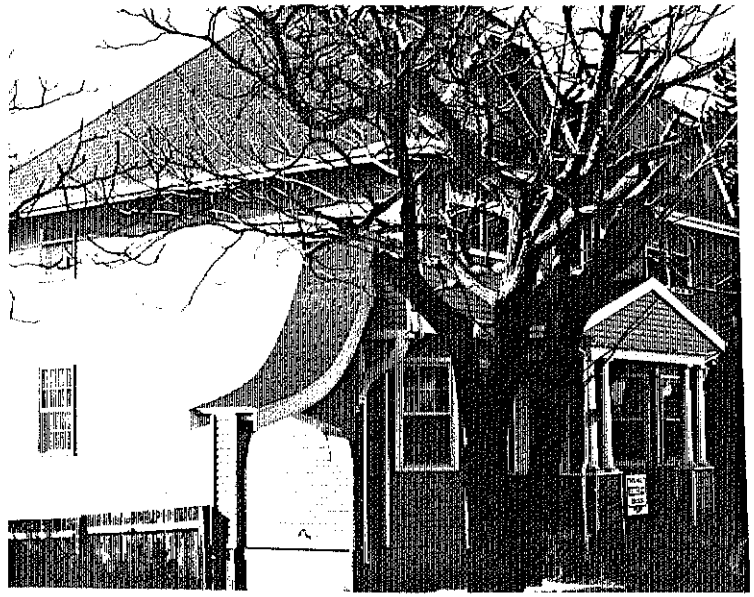
William T. Cooksley House (1909)
422 Eighth Street
1895
Colonial Revival Style --- Eclectic Period

The roof line of this house suggests secondary influences from the Queen Anne style. The symmetrical window placement, rectangular plan, and ogee pedimented entry porch are typical features of the Colonial Revival style. The clinker brick chimney suggests a later Craftsman influence. In 1909, the house was occupied by William T. Cooksley, a photographer.



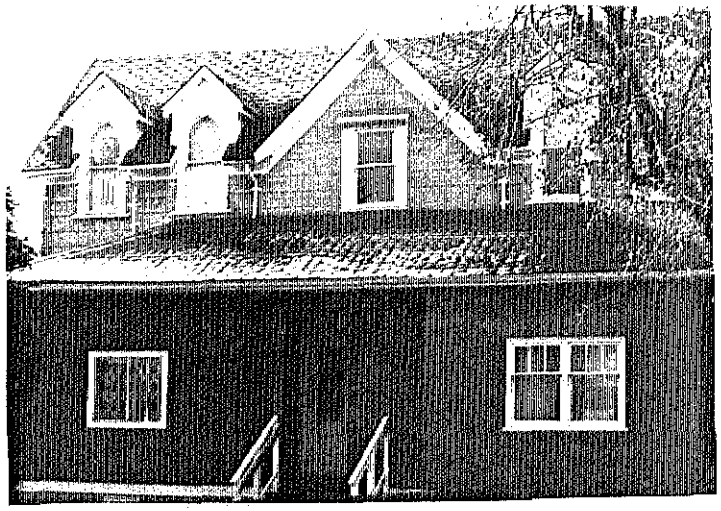
Hans Goranson House
423 Eighth Street
1911; E.J. Boughen, architect
Shingle Style --- Late Victorian Period

This house has the A-frame shape and extended shed dormers, characteristic of the Shingle style. It has a rusticated stone foundation and stone retaining wall. The original exterior cladding has been replaced by asphalt shingles and modern siding encloses the porch which was set under the main roof.



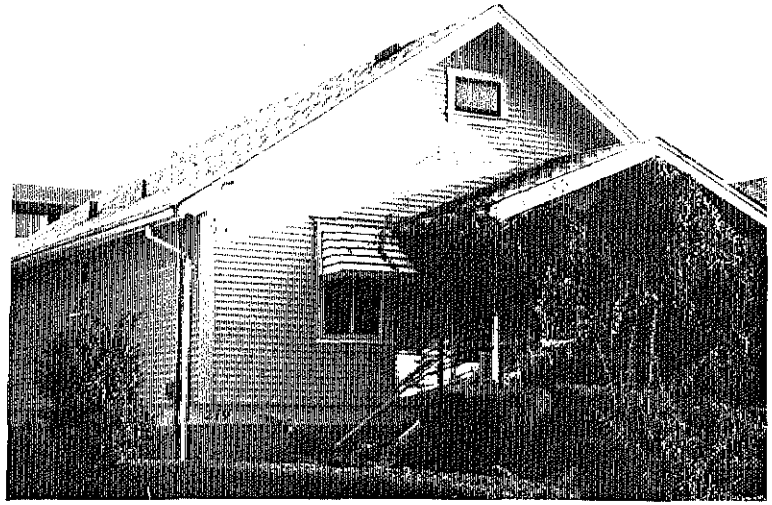
424/426 Eighth Street
1895
Colonial Revival Style --- Eclectic Period

This 1895 house has been extensively renovated, but retains many original Colonial Revival elements, such as the pedimented portico supported by classical columns. The peaks of the twin front cross gables have been chamferred. The large Monkey Puzzle tree in the front yard draws attention to the house behind.



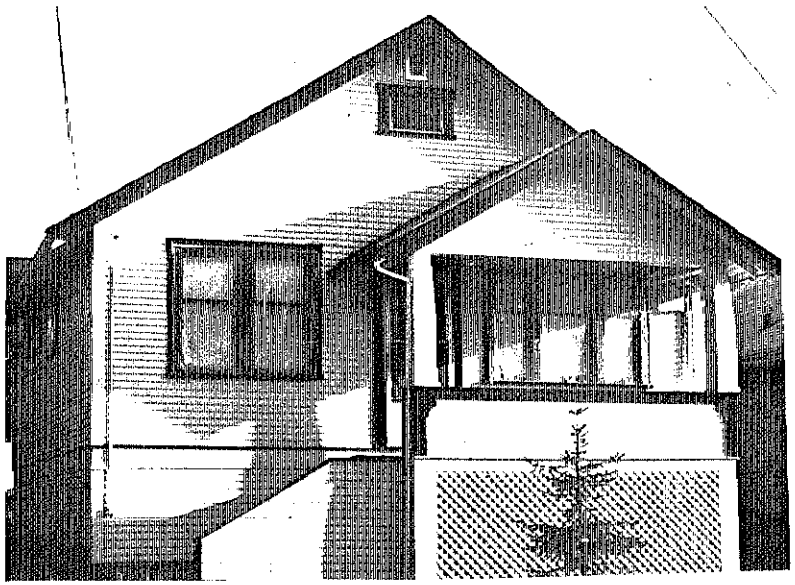
214 Ash Street
1912; E.J. Boughen, architect
H. Gilley, builder and developer
Colonial Revival Style --- Eclectic Period

Built by Mr. H. Gilley, with a design by E.J. Boughen, this side gabled, Colonial Revival house has a prominent front cross gable, flanked by two pairs of gable dormers. The dormer windows are round arched with decorated hood molds. The original wall cladding has been replaced with shingles and a front addition covers the first storey of the original house.



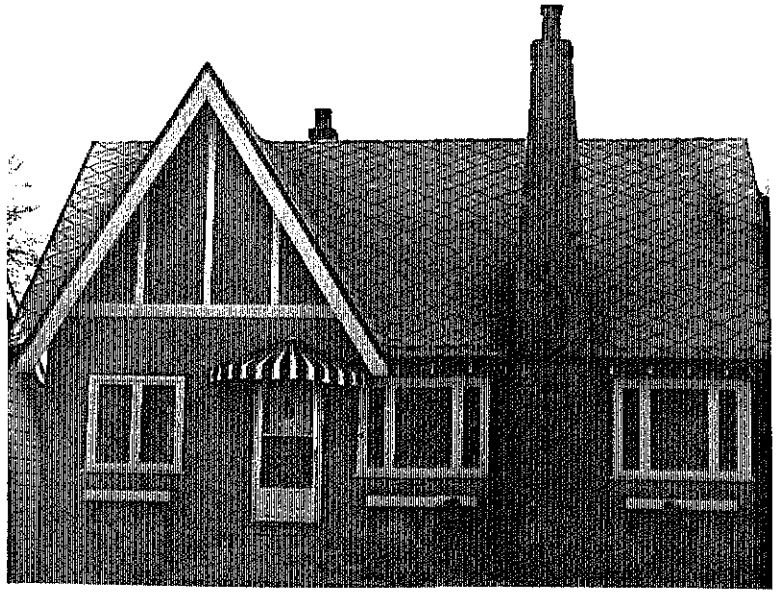
219 Ash Street
1926
Craftsman Style --- Modern Period

219 Ash Street was built in 1926 and has the low pitched, front gabled roof, typical of the Craftsman style. The exterior is clad in narrow siding.



221 Ash Street
1925
Craftsman Style --- Modern Period

221 Ash Street is almost identical to Number 219, but was built the year previous, in 1925. The gabled entry porch is more visible in this example.



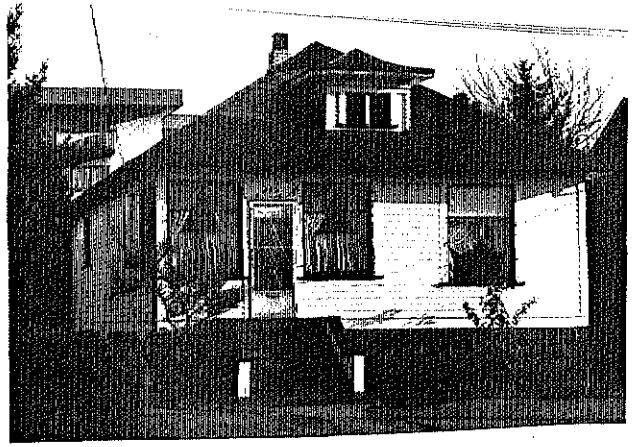
310 Ash Street
1938
Tudor Revival Style --- Eclectic Period

This style is commonly called Western Gothic, and has its roots in the Tudor Revival style. It features a steeply pitched, side gabled roof, with a front cross gable. The chimney is large and tapered, placed at the front of the house. The stuccoed exterior is decorated by false half-timbering, wood trim, and ornamental window boxes.



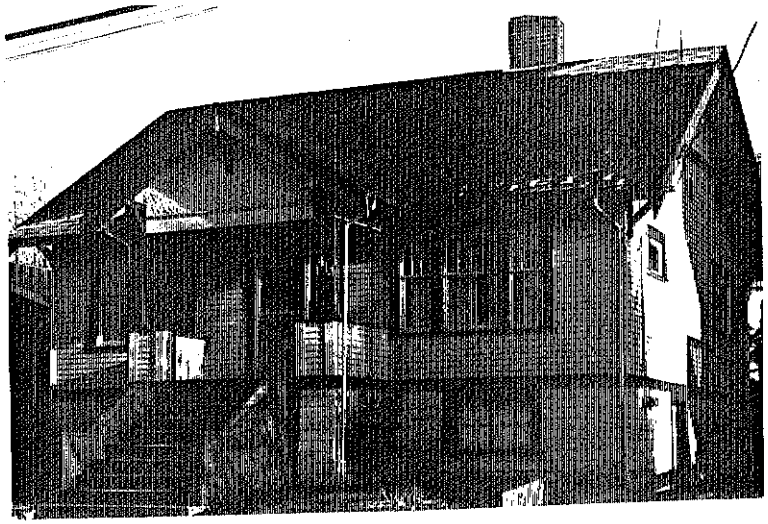
Robert Tyrie House (1913)
319 Ash Street
1913
Prairie Box Style --- Modern Period

This 1913 house features a hipped roof with slightly flared eaves and a short hipped dormer. The entry porch is a one-storey wing-like projection, also with a hipped roof. The original exterior cladding has been replaced with stucco and wide siding.



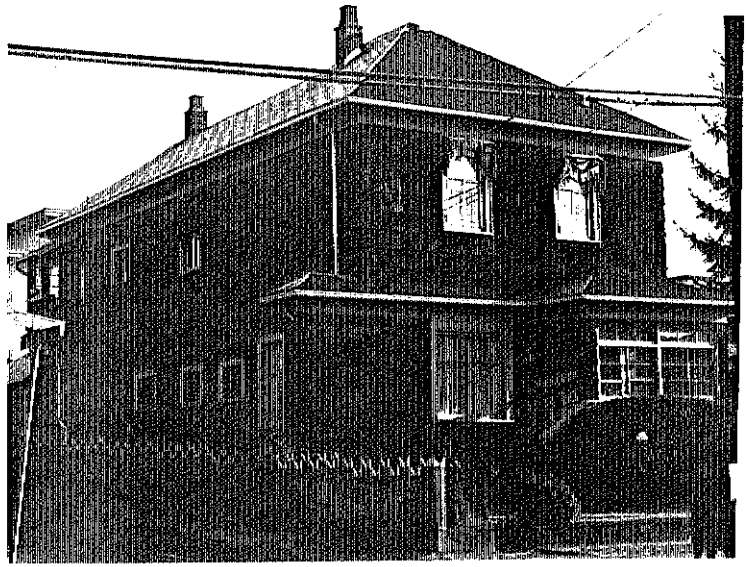
Abram James House (1911)
323 Ash Street
1909
Neoclassical Cottage ---Edwardian Period

323 Ash Street was built in 1909. A foundation was added in 1911, by the owner, Abram James. It has a simple hipped roof with hipped dormer.



413 Ash Street
1926
Craftsman Style --- Modern Period

In this simple house design, the Craftsman style is evident in the low pitched gabled roof, gabled entry porch, and exposed beam ends accentuated by triangular braces. The exterior is clad in shingles, clapboard siding, and stucco.



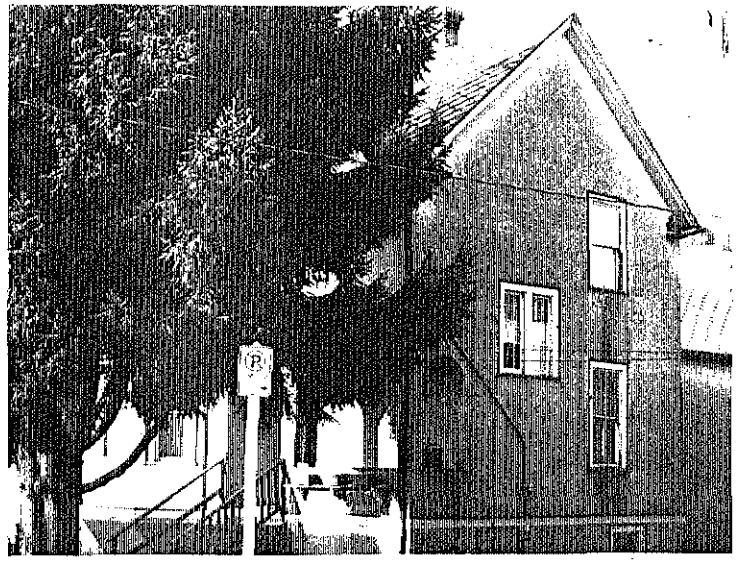
421 Ash Street
1911; James Lord, architect
W. Hutcheson, builder
Classic Box Style, Colonial Revival --- Eclectic Period

Built in 1911 for the trustees of Stephen Maus, this Classic Box style house is built long and narrow on the lot. It has a hipped roof and added second-storey back entrance. The porch has been enclosed and the original exterior cladding replaced.



403 Bent Court
1911
Classic Box Style, Colonial Revival --- Eclectic Period

An excellent example of the Classic Box style, this house has a simple rectangular plan, with hipped roof and hipped dormer. The entry porch is unusual, because most examples of the Classic Box style have a full-width porch. As in many Colonial Revival houses, the entrance is accentuated by a triangular pediment which extends out, supported by classical columns, to form the entry porch.



H.J. Bent House
609 Bent Court
1911
Queen Anne Style --- Late Victorian Period

H.J. Bent was a carpenter and contractor in New Westminster. He built this house on the block, Bent Court, which he subdivided in 1911. His house has a side gabled roof with front cross gable and two-storey bay with a hipped cap. The exterior has been stuccoed.



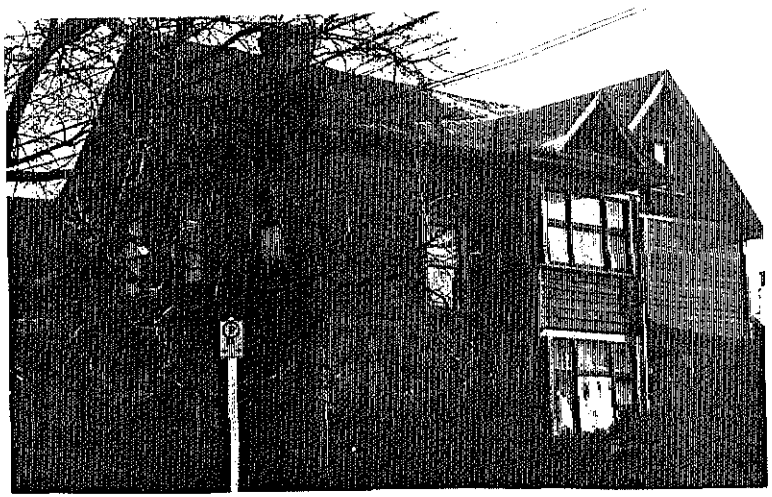
611 Bent Court
1913; Burton Smith, builder
H.S. Beharrell, developer
Classic Frame Style, Colonial Revival --- Eclectic Period

This simple, side gabled Colonial Revival house was built in 1913 at a cost of $2,500 by Burton Smith, financed by H.S. Beharrell.



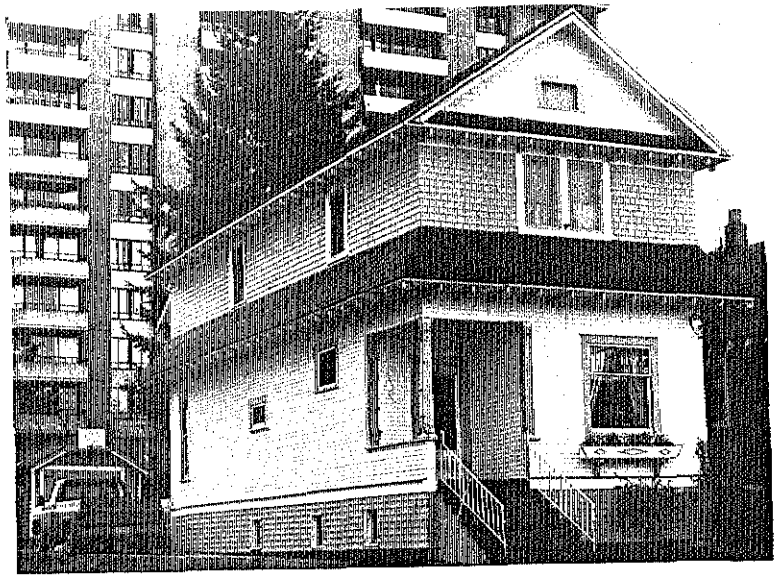
Alden House
614 Bent Court
1911
Classic Frame Style, Colonial Revival --- Eclectic Period

Part of the 1911 subdivision of Bent Court, this house has a gabled roof with slightly flared eaves. The entrance is accentuated by a triangular pedimented portico. Wide bands of trim emphasize the storey lines.



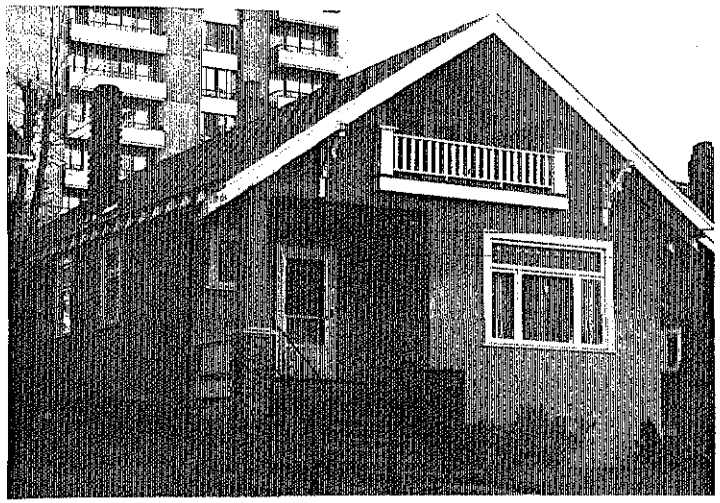
Dick House
616 Brantford Street
1912
Queen Anne Style --- Late Victorian Period

Built in 1912, 616 Brantford Street has the irregular roof line, characteristic of the Queen Anne style. Its shape is made up of a hipped roof with cross gables. Detailing consists of patterned shingles, oval window, and classical column porch supports.



718 Hamilton Street
1911; Gardiner and Mercer, architects
J.C. Chamberlain, builder and developer
Classic Frame Style, Colonial Revival --- Eclectic Period

718 Hamilton Street presents a version of the Classic Frame style, with its gabled roof, set on a rectangular box. Some design elements hint at the earlier Italianate style, such as the second floor, placed on a hipped roof. The exposed rafters suggest a further influence from the Craftsman style.



720 Hamilton Street
1912; E.J. Boughen, architect
J.C. Chamberlain, builder and developer
Craftsman Style --- Modern Period

720 Hamilton Street has been covered by stucco, but retains many of its original elements, identifying its Craftsman styling. It has a low pitched gabled roof, exposed rafters, beam ends with braces, and clinker brick pier supporting a heavy squared post at the corner of the porch.



T. Sullivan House (1912)
607 Queen's Avenue
1910; Smith and Buckland, builders
Queen Anne Style --- Late Victorian Period

Barely visible from the street due to the large trees in front, this 1910 house was built by Smith and Buckland for Mr. T. Sullivan. It is a three-storey house, clad in rusticated stone, and featuring a two-storey bay and front-facing gable projecting over the bay and the double portico.



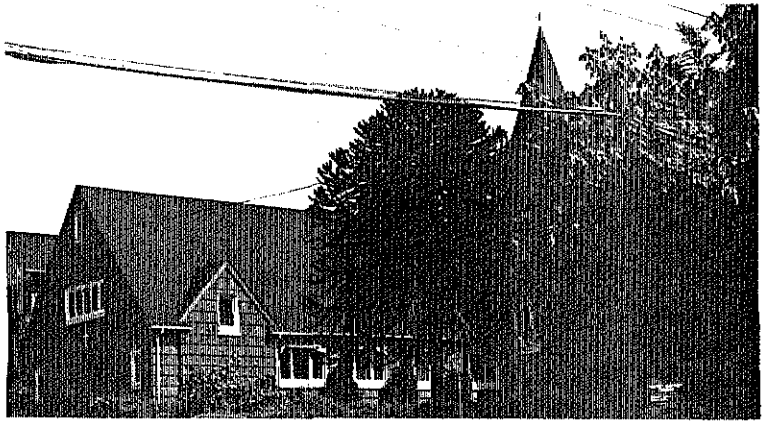
E.L. Webber House
609 Queen's Avenue
1910; F.G. Gardiner, architect
Smith and Buckland, builders
Prairie Style --- Modern Period

This 1910 house was designed by F.G. Gardiner and built by Smith and Buckland, for Mr. E.L. Webber, a secretary at F.J. Hart Company. The Prairie style features a low pitched, hipped roof with slightly flared eaves, hipped dormer, and front-facing, projecting cross gable. The gable is decorated by false half-timbering on stucco.



Robert Buckland House
611 Queen's Avenue
1910; C.H. Clow, architect
Queen Anne Style --- Late Victorian Period

Robert Buckland was a contractor, who lived in this 1910 house, designed by C.H. Clow. It has a hipped roof, hip gable, side cross gables, and a full-width porch with classical column supports. The property is enclosed by a stone wall with an iron fence set on top.



Olivet Baptist Church
613 Queen's Avenue
1934; 1938 addition
Sharp and Thompson, architects, 1938
Gothic Revival Style

The Olivet Baptist Church building was designed by Sharp and Thompson in 1934 in the traditional church gothic style. The building was officially opened in May, 1935, but the congregation dates back to 1880. The building's corner lot contains a large Monkey Puzzle tree.



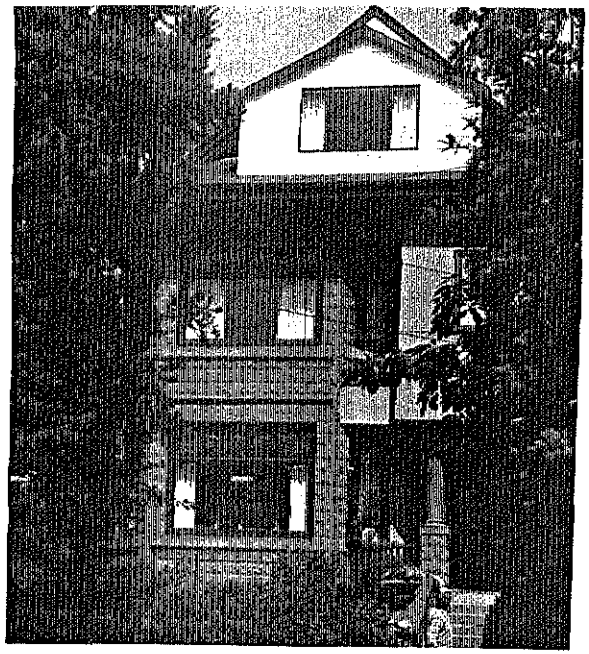
715 Queen's Avenue
1937
Eastern Cottage Style --- Eclectic Period

Built in 1937, this house designed in the style known as Eastern Cottage, characterized by a chamferred cross gabled roof line. The entry porch is sheltered by an ogee pediment supported by brackets. The exterior walls are stuccoed, consistent with the style, and decorated by wood trim in a contrasting colour.



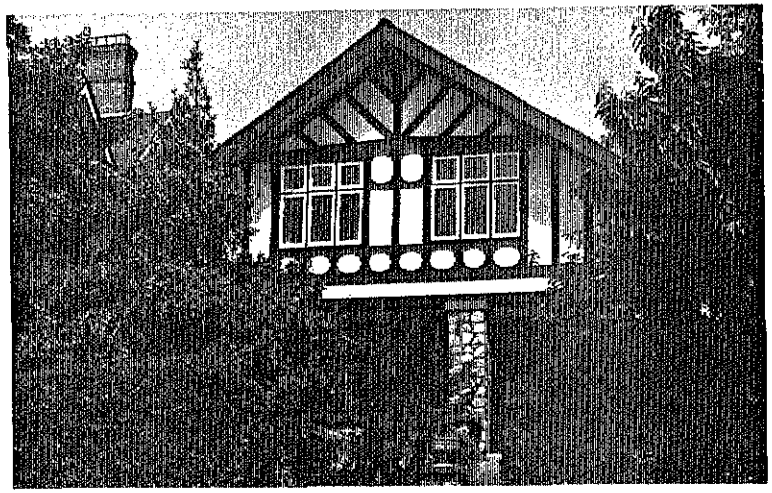
Herbert Gilley House
725 Queen's Avenue
1912; E.J. Boughen, architect
Queen Anne Style --- Late Victorian Period

725 Queen's Avenue was first owned by Herbert Gilley, of Gilley Bros., dealers in building materials and coal. Designed by E.J. Boughen, as a late example of the Queen Anne style, the house's steeply pitched hipped roof has a central cross gable, flanked by smaller gables. Classical columns support the double portico under the roof of the central cross gable. Details include the scrolled brackets, gable half-timbering, and bay windows.



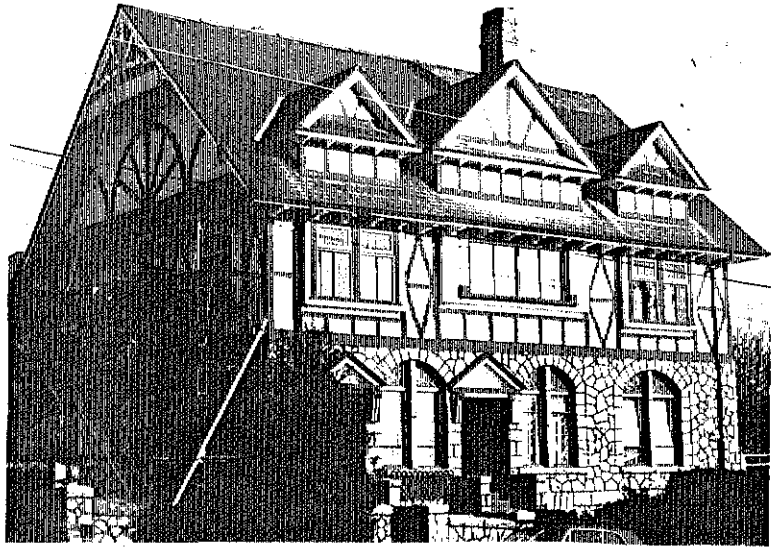
J. Carter Smith House
727 Queen's Avenue
1912; C.H. Clow, architect
J. Carter Smith, builder
Queen Anne Style --- Late Victorian Period

727 Queen's Avenue was originally the home of James Carter Smith, a local contractor. Designed by C.H. Clow, the house has a steeply pitched roof, with cross gables and a two-storey bay, built of rusticated stone. Later additions cover part of the original facade, and a gable dormer blocks the front cross gable.



John Slater Hainesworth House
729 Queen's Avenue
1912
Craftsman Style --- Modern Period

The original owner of this house, John Slater Hainesworth, was the manger of H. Morey and Son, Printers. It was built in the Craftsman style and shows the typical low-pitched, front gabled roof with exposed beam ends and braces. The full-width porch is set under the main roofline and supported by stone piers. A secondary influence, from the Tudor Revival style, is found in ornamentation of stucco and false half-timbering. City Council designated the house as a Municipal Heritage Site on March 10, 1986, with the cooperation of its owners, Maureen and Phaedon Arvanitides.



Dr. T.S. Hall House (Colonial Resthome)
731 Queen's Avenue
1912; Charles Kjolaas, architect
Tudor Revival Style --- Eclectic Period

This house is an outstanding example of the Tudor style in New Westminster. The original owner was Dr. Thomas S. Hall, a dentist, who had his office in the Hall-Lavery Block on Columbia Street. The massive, side gabled roof has multiple gable dormers, decorated by false half-timbering and ornamental trusses. The first storey facade features stonework, with round arched window openings. The stonework pattern is continued in the wall along the side of the property.



823 Royal Avenue



827 Royal Avenue



825 Royal Avenue

823, 825, and 827 Royal Avenue
1892
Pioneer Tent Style --- High Victorian Period

These three adjacent houses were built in 1892 in the simple Pioneer Tent style. They each have a front gabled roof, full-width porch, and one-storey side bay window. Nos. 823 and 827 have been covered with siding, and No. 825, with brick.

BROW-OF-THE-HILL

The Brow-of-the-Hill neighbourhood includes the area bounded roughly by Stewardson Way to the west, Eighth Street to the east, Sixth Avenue to the north, and Queen's Avenue to the south (see Figure 5).

The neighbourhood was one of New Westminster's original suburban areas, continuing the residential character of the west side of the Downtown. That area was intended, in Colonel Moody's plan, for 'working class' housing and the homes tend to be smaller and less grand than in Queen's Park.

The Brow-of-the-Hill neighbourhood is a medium to high density residential area. There has been considerable apartment development and many of the remaining single family dwellings have been divided into suites.

Commercial activity occurs in sporadic strip developments along the major north-south streets.

The topography is very steep in the western portion of this area and there is a high level of noise from Stewardson Way and the considerable construction which is taking place. The homes in this section tend to be in disrepair and yards are often non-existent or poorly tended.

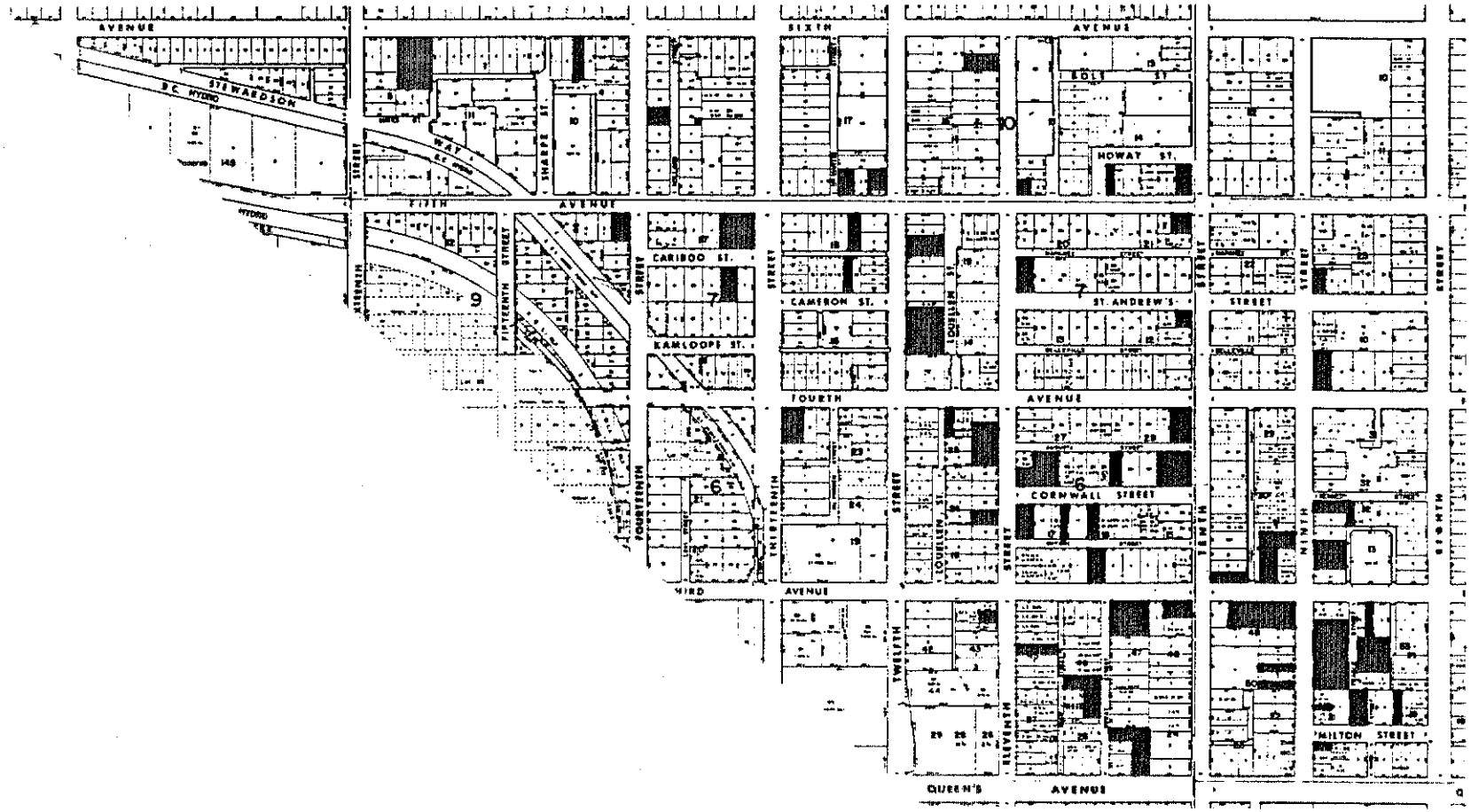
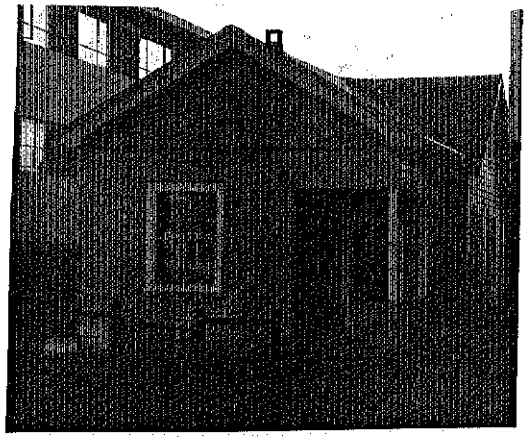
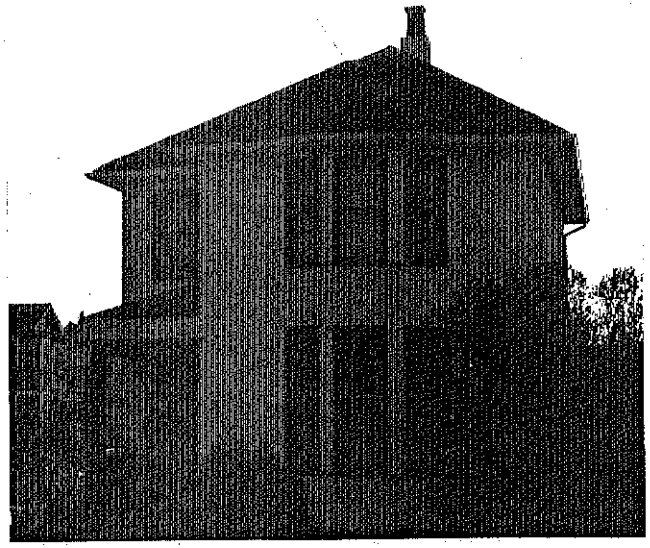


Figure 5: Brow-of-the-Hill, Potential Heritage Buildings



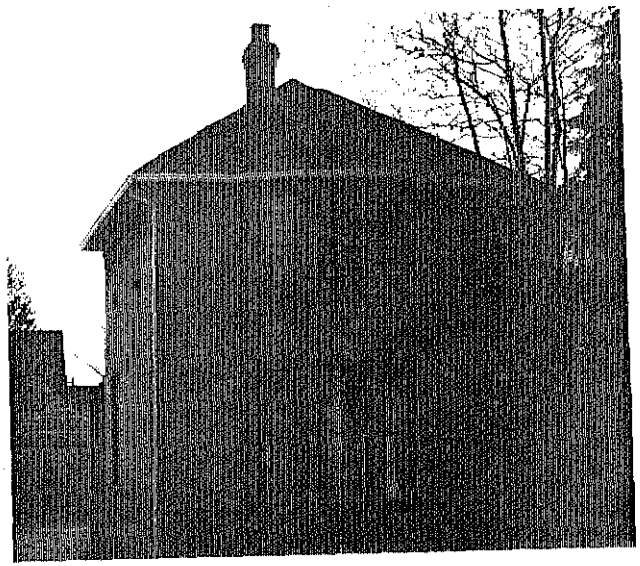
Charles Salter House
812 Third Avenue
1906
Neoclassical Cottage --- Edwardian Period

Charles Salter, asylum attendant, lived here in 1906. He was followed by David Roy, planerman in 1908 and then Fred Tyler, a conductor in 1909. This simple cottage has a cross hipped roof of low pitch. It is decorated by false half-timbering and vergeboards in the gable. The house is set back further than its neighbours, giving it a small front yard.



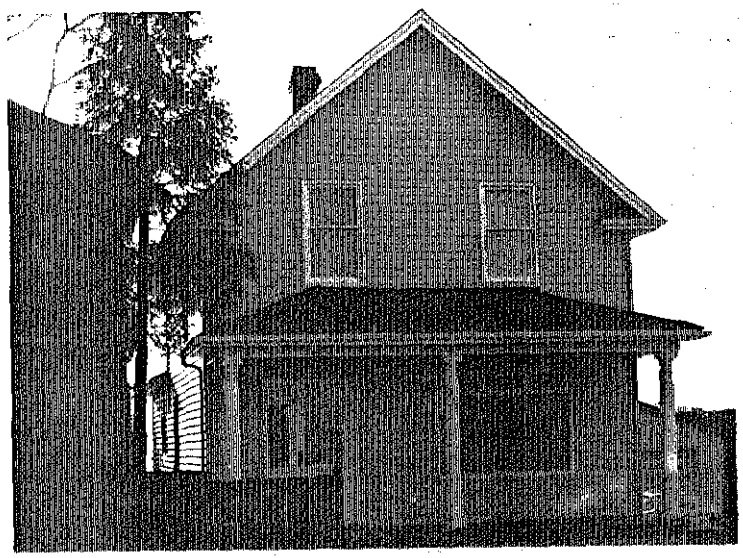
902 Third Avenue
c. 1891
Italianate Style --- High Victorian Period

This house retains the form, if not the detailing, of the Italianate style, with its cross hipped roof and two-storey bay. The original exterior cladding is covered with stucco and alterations include the windows, porch, rear addition, and chimneys. In 1895 Henry F. Heimerle, bookkeeper lived here. In 1909, Alfred Glanville, motorman, owned both 902 and 904 Third Avenue.



904 Third Avenue
1891
Italianate Style --- High Victorian Period

904 Third Avenue is the mirror image of 902, with its cross hipped roof and two-storey bay, placed on the other side. This house is also clad in stucco, but its chimney remains in its original form. Charles Saunders, a CPR watchman, lived in 1906.



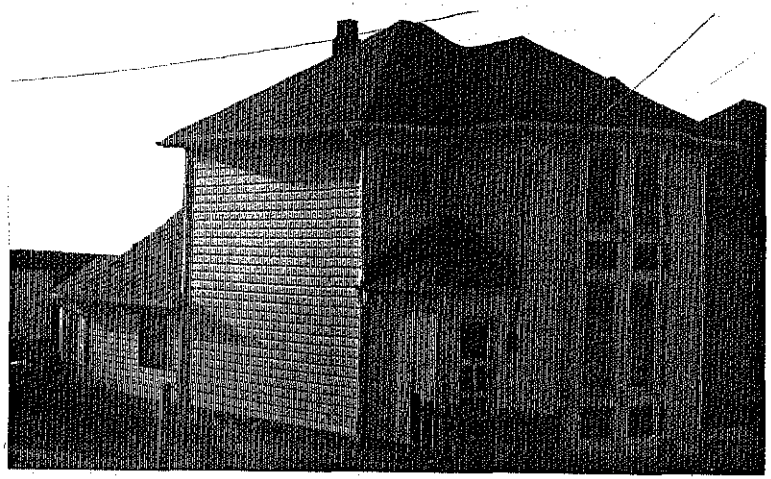
906 Third Avenue
1910
Classic Frame Style, Colonial Revival --- Eclectic Period

An example of the Classic Frame style, this house shows a simple A-frame shape, with a full-width porch supported by classical columns. The exterior cladding covers the original clapboard siding.



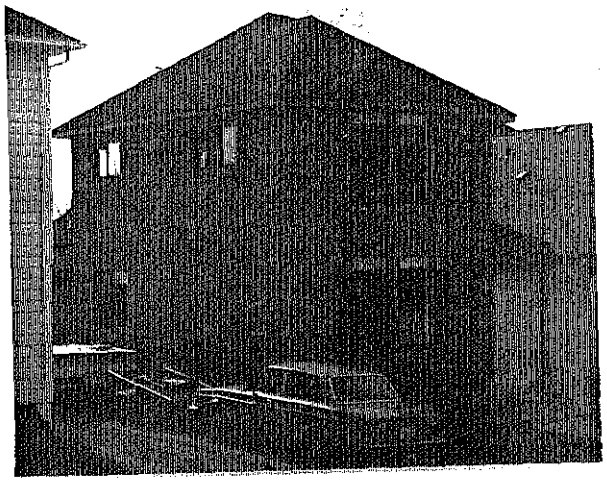
Nellie Mercer House
907 Third Avenue
1916
Shingle Style --- Late Victorian Period

Built as a store in 1916 for Mrs. Nellie Mercer, this Shingle style house has an A-frame shape with a shed dormer to the side and a chamferred gable.



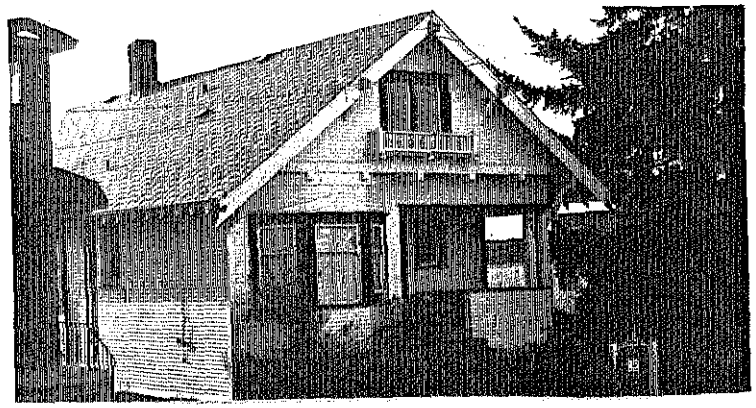
Alexander Philip House
908 Third Avenue
1891
Italianate Style --- High Victorian Period

This house has CPR drop siding, a cross hipped roof and two-storey bay window with decorative diagonal siding under each window. The porch has been enclosed, windows changed and cladding replaced. In 1892, Alexander Philip, notary public, financial and insurance agent lived here. He was also clerk-assessor-collector for Burnaby and Coquitlam Councils. In 1906 Anton Peterson, lived here; in 1908 A.M. Parsons, contractor and in 1909 Louis Witt, a cigar manufacturer.



910 Third Avenue
c. 1891
Italianate Style --- High Victorian Period

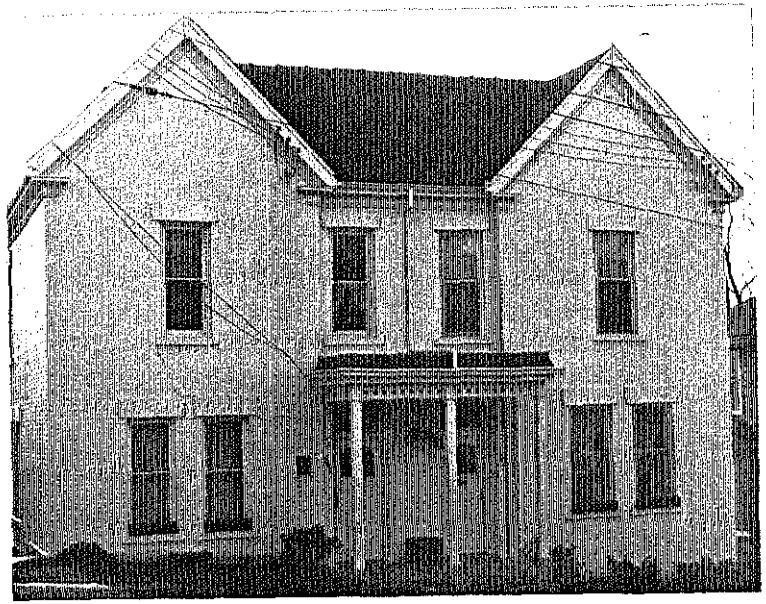
This Italianate style house has a cross hipped roof and two-storey bay. Alterations include ashalt shingles over the original CPR drop siding, metal windows and porch changes.the exterior cladding, windows, porch and front steps. In 1892 James Johnson, gas works mason may have lived here with Robert Pearcey, yardhand. In 1893-5, William Calder, CPR baggageman lived here. He was followed by E. Routely, motorman in 1906 and H.W. Walker, machinist in 1908.



Dan A. Cameron House
912 Third Avenue
1914; Burton Smith, builder
Craftsman Style --- Modern Period

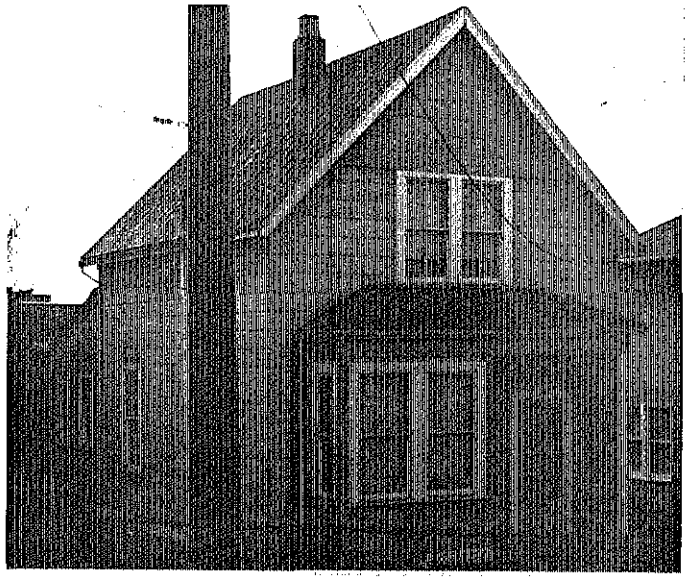
Built in 1914, at a cost of $2,500, this house was designed and built by local builder, Burton Smith. The Craftsman style features a low pitched, front gabled roof, with exposed rafter and beam ends, and a partial-width porch. Cameron worked at W.E. Fale's Furniture Store and lived here in 1925.





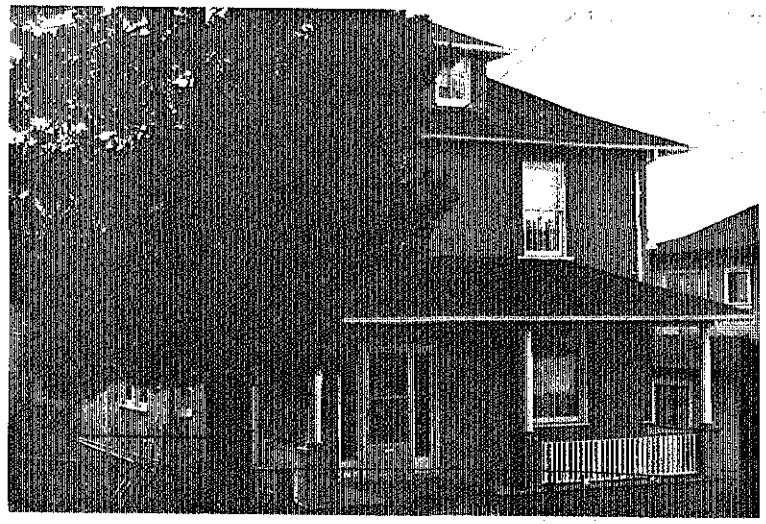
1002/1004 and 1006/1008 Third Avenue
1892; A.H. Towle, architect
David Bain, contractor.
Pioneer Tent Style --- Victorian Period

These two buildings are identical, well-preserved and are two of the few remaining examples of early 'double houses' in the City. The design is symmetrical, with a cross gable at each end of the house, balanced placement of windows, and centred entrance. An entrance portico features a band of decorative wooden trim under the cornice. The windows are marked by lintels and sills. The original rounded porch posts have been replaced by square posts and the original red brick has been covered with stucco. The early residents of 1002 Third Avenue were George Eastman, carpenter (1908); Henry W. Smith, lumberman (1909). The early residents of 1004 Third Avenue were Enoch Slack, carpenter (1895); J.G. Howes, electrician (1906-8). The early residents of 1006 Third Avenue were George McKay, teamster (1906); W. Ure, butcher (1908); C. Clapp (1909). The early residents of 1008 Third Avenue were T. C. Atkinson, barrister (1893-5); A.D. McRae, carpenter (1906); W.H. Campbell, BCER carshop employee (1908); C. Shawcross, painter (1909).



Mrs. F. E. Montcrief House
1012 Third Avenue
1892
Pioneer Tent Style --- High Victorian Period

Typical of the Pioneer tent style, this house has a simple, front gabled form, with a rear shed roofed addition. Changes to the house include the exterior cladding and porch enclosure. Mrs. Montcrief was a lodging housekeeper. Michael McWhinnie, watchman, lived here in 1909.



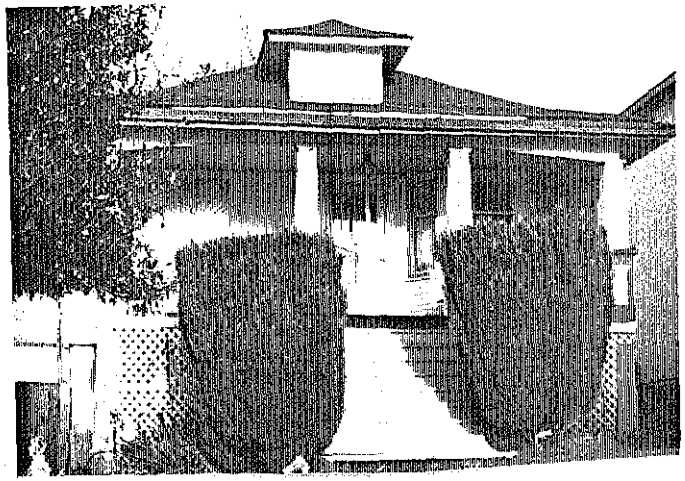
1014 Third Avenue
1910
Prairie Box Style --- Modern Period

Similar to the Classic Box style, this Prairie Box presents a wider stature, with a lower pitched, hipped roof and full-width porch supported by classical columns. The original narrow clapboard is covered with stucco. In 1925, Micheal P. Kearnes, engineer on the S.S. Fearless lived here.

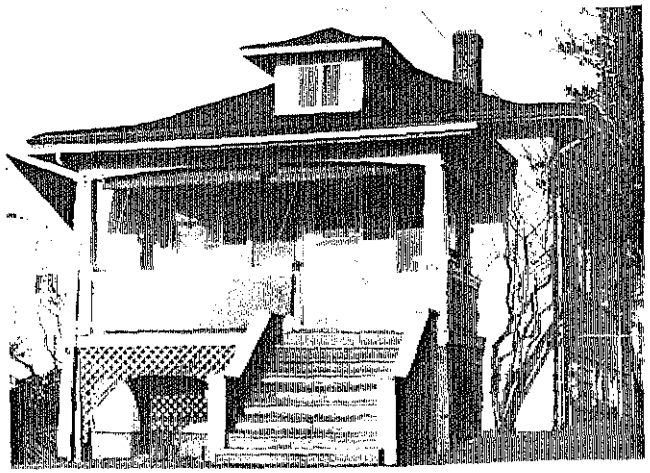


Gustave Melin House
1016 Third Avenue
1905
Prairie Box Style --- Modern Period

Gustave Melin was a carpenter, who probably built this house to live here. The house has a low pitched hipped roof, with slightly flared eaves, and is decorated by a band of trim at the eave lines. The porch has been enclosed.



1019 Third Avenue



1021 Third Avenue

1019 Third Avenue
c. 1910-12
and
1021 Third Avenue
c. 1910-12
Prairie Style cottage --- Modern Period

These two houses are almost identical in design. Each has a low pitched, hipped roof with slightly flared eave line, and full-width porch set under the main roof. 1019 Third Avenue has a one-storey bay and centred stairs up to the porch. James Hadden, machinist lived here from 1893-1909. 1021 Third Avenue is covered with stucco and the porch stairs are to one side. John and Robert McMurphy, carpenters lived here from 1892-1908 with other family members. George McMurphy, plumber lived here 1911-12.



1116 Fourth Avenue
1913; G. Swain, builder and developer
Shingle Style --- Late Victorian Period

Built in 1913, at a cost of $1,800, this house shows a typical Shingle style design. It has an A-frame shape with extended shed dormers projecting from each side. Decoration comes from the multiple eave levels and contrasting wood trim.



1001 Fifth Avenue
1908
Prairie Style --- Modern Period

1001 Fifth Avenue is an interesting example of the Prairie style, with its multiple eave levels. The design features a hipped roof, low pitched with slightly flared eaves, hipped dormers, and full-width porch. Alterations include the porch enclosure and entrance below grade. W. McWhinnie, a boilermaker lived here in 1909.



St. Barnabas Church
1002 Fifth Avenue
1891; S.G. Tidy, builder
Gothic Revival Style --- Romantic Period

Most early churches were constructed in the Gothic Revival style, featuring pointed or gothic arched windows, steeply pitched roofs, and towers. St. Barnabas Church shows these elements in a simple interpretation of the style. The first minister at St. Barnabas was the Reverend Henry Irwin.



J.A. Marsh House
1019 Fifth Avenue
1911; H.D. Morgan, builder
Shingle Style --- Late Victorian Period

The original owner of this house was James Albert Marsh, train master, in charge of interurban lines, for the B.C. Electric Railway. His residence was built by local builder Harry Morgan and shows typical Shingle features, including the continuous wood shingles, with no interuption at the corners. The A-frame shape has large shed dormers protruding from each side of the prominent gable.



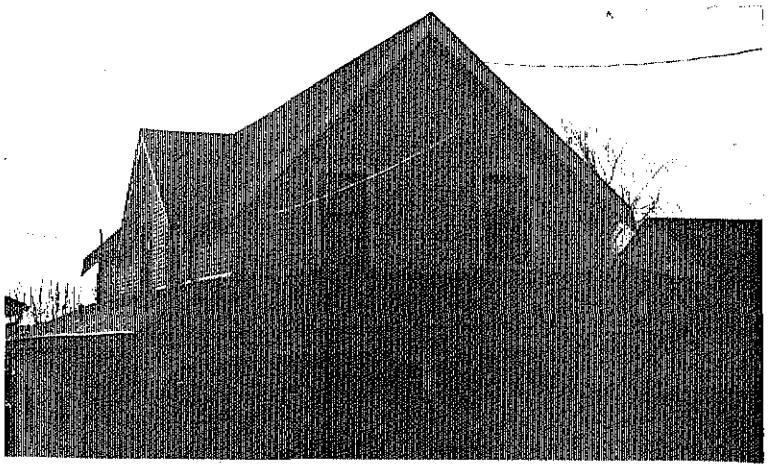
1208 Fifth Avenue
1930
Eastern Cottage Style --- Eclectic Period

The Eastern Cottage style is typified by the chamferred roof line and smooth stucco exterior. This example, at 1208 Fifth Avenue, has a chamferred front cross gable, and shows secondary influences from the Craftsman style with its exposed beam ends and decorative brackets.



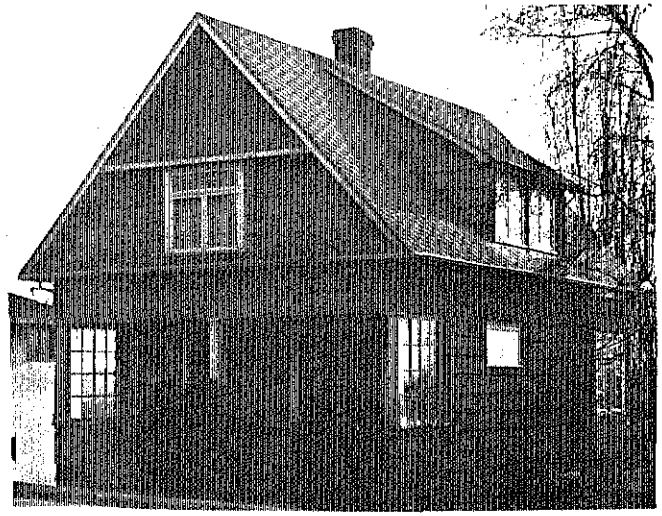
1209 Fifth Avenue
1906
Queen Anne Style --- Late Victorian Period

This 1906 house has the irregular roof line typical of the Queen Anne style, with a hipped roof, hip gable, and projected two-storey bay. The pedimented entry porch shows a Colonial Revival element. The exterior has been covered with stucco. In 1909, the house was occupied by F.A. Shand, who worked for Dominion Pipeworks.



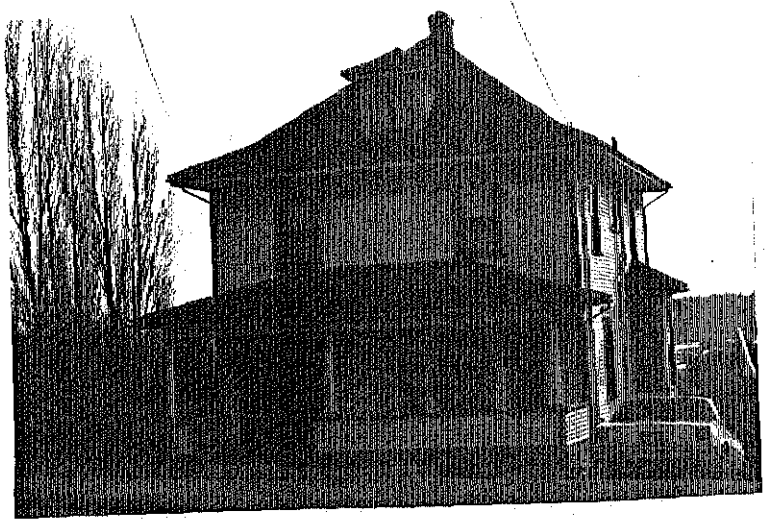
1410 Sixth Avenue
1892
Pioneer Tent Style --- High Victorian Period

1410 Sixth Avenue is a Pioneer Tent house, having the simple front gabled roof typical of the style. It is larger than most examples due to the partially enclosed porch which has been extended around the sides of the house. The clapboard exterior and decorative brackets help the house retain its original character.



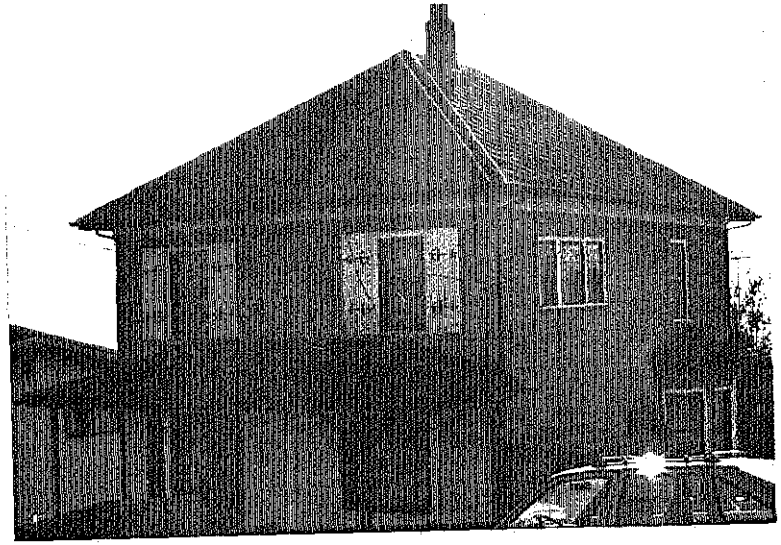
1520 Sixth Avenue
1921
Shingle Style --- Late Victorian Period

This is a very late example of a style popular around 1910. The A-frame shape, extended shed dormers, and inset porch are features typical of the Shingle style. The exterior has been covered with modern shingles.



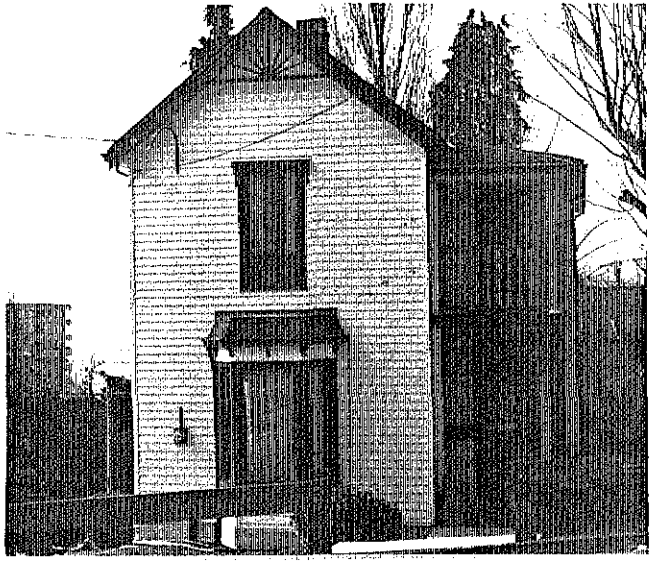
1524 Sixth Avenue
1909
Classic Box Style, Colonial Revival --- Eclectic Period

Many Colonial Revival houses built before 1915 are of the Classic Box subtype. This example features a hipped roof, hipped dormer, and full-width porch with classical columns. The slightly flared eave line shows a secondary influence from the Prairie style. The narrow clapboard exterior has contrasting corner boards and a band of trim at the eaves.



Albert E. Easton House
208 Ninth Street
1911; Gardiner and Mercer, architects
Classic Box Style, Colonial Revival --- Eclectic Period

This house shows the Classic Box style hipped roof, with full-width porch. The exterior cladding has been covered by asphalt shingles except at the porch and decorative shutters added. Easton was a real estate agent.



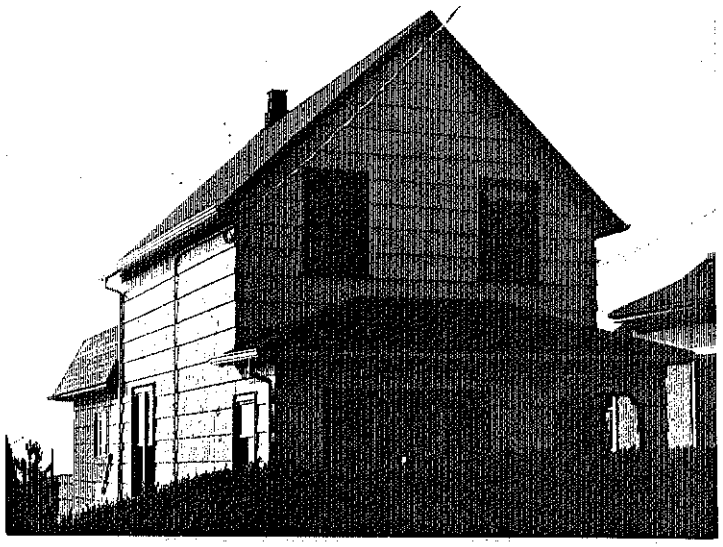
E. James Barnes House
210 Ninth Street
1892
Pioneer Tent Style or Queen Anne Style --- Late Victorian Period

Barnes built this house, which features the simple front gabled roof of the Pioneer Tent style. Alterations include the metal siding over the wide fir vee joint siding of the Victorian Period, the metal windows, and the double portico trim. The sunburst in the gable and the brackets under the mansard-shaped bay window are original. Barnes was a carpenter and cabinet maker.



John H. McClughan House
219 Ninth Street
1911; M.A. McClughan, architect
D. Bond, builder
Craftsman Style --- Modern Period

This house was built as a one storey house. The second storey was added after 1912 and entailed partial enclosure of the porch. The original porch detail featured heavy plain Craftsman trim and Swiss braces under the eaves. The Craftsman style was used in the second storey. Asphalt shingles now cover the original narrow clapboard siding. McClughan was a plumbing and heating contractor on Front Street.



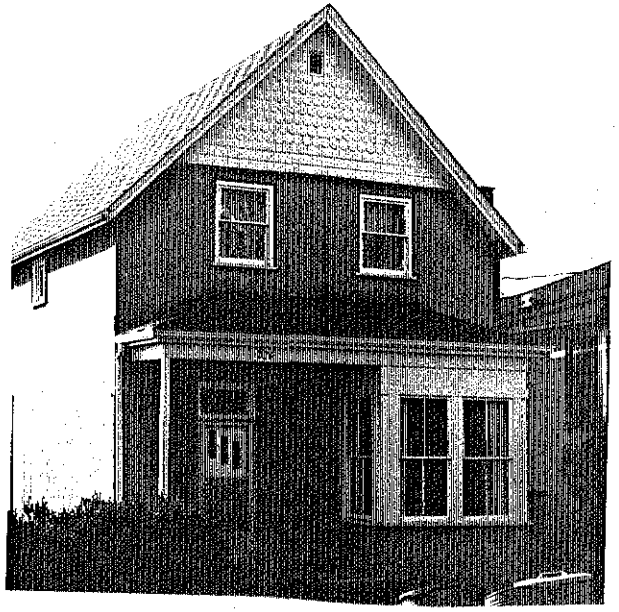
William Murray House
222 Ninth Street
1892
Pioneer Tent Style --- Late Victorian Period

William Murray, a butcher, was the original resident of this house. In 1898, William Mackie, a labourer, moved here. The house was altered in 1907-12. Wood shingles now cover the original wide drop or vee joint siding and the porch has been changed and enclosed.



Thomas Turnbull House
223 Ninth Street
1907
Shingle Style --- Late Victorian Period

A local carpenter and contractor, Thomas Turnbull lived in this house at 223 Ninth Street. Its Shingle style features a side gabled roof, with hipped dormer, and full-width porch set under the main roof. Stucco now covers the original wood siding and shingles.



William Barlett House
226 Ninth Street
1895
Pioneer Tent Style --- Late Victorian Period

William Barlett was a ship's mate on the steamer Samson and his house is front gabled, with a full-width porch. The decorative shingles remain in the gable, but the rest of the exterior is covered by stucco. The porch has been partially enclosed.



Josiah S. Russell House
229 Ninth Street
1901
Classic Frame Style, Colonial or Classic Revival --- Eclectic Period

Josiah S. Russell was originally from Newfoundland. He moved to New Westminster and worked as a scow builder and fisherman. His Ninth Street house features a low pitched, front gabled roof, full-width porch, dentils, and decorative gable trusses.



W.E. Mercer House
227 Ninth Street
1902
Queen Anne Style --- Late Victorian Period

W.E. Mercer was a local carpenter who probably built his own 1902 house on Ninth Street. It was designed in the popular Queen Anne style and it provides a well-preserved example of the elaborate shapes and decorative detailing characteristic of the style. The roof is of irregular shape, with a hipped roof and cross gables. The front-facing gable projects over a two-storey bay window; beside it, the partial-width porch, supported by classical columns, emphasizes the asymmetry of the facade. Decorative detailing consists of cornice-line dentils, lace-like brackets, and patterned shingles. The wide clapboard siding is unique. Before 1900, wide v-joint and drop siding were common; after 1910 narrow clapboards were prevalent.



Hezekiah Stead House
233 Ninth Street
1901
Queen Anne Style --- Late Victorian Period

This Queen Anne style house has a hipped roof with cross gable and corner tower. It also has a one-storey bay, corbeled brick chimney, finial and porch with turned columns. The original exterior wide clapboard is covered by asbestos shingles cladding. The house is being restored by the present owner. Stead was a carpenter and canneryman.



305 Ninth Street
1929
Craftsman Style --- Modern Period

This Craftsman house features a side gabled roof, with a front cross gable, and gabled porch. Details include exposed beam ends with braces and dentils at the first storey line. The exterior is covered with stucco.



307 Ninth Street
1927
Craftsman Style --- Modern Period

Built in 1927, this house has a front gabled roof with shed dormers, gabled porch, and exposed beam ends with braces.

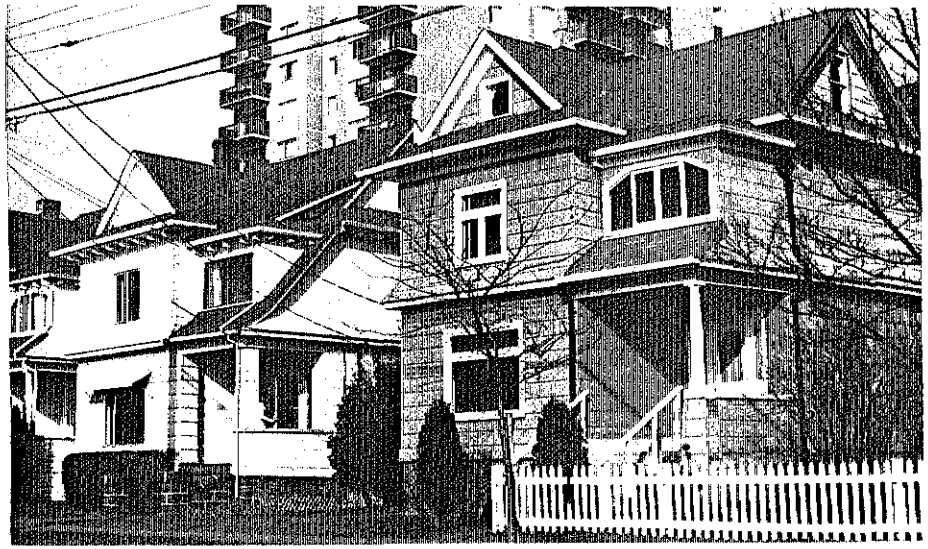


James F. Feeny House
312 Ninth Street
1913; E.J. Boughen, architect
H. Way, builder
Shingle Style --- Late Victorian Period

Designed by E.J. Boughen for James F. Feeny, this Shingle style house has a front gabled, A-frame roof shape, with shed dormers. Details borrowed from the Craftsman style include the exposed rafters and gabled entry porch with beam ends and braces. The exterior cladding and some of the windows have been altered.



403, 405, 407 Ninth Street



403 and 405 Ninth Street, side view

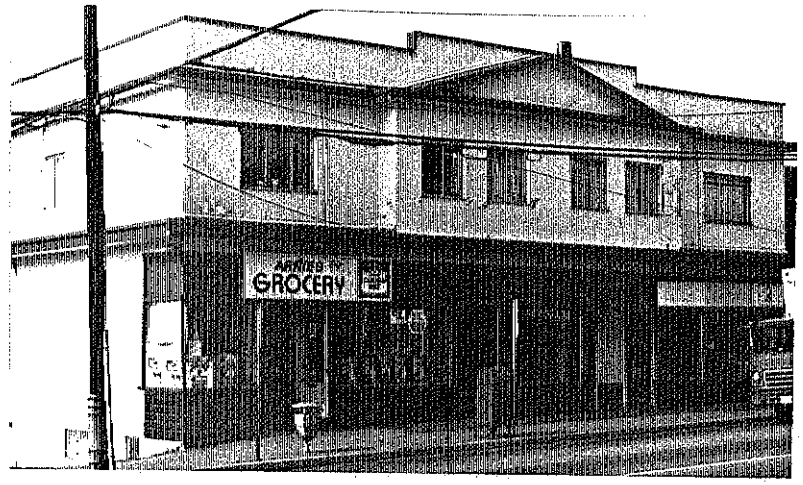
403 Ninth Street
1911
405 Ninth Street
1910
407 Ninth Street
1912
Italianate Style --- Late Victorian Period

These three houses on Ninth Street share the same Italianate design, and except for the exterior cladding on all three and the windows on 405, the original design is preserved intact.. Each house shows an irregular roof line, which appears to consist of a hipped roof with cross gables on one side , and a side gabled roof on the other side, interupted by a cross hip, and a front facing dormer at a slightly lower eave level. Typical of the Italianate style are the wide overhanging eaves, supported by decorative brackets.



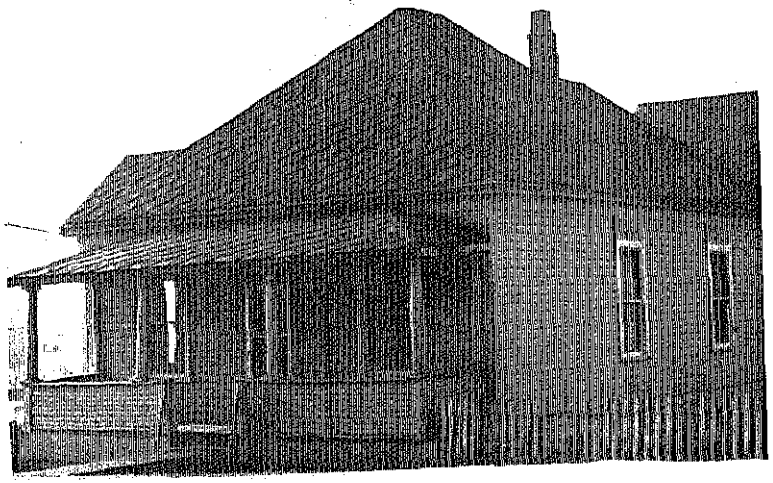
301 Tenth Street
1928
Craftsman Style --- Modern Period

Built in 1928, this house is typical of the Craftsman style, with its side gabled roof, side subordinate cross gables, and exposed beam ends with braces. Alterations include the stucco exterior and porch steps and railings.



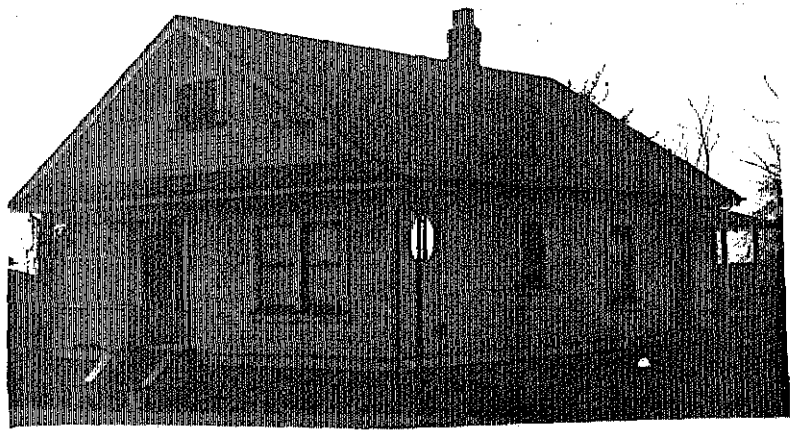
Arnie's Grocery
306 Tenth Street
1912; Harod Disney, builder
Classical Style --- Eclectic Period

306 Tenth Street was built in 1912 by Harold Disney. It contains stores and residential suites. The design features a rectangular plan with a central section projected under a triangular pediment. The lower facade has covered with modern materials.



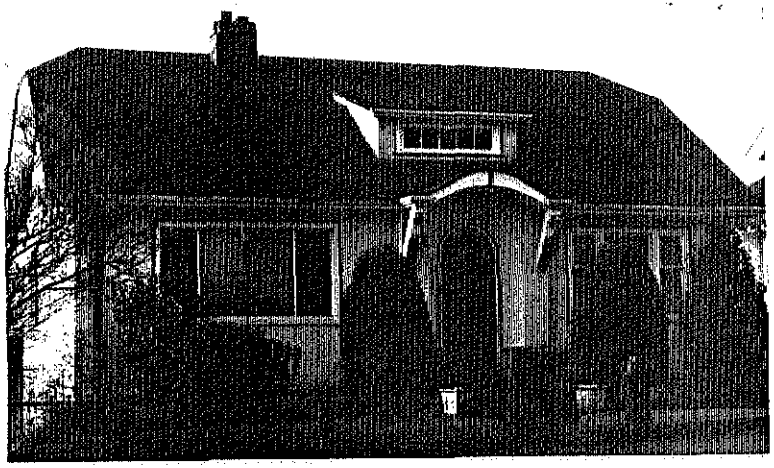
324 Tenth Street
1893
Neoclassical Cottage Style --- Eclectic Period

This cottage has a hipped roof with a small ridge, full-width porch with classical columns, and entablatures over the door and windows.



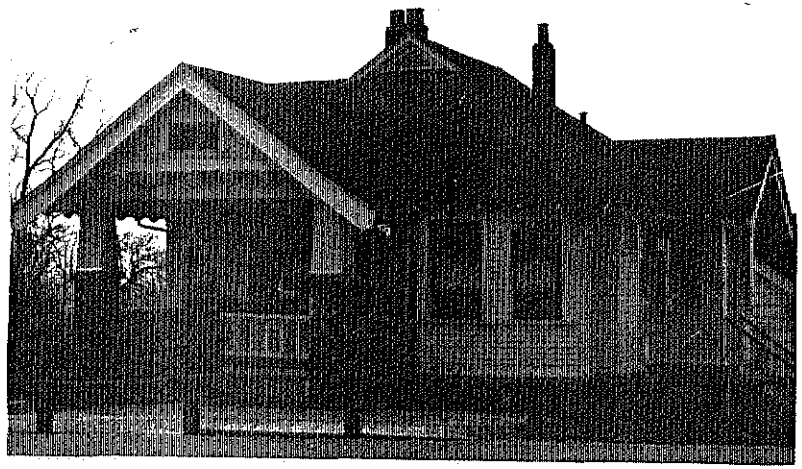
326 Tenth Street
1927
Craftsman Style --- Modern Period

Built in 1927, this house has a low pitched, front gabled roof which suggests the Craftsman style. It is clad with narrow clapboard siding, with shingles at the foundation level.



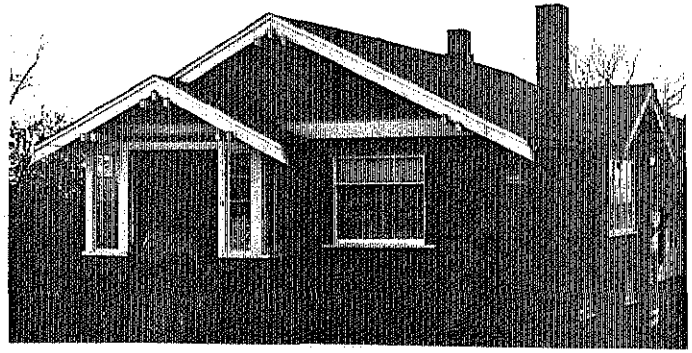
336 Tenth Street
1941
Colonial Revival Style --- Eclectic Period

This simple Colonial Revival house was built in 1941 and features a chamferred, side gabled roof with shed dormer. The round arched doorway is accentuated by the ogee pediment supported by brackets.



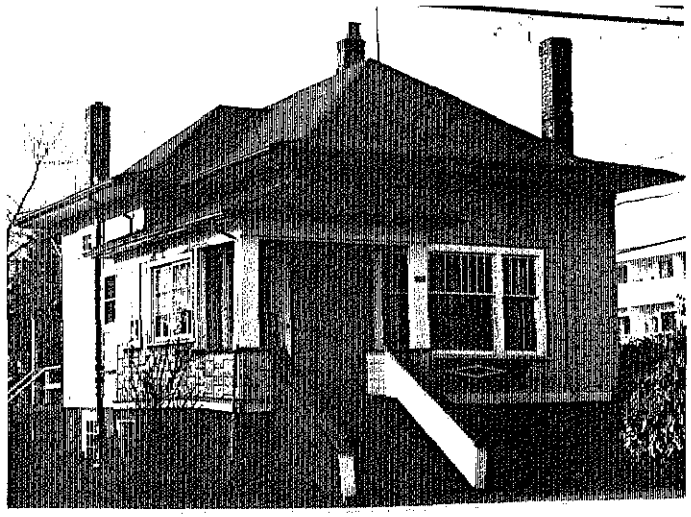
William Furness House
340 Tenth Street
1913; E.J. Boughen, architect
Craftsman Style --- Modern Period

E.J. Boughen also designed this house at the corner of Tenth Street and Fourth Avenue. The first resident was William Furness, the contractor who had the first tender for the Lulu Island bridge. The roof is low-pitched with cross gables, central hipped portion with a hip-gable, and gable dormer. Craftsman elements include the exposed rafters cut into decorative shapes, false half-timbering in the gables, and porch supports of heavy, square wooden piers on stone bases. The stained glass windows may have been produced by Royal City Glass.



416 Tenth Street
1921
Craftsman Style --- Modern Period

416 Tenth Street was built in 1921 and shows elements common to the Craftsman style, such as the low pitched, front gabled roof, cross gable, gabled entry porch, and exposed beam ends.



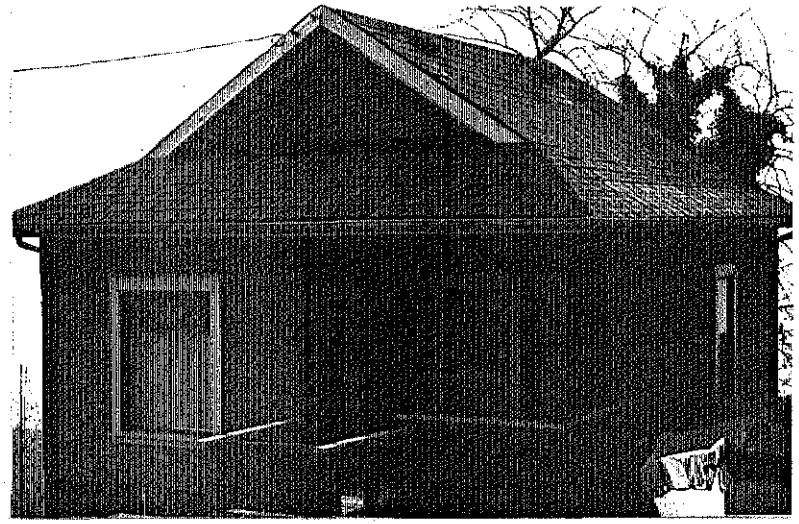
Colin C. Howay House
506 Tenth Street
1908
Prairie Style Cottage --- Modern Period

This Prairie cottage shows the typical hipped roof, with slightly flared eaves, and lower partial-width porch. Built in 1908, it retains its original form, but has been covered in shingles. Colin C. Howay was a driver in 1909.



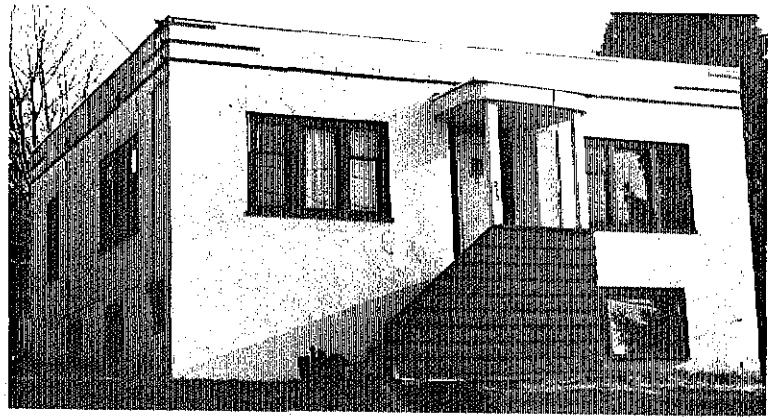
C. Bergland House
227 Eleventh Street
1914; R.J. McLeod, builder
Classic Frame Style, Colonial Revival --- Eclectic Period

Built at a cost of $1,700 in 1914 by R.J. McLeod, this Classic Frame house has the typical front gabled roof with a full-width porch. Visual interest is created by the multi-level front rockery and stone wall.



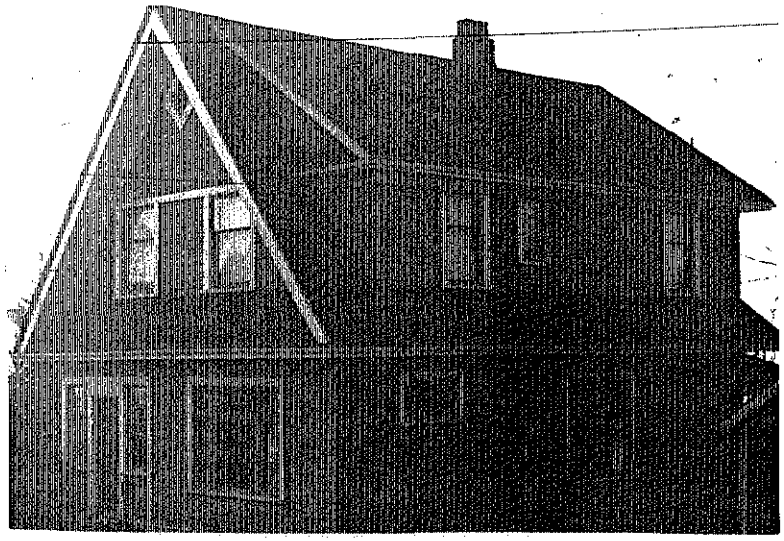
234 Eleventh Street
1910
Neoclassical Cottage Style--- Edwardian Eclectic Period

234 Eleventh Street was built in 1910 and shows a simple design consisting of a hipped roof with hip gable, and a partial-width entry porch.



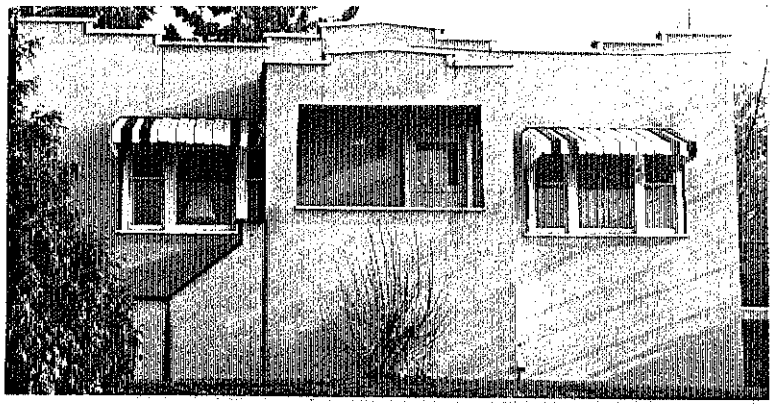
313 Eleventh Street
1942
Art Moderne Style --- Modern Period

An example of the Art Moderne style, this 1942 house is a simple rectangular box, covered with stucco and decorated by horizontal lines of contrasting trim. This style is rare in houses in New Westminster.



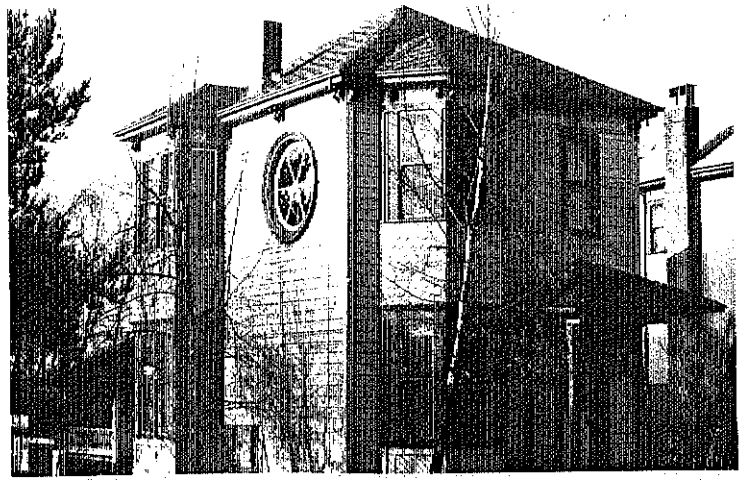
314 Eleventh Street
1911; C.H. Clow, architect
Shingle Style --- Late Victorian Period

C.H. Clow designed this house in 1911 in the Shingle style. It has a front gabled roof with extended shed dormers. Decoration consists of the multiple eave levels and triangular gable cutout. The front porch has been enclosed.



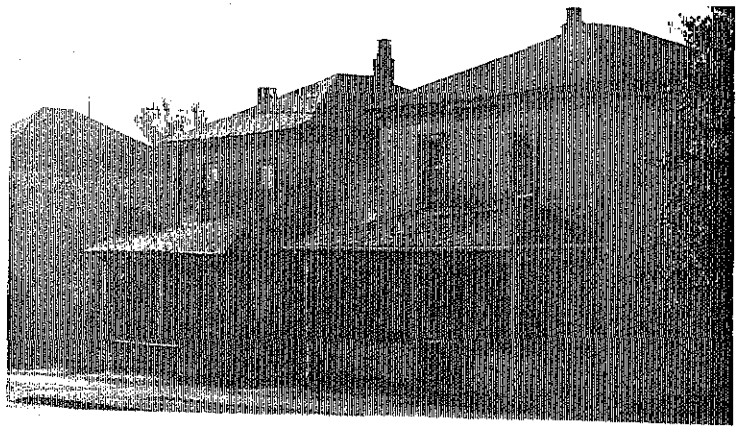
317 Eleventh Street
1942
Modernistic Style, with Mission influence --- Modern Period

An example of the Modernistic style, this house is a simple rectangular box with a parapet of different levels which hints at the Mission style.



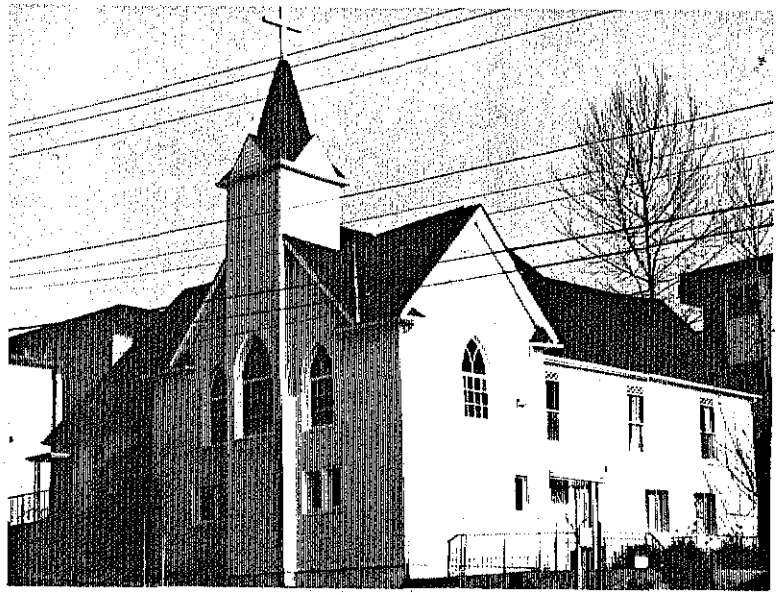
Sidney Pearce House (1909)
328 Eleventh Street
1892
Italianate Style --- High Victorian Period

This 1892 house shows features common to the Italianate style, such as its hipped roof, two-storey bays, decorative brackets at the eave lines, and patterned shingles. Sidney Pearce was a foreman at a cold storage plant.



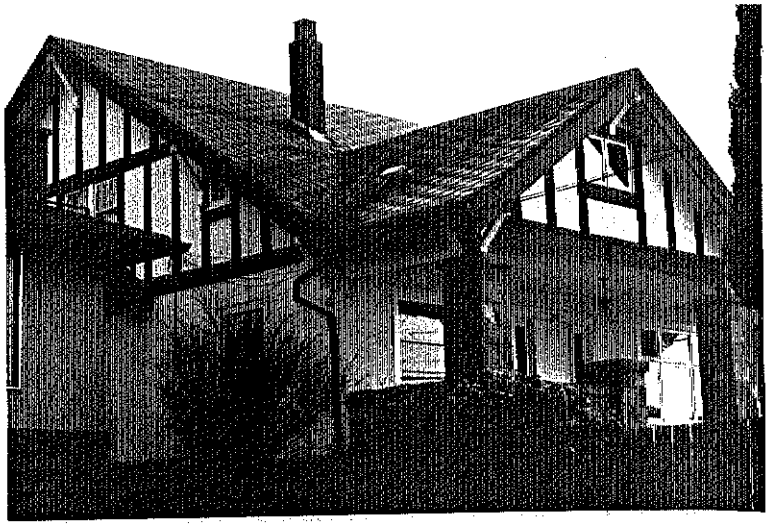
George Blakely House (1913)
332 Eleventh Street
1892
Italianate Style --- High Victorian Period
and
J.G. Howes House (1912)
334 Eleventh Street
1895
Italianate Style --- High Victorian Period

These two Italianate house have been covered by stucco and shingles, respectively. Both houses feature a hipped roof with full-width porch and decorative brackets at the eave line. George Blakely, who once lived at No. 332, was manager at T.J. Trapp and Company.



Immanuel Lutheran Church
427 Eleventh Street
1909
Gothic Revival Style --- Eclectic Period

The original church was built here in 1909 under the leadership of Gus. Melin. Additions in 1926, 1931 and 1948 altered the building extensively. It features a moderately pitched cross gabled roof, corner tower with steeple, and gothic arched windows. The stained glass and wood windows were made at Galbraith Mills. Up to the late 1940's, the church was known as the Swedish Church and a centre for the Swedish community.



J.B. Abrahms House
505 Eleventh Street
1921; J.B. Whitburn, architect
Craftsman Style --- Modern Period

This house was built for J.B. Abrahms, owner of The Royal City Laundry, by architect J.B. Whitburn, who designed many New Westminster homes in the 1920's and also designed the 1928 Robson School on Eighth Street. The Craftsman house has a low-pitched, side gabled roof, cross gable porch, and gable dormer. Typical Craftsman details are the exposed rafters and beam ends with braces. The front porch is supported by heavy stone piers set on a stone wall. A front retaining wall is built of similar stone, but has a jagged coping. Secondary Tudor influences show in the gable false half-timbering.



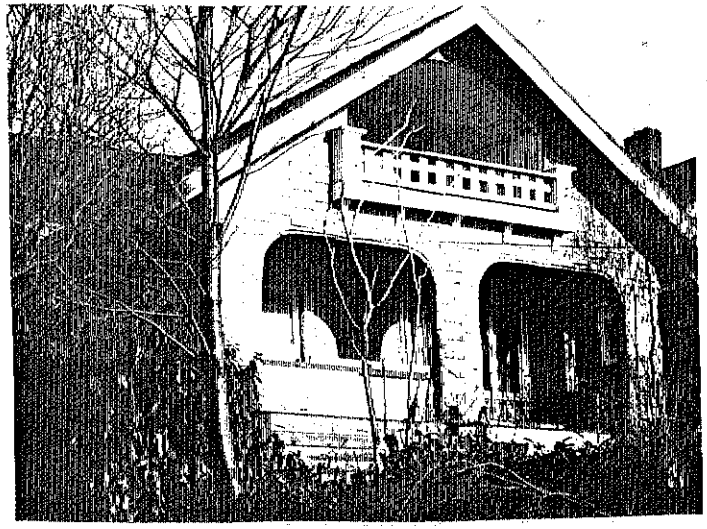
530 Eleventh Street
1925
Tudor Revival Style, False Thatched Roof Subtype --- Eclectic Period

This distinctive subtype of the Tudor Revival style attempts to mimic, using modern materials, the picturesque thatched roofs of rural England. The roofing material is rolled around the eaves and rake to suggest a thick layer of thatch.



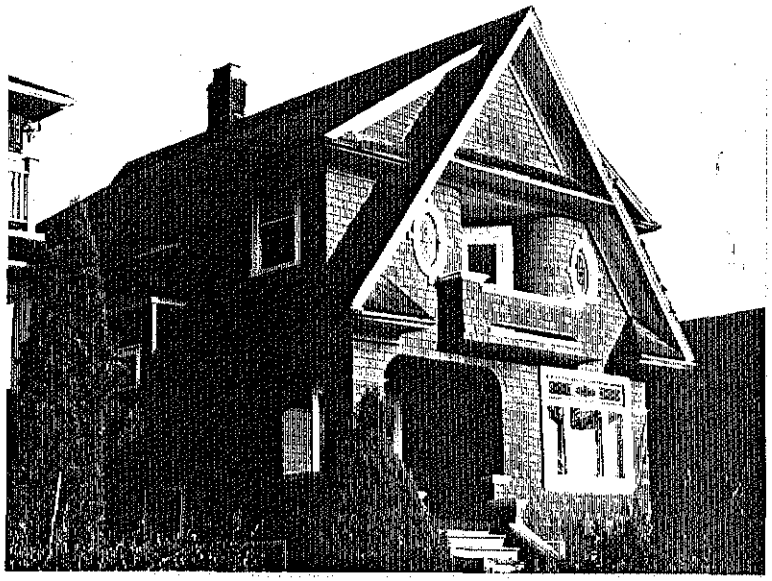
411 Twelfth Street
1910
Craftsman Style --- Modern Period

Built in 1910, this house shows the typical Craftsman low pitched, gabled roof, with exposed rafters and beam ends with braces. Secondary influences from the Chalet style are apparent in the inset gable balcony.



J.H. Smith House
413 Twelfth Street
1911; C.H. Clow, architect
Craftsman Style, with Chalet secondary influences --- Modern Period

413 Twelfth Street was designed by C.H. Clow for Mr. J.H. Smith in 1911. The design has a low pitched, cross gabled roof, with the full-width porch set under the main roof line. Influence from the Chalet style is evidenced by the sleeping porch set into the gable. The original exterior cladding has been replaced with asphalt shingles.



415 Twelfth Street
1910
Shingle Style --- Late Victorian Period

This house is an excellent example of the Shingle style, particularly in the gable balcony walls, which curve into the recessed opening. The A-frame shape is dominated by a large gable, twice as tall at its apex as the height of the first floor. In addition to the recessed balcony, the gable is decorated by oval windows. Large, extended shed dormers on the sides of the gable give the house a distinctive, winged look.



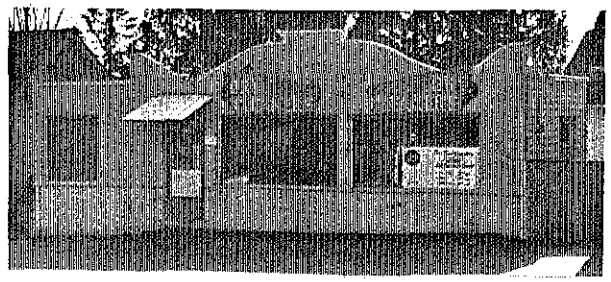
W. Abram House
417 Twelfth Street
1912; A.E. Patterson, builder
Prairie Box Style --- Modern Period

Mr. W. Abram had his house built in 1912 by A.E. Patterson. Its design shows the low pitched hipped roof, double porch, exposed rafters, and horizontal emphasis typical of the Prairie Box style.



431 Twelfth Street
1912
Shingle Style --- Late Victorian Period

431 Twelfth Street is a front gabled, Shingle style house . It has shed dormers and a full-width porch, set in under the main roof line. Its shape is a distinctive feature of the style.



Lester's Dry Cleaners
432 Twelfth Street
1921
Mission Revival Style --- Eclectic Period

The building now occupied by Lester's Dry Cleaners was built in 1921 as a combination store and residence. It has a rectangular box shape, ornamented by a high parapet, cut in a Mission shape.



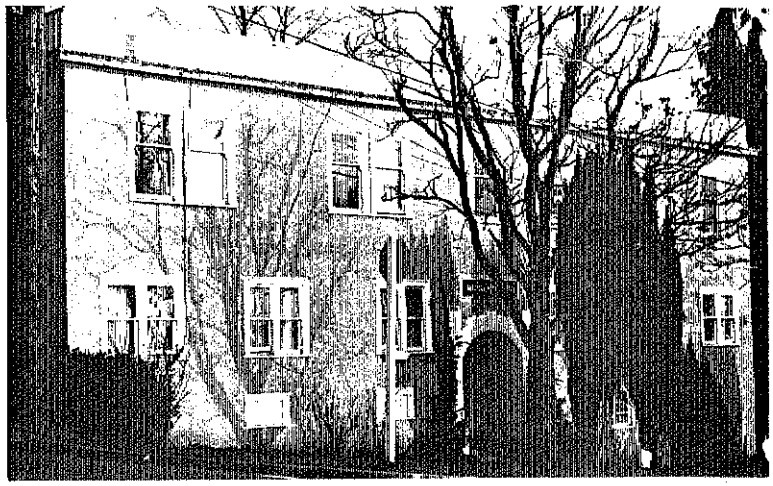
Rebecca Young House
433 Twelfth Street
1913
Craftsman Style --- Modern Period

This Craftsman style house was built in 1913. It features a side gabled roof with a prominent front-facing gable dormer. Details include the exposed rafters and beam ends with braces.



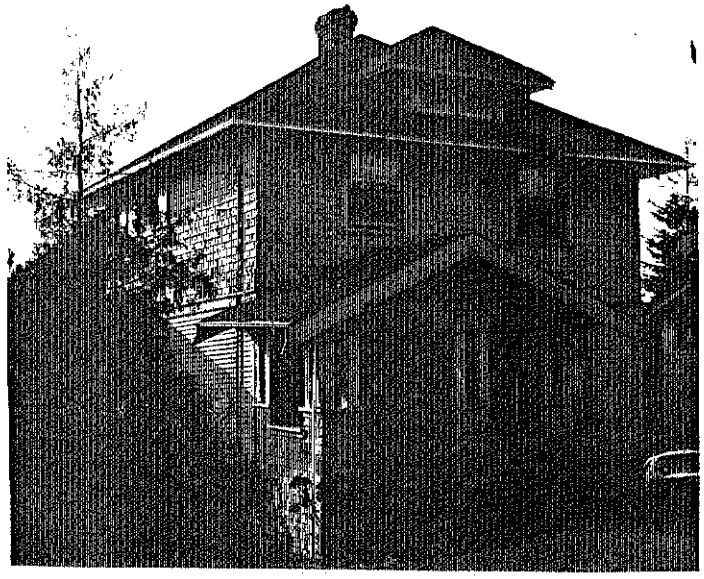
Isaac McMartin House (1909)
502 Twelfth Street
Circa 1905
Queen Anne Style --- Late Victorian Period

A Circa 1905 house, 502 Twelfth Street was built in the Queen Anne style. Its design features a hipped roof with small gable dormer, two-storey projected bay, and a wrap porch with tapered classical columns and pedimented entry. The exterior has been covered by shingles. Isaac McMartin, carpenter, lived in this house in 1909.



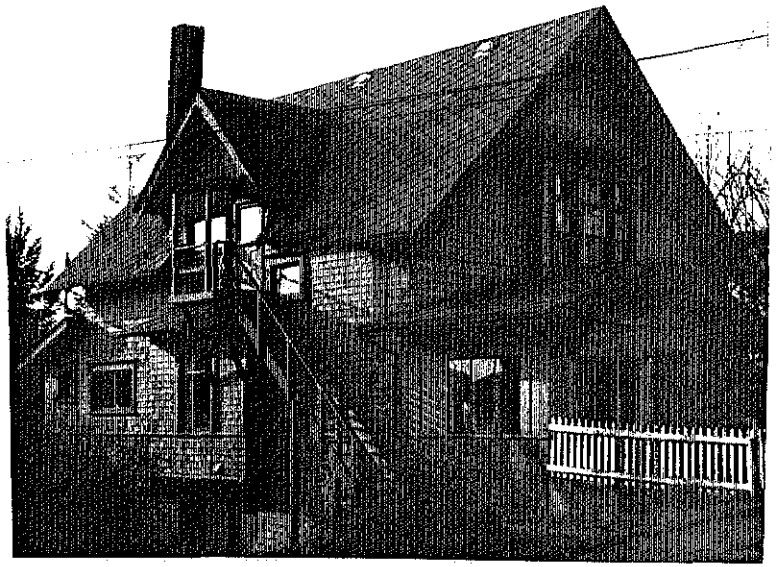
Ambrose Apartments
335 Thirteenth Street
1913; Gardiner and Mercer, architects
Hyslop and Lightbody, builders
Italianate Style --- Late Victorian Period

In 1913, this block was built at a cost of $8,000, as a block of stores and apartments. The developers were Chung Nye and Tom Hui, the builders Hyslop and Lightbody, and the architects Gardiner and Mercer. The building is a rectangular block, stuccoed, with a false-quoined archway over the doorway.



Ross Smith House
428 Thirteenth Street
1911; Ross Smith, builder
Craftsman Style, with Prairie influences --- Modern Period

This house reveals the Craftsman style, with a low pitched gable entry porch, exposed rafters, and beam ends with secondary Prairie influences occuring in the low pitched hipped roof with short hipped dormer. The exterior is covered by clapboard and shingles, divided between the storeys by a wide band of trim, emphasizing the horizontal.



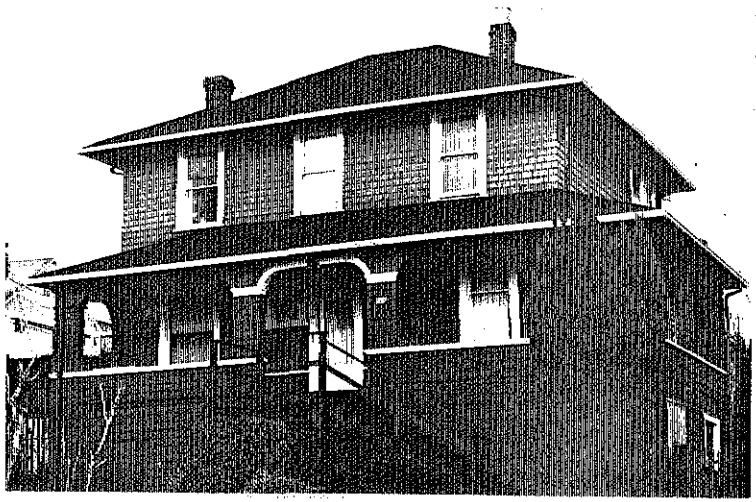
432 Thirteenth Street
1910
Craftsman Style --- Modern Period

432 Thirteenth Street is a Craftsman style house, built in 1910. It features a front gabled roof, gable dormers, and a gabled porch. Rafters and beam ends are exposed under the eaves. Alterations include the enclosure of the porch, the addition of a second-storey side entrance and access stairway, and the wall cladding.



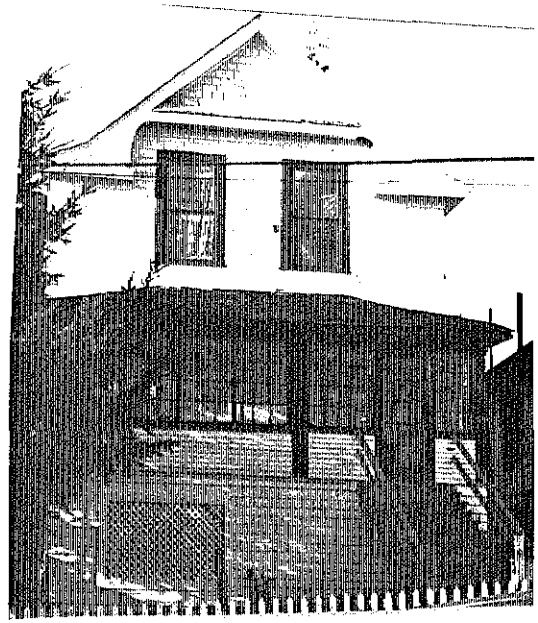
440 Fourteenth Street
1909
Shingle Style --- Late Victorian Period

A variation of the Shingle style, this house has a dual-pitched roof, made up of a mansard roof topped by a chamferred gable. It has gable dormers, full-width porch, and one-storey bay window. The original exterior cladding has been replaced with stucco and modern shingles. S.T. Holt and M. Smither owned the house in 1909.



519 Fourteenth Street
1910
Prairie Box Style --- Modern Period

519 Fourteenth Street is a 1910 house, built in the Prairie Box style. It has a wide appearance, created by the emphasis on horizontal planes in the roof lines. The wrap porch has slighthly arched openings.



Alex Patterson House
1209 Cameron Street
1911; W.H. Mumford, builder
Pioneer Tent Style --- Late Victorian Period

Typical of the Pioneer Tent style, this house on Cameron Street has a front gabled roof and full-width porch which has been completely enclosed. It was built in 1911 by W.H. Mumford for Alex Patterson.



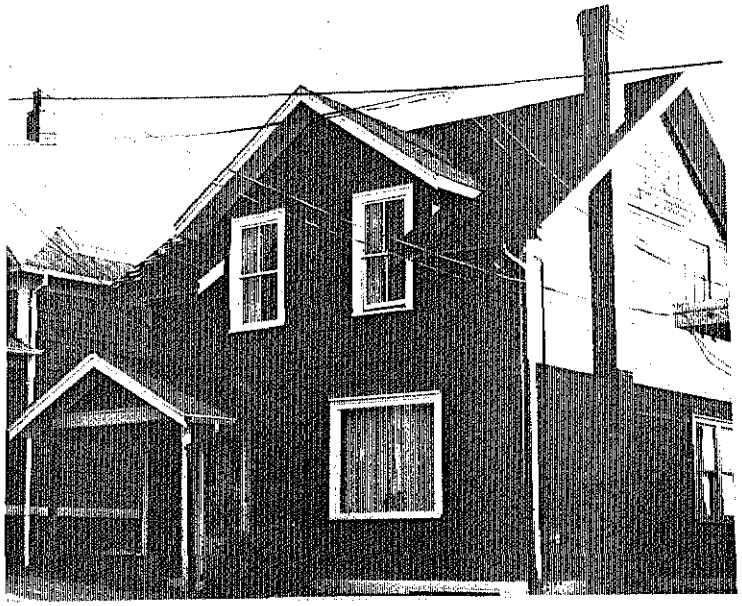
Thomas Hood House
1305 Cariboo Street
1912; Thomas Hood, builder
Prairie Box Style --- Modern Period

This house shows the low pitched hipped roof with slightly flared eaves, characteristic of the Prairie style. The wide bands of trim and full-width porch help to emphasize the horizontal lines.



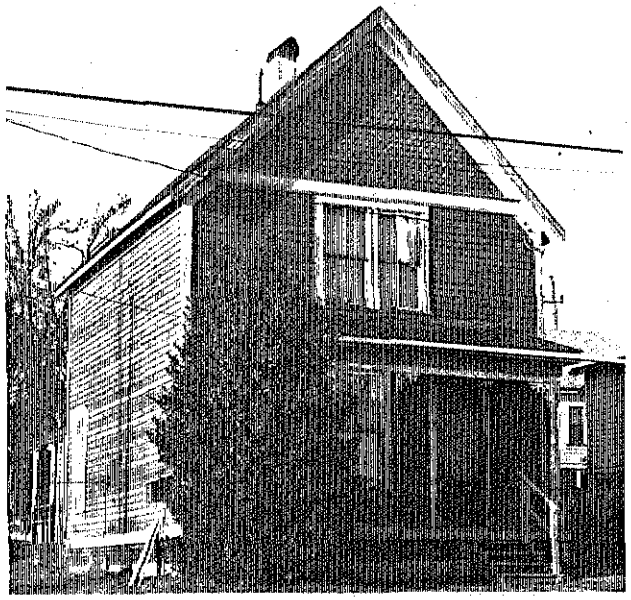
1306 Cariboo Street
1911
Pioneer Tent Style --- Late Victorian Period

Design elements of the Pioneer Tent style, shown here, are the simple gable roof, full-width porch, and shed roofed rear addition.



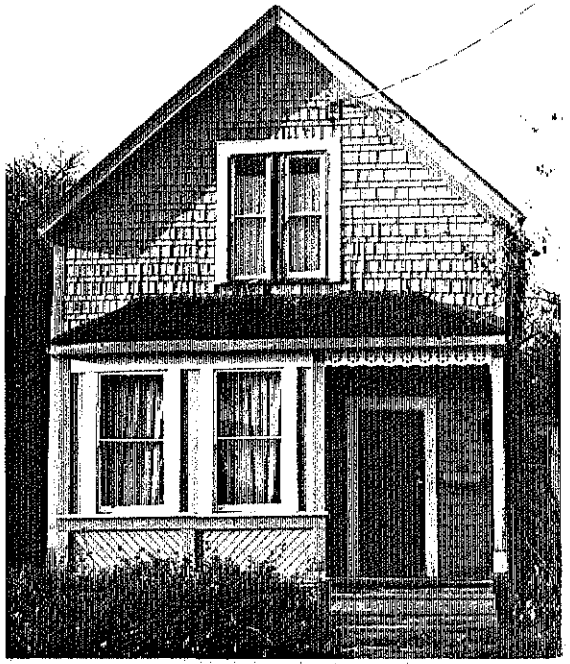
1308 Cariboo Street
1903
Pioneer Tent Style --- Late Victorian Period

Craftsman elements, added in 1925 to this side gabled Pioneer Tent house, are front-facing, low pitched gable dormer and gabled entry porch. Alex D. McRae, a carpenter lived here in 1909.



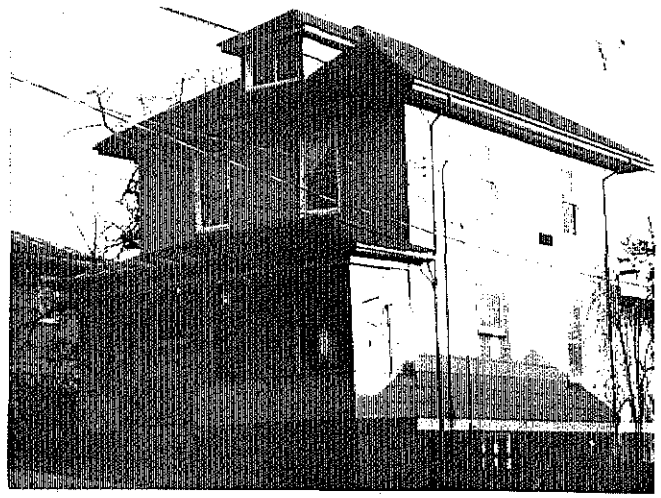
1005 Cornwall Street
1892
Decorated Pioneer Tent Style --- High Victorian Period

This house is an excellent example of the Pioneer Tent style because of its original exterior cladding and decorative detail. The simple front gabled form appealed to early settlers because it was economical and easy to build. The ornamentation acknowledges the Queen Anne style with its fishscale shingles in the gable, fretwork trim, and turned spindle porch supports. William Purcell, an engineer lived here in 1909, then Robert Clark in 1912.



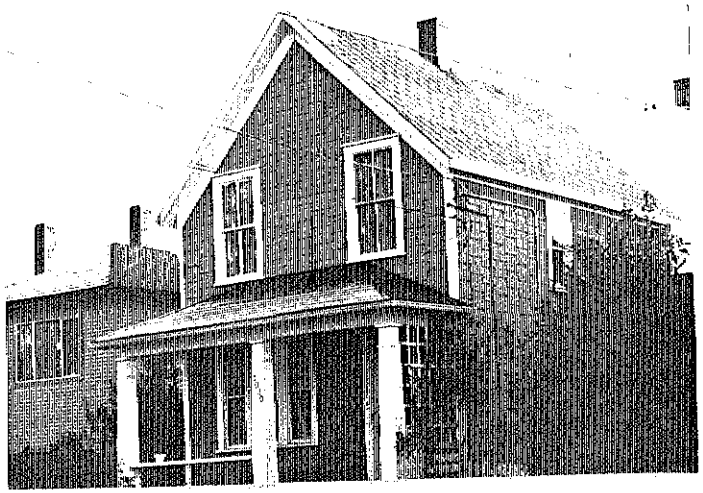
1017 Cornwall Street
1900
Pioneer Tent Style --- High Victorian Period

Built in 1900, this Pioneer Tent style house has a front gabled roof and full-width porch. Alterations include the exterior, shingle cladding and the enclosed porch. William Karley, a carpenter occupied this house in 1909.



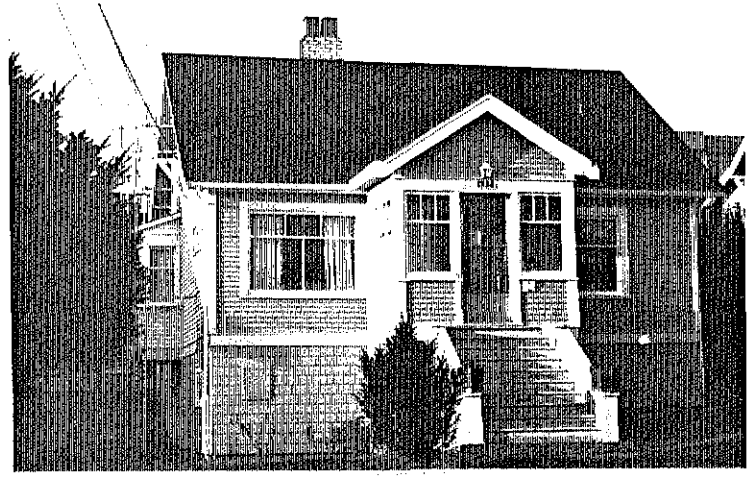
1024 Cornwall Street
1907
Classic Box Style, Colonial Revival --- Eclectic Period

This house has the tall appearance of the Classic Box style, along with its hipped roof and full-width porch. The exterior cladding and windows are not original. William West, a marine engineer resided here in 1909.



H.A. Belyea House (1918)
1030 Cornwall Street
1894
Pioneer Tent Style --- High Victorian Period

Henry Allen Belyea owned a New Westminster business, dealing in coal and wood, with an extensive patronage in all kinds of teaming and transfer work. Built in 1894, his Cornwall Street house has a simple front gabled shape, with a full-width porch The original exterior cladding has been replaced by shingles.



1033 Cornwall Street
1926
Craftsman Style Cottage --- Modern Period

This house is one of three adjacent Craftsman cottages on Cornwall Street. It features a side gabled roof, with a gabled entry porch. Details include the exposed rafters and beam ends with braces. The porch has been enclosed.



1035 Cornwall Street
1927
Craftsman Style ---Modern Period

1035 Cornwall Street is also built in the Craftsman style, identical to 1033. Unlike its neighbour, it was built in 1927, and its porch has not been enclosed.



1037 Cornwall Street
1933
Craftsman Style --- Modern Period

Built in 1933, this house completes the row of Craftsman cottages on Cornwall Street. The design has a side gabled roof, with gabled entry porch, exposed rafters, and beam ends with braces.



H. Way House
820 Kennedy Street
1911; E.J. Boughen, architect
Shingle Style --- Late Victorian Period

This house on Kennedy Street shows the typical Shingle style, A-frame shape with a side shed dormer, but Boughen's design borrows elements from other popular styles of the time. The upper porch, set into the gable and cutting the roof line, acknowledges the Chalet style. The false rafter ends, cut into decorative shapes and added under the eave overhang, show a secondary influence from the Craftsman style. It was built in 1911 for H. Way, carpenter.



J.A. McGuffin House
822 Kennedy Street
1911
Neoclassical Cottage Style --- Edwardian Eclectic Period

This house was built in 1911 at a cost of $950. It has been changed over the years. Additions have created its present form of a cross hipped roof with a front entrance on each wing.



George Robinson House
807 Milton Street
1893
Pioneer Tent Style --- Late Victorian Period

This house features CPR drop siding a front porch, a chamferred roofline with Tudor trim and a dentillated cornice in the front gable. False half-timbering has been added. Robinson was a guard at the Provincial jail. J. McKay McDonald, a farmer lived here in 1895, then William Henderson, City Superintendent of Waterworks, in 1909.



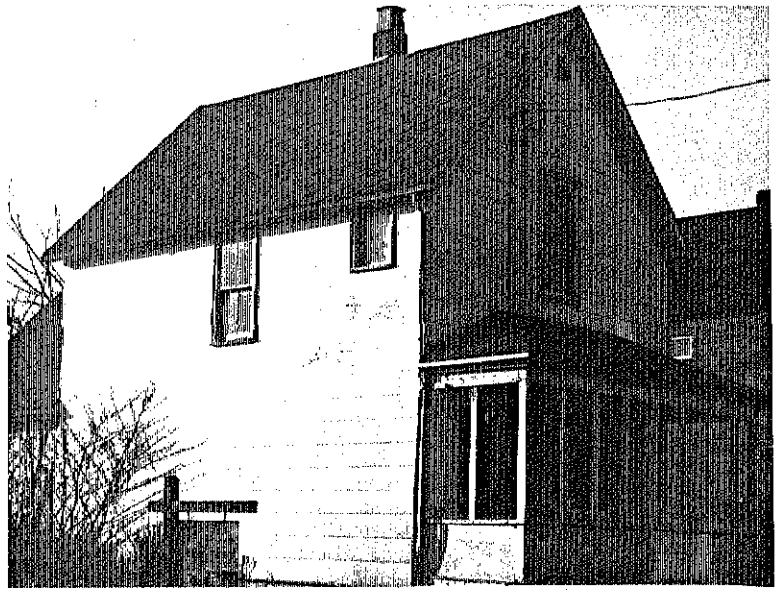
Sidney J. Pearce House
815 Milton Street
c. 1907-12
Queen Anne Style --- Late Victorian Period

Sidney J. Pearce, the first owner, served as police chief, sanitary inspector and license inspector from 1887 until 1891. In 1891, he resigned as police chief, holding the other positions until 1919. The Queen Anne design of this house features a hipped roof with a two-storey projected bay under a cross gable, a cameo window in leaded glass and a sunburst motif. The original house was one



Bert Heney House
209 Mowat Street
1908
Shingle Style --- Late Victorian Period

This cottage was built in 1908 in the Shingle style. It features an A-frame shape with a hipped dormer and inset half-width porch. The exterior cladding is not original. Bert Heney was a scow maker.



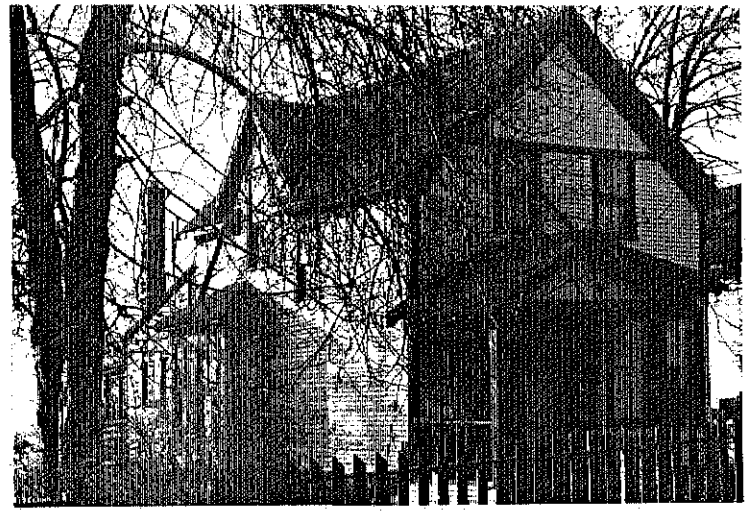
Shaw House
216 Mowat Street
1893
Pioneer Tent Style --- High Victorian Period

The Shaw house was built in 1893 and Shaw Street runs at the back of the property. The Pioneer Tent style has a steeply pitched, front gabled roof with a full-width porch. The original exterior cladding has been covered and the porch altered.



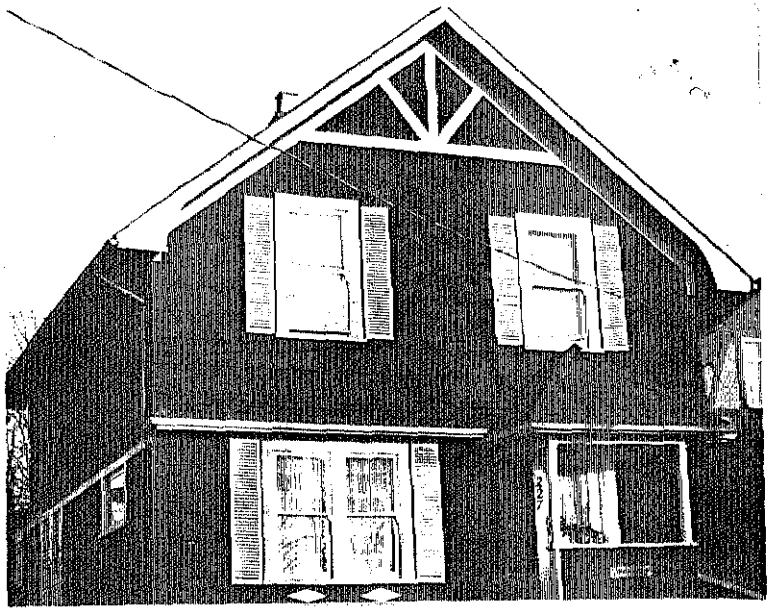
218 Mowat Street
1905
Pioneer Tent Style --- Late Victorian Period

Built in 1905, this Pioneer Tent house has the typical front gabled roof with full-width porch, and shed roofed rear addition.

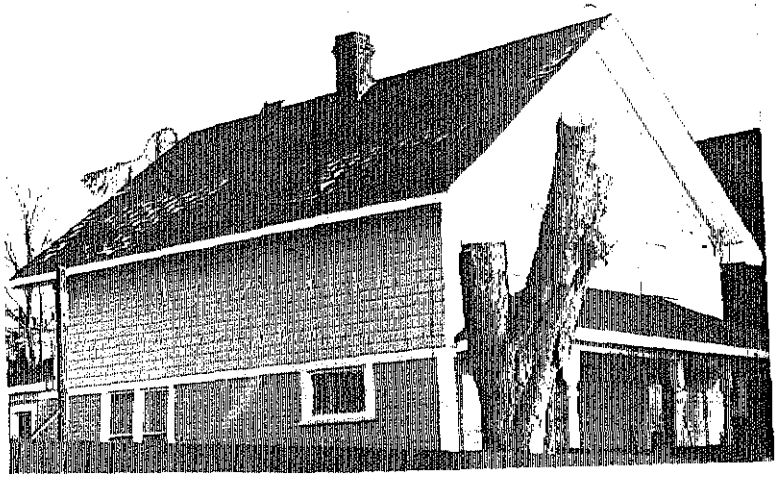


W.H. Trueman House
224 Mowat Street
1893
Pioneer Tent Style --- High Victorian Period

Another Pioneer Tent house, 224 Mowat Street has added details borrowed from the Colonial Revival style, with its gable dormer and gabled entry porch. The exposed rafter ends show a later influence from the Craftsman style.



227 Pearce Street



229 Pearce Street

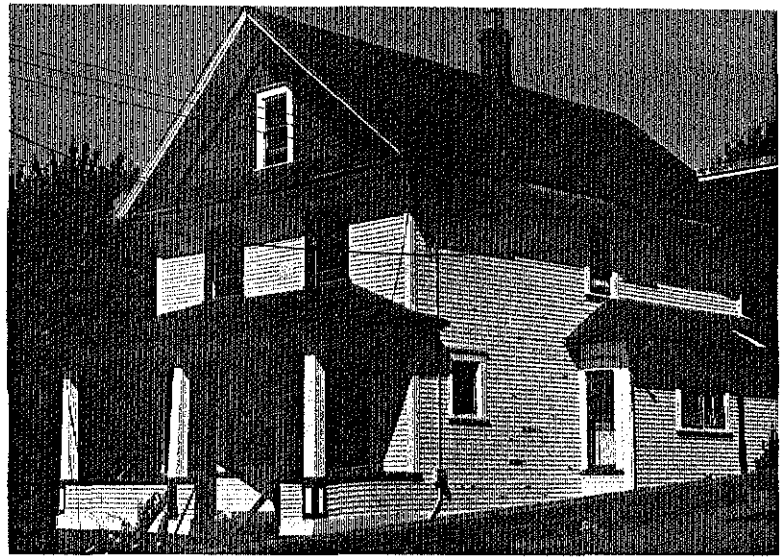
227 and 229 Pearce Street
1912; R.C. Mercer, architect and builder
William Lyle, developer
Decorated Pioneer Tent Style --- Late Victorian Period

227 and 229 Pearce Street were built in 1912 by R.C. Mercer, with William Lyle as developer. The simple Pioneer Tent style is decorated with false half-timbering in the gable, and turned spindle porch supports. 227 Pearce has been covered by shingles and the decorative window boxes added.



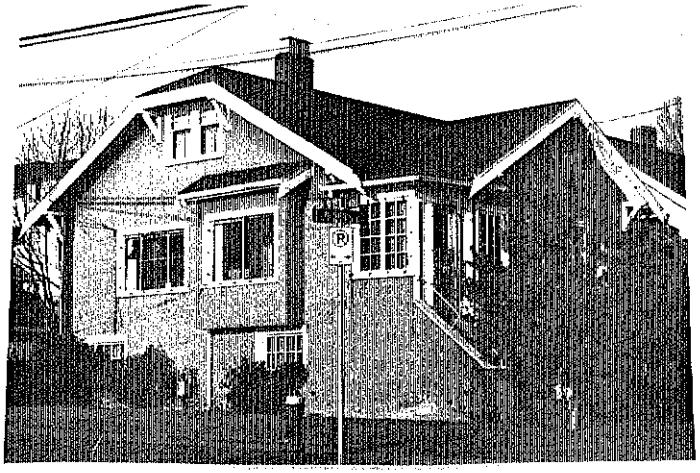
225 Pearce Street
1926; J.W. Hetherington, builder
Craftsman Style --- Modern Period

225 Pearce Street was built in 1926 by J.W. Hetherington in the Craftsman style. The design features a side gabled roof with a dominant front gable dormer. The exterior is covered by stucco and has false half-timbering in the gable.



1009 Queen's Avenue
1909
Pioneer Tent Style --- Late Victorian Period

1009 Queen's Avenue is an example of the Pioneer Tent style, with its front gabled roof, full-width porch, clapboard exterior, and decorative shingles in the gable. Alex Johnson, a millhand, resided here in 1909.



821 St. Andrew's Street
1932
Craftsman Style --- Modern Period

This Craftsman house was completed in 1932, and has a chamferred, side gabled roof, with a prominent front-facing cross gable, and exposed beam ends with braces. The stucco exterior, combined with the chamferred roof line, suggests the Eastern Cottage style. The porch has been enclosed and some of the original windows replaced.

PARKS AND OPEN SPACES

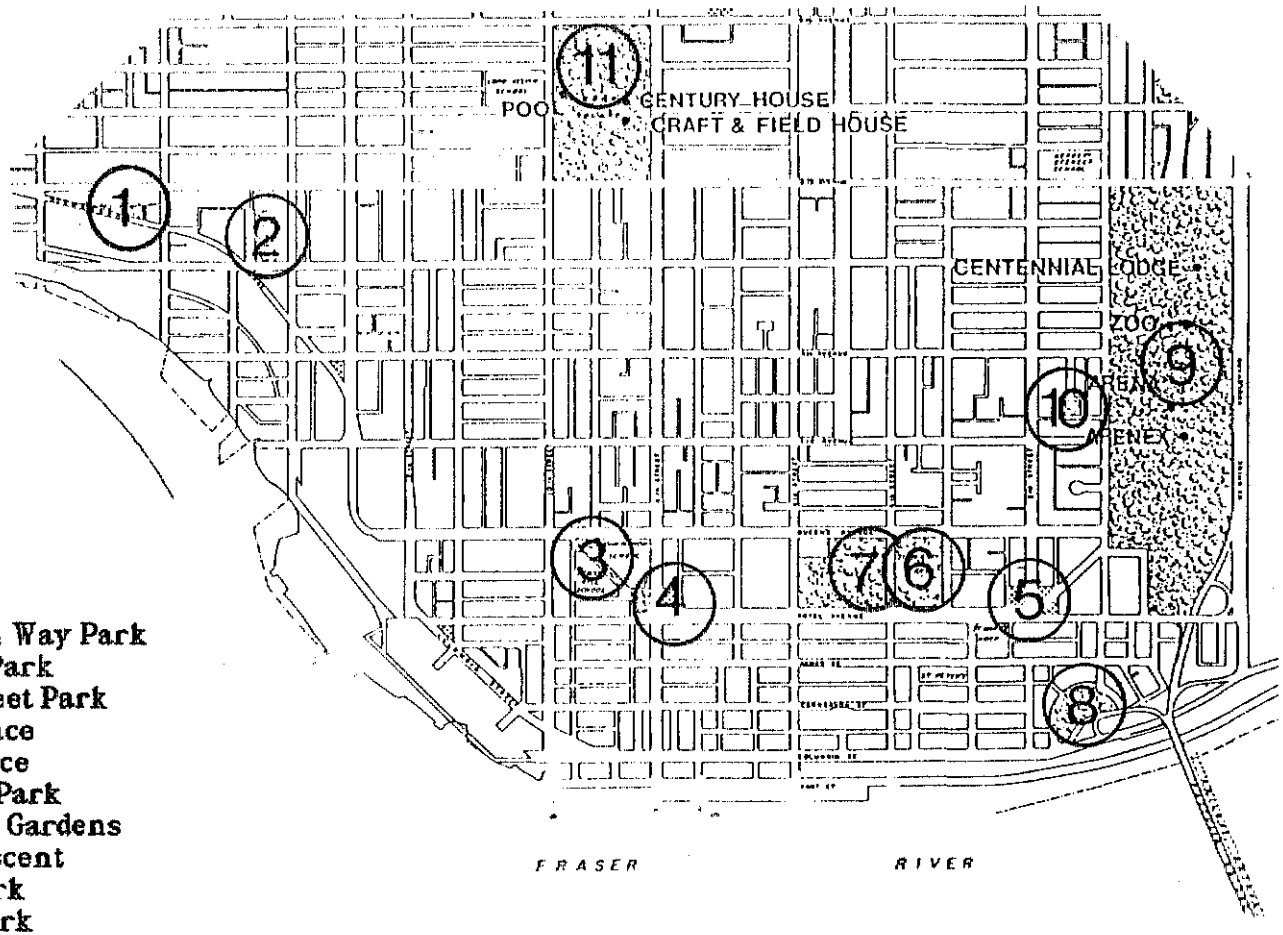
Located within the three residential neighbourhoods of Queen's Park, Uptown, and Brow-of-the-Hill are a variety of open spaces.

Open space may consist simply of the front and back yards of houses. Usually there is a passive landscaped space in the front for public view and an active space in back where private outdoor activities occur, such as recreational games, household chores, washing or repairing automobiles.

Lanes and streets provide open space which contrasts with and defines a network of residential uses. While much of this space may not be available for recreational use, some back lanes or quiet streets offer a hard surface for games. Sidewalk space, lined with residential front yards, provides a pleasant route through the city for strolling or jogging.

Urban parks are distributed throughout the three neighbourhoods, providing different types of open space. Some of the parks are small and widely dispersed and are used for small-scale activities, such as picnicking or playing games. These parks may contain children's playgrounds. Other parks are large and contain structured space for large-scale activities, such as organized sports.

The distribution of parks in the neighbourhoods of Queen's Park, Uptown, and Brow-of-the-Hill is shown in Figure 6. The following section presents a brief history of the development of the parks in this area.



1 Stewardson Way Park
2 Riverside Park
3 Simcoe Street Park
4 Toronto Place
5 Clinton Place
6 Tipperary Park
7 Friendship Gardens
8 Albert Crescent
9 Queen's Park
10 Sullivan Park
11 Moody Park

Figure 6: Parks, Volume 2

1. Stewardson Way Park

2. Riverside Park is a 1.51 acre site north of Fifth Avenue and east of Sharpe Street. Approval was given to the Parks Department in 1971, to clear the land, and in 1972, to build a playground.

3. Simcoe Street Park is a 7.31 acre park, developed in 1971-1972, next to John Robson School. In 1972, the road running through the park (Simcoe Street) was torn out and the present facilities were built, consisting of three outdoor tennis courts, baseball diamonds, soccer field, adventure playground, and gardens. The park was designed to incorporate the playground area of John Robson School.

The land upon which Simcoe Street Park is located was part of property granted to the City in 1944 by the Provincial government. It was the site of the Provincial Jail, later converted to the T.J. Trapp Technical School, under lease to the School Trustees.

Simcoe Street was named to honour John Graves Simcoe (1752-1806) who was Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada.

4. Toronto Place and **5. Clinton Place** were featured as open space in Colonel Moody's 1859-1860 plan of the City of New Westminster, the new capital of the colony. The large, open intersections, marked by Clinton and Toronto Place, were intended to mark the central perimetres of the capital. Toronto Place (0.60 acres) at Eighth Street and Royal Avenue was designed as the mirror image of Clinton Place (0.58 acres) at Second Street and Royal Avenue; both parks were landscaped in 1911.

Clinton Place was named to honour Henry Pelham Clinton, fifth Duke of Newcastle and Colonial Secretary from 1859 to 1864. Toronto Place presumably takes its name from the capital city of Ontario; the name 'Toronto' is of Huron origin and means 'place of meeting'.

6. Tipperary Park was set aside as park reserve next to the planned site of the capital buildings in Colonel Moody's plan for New Westminster. The site next to the park is presently occupied by the City Hall. The park land was conveyed to the City in 1908 and selectively cleared in 1909 to preserve the native trees and provide a rest area; the 14.43 acre park has remained in its intended use. According to the New Westminster Parks

Department, the name 'Tipperary' comes from the use of the park, by schoolboys to settle their differences in the early days of the City, resulting in the association with fighting.

7. **Friendship Gardens** is located on part of the site set aside as park reserve next to the planned capital buildings in Moody's plan. The gardens were built in 1963 as a tribute to New Westminster's sister city of Moriguchi, Japan. New Westminster was the first Canadian city to establish a sister city relationship with Japan.

The site was chosen for the Friendship Gardens because in 1962, Hurricane 'Freda' blew down most of the trees in the western section of Tipperary Park. The gardens were designed by Gordon Sales (Parks Director, 1953-1971). They combine features from both the basic Japanese garden and Canadian informal style. In 1980, a 70 foot high red cedar 'cosmic maypole' was erected in the gardens; the carving was done by Georganna Malloff and is intended to depict the 'spiral of human social evolution'. The artist incorporates carving techniques of the Northwest Coast Indians with features of the traditional European Maypole.

8. **Albert Crescent** , originally called Prospect Park, was featured in early plans of New Westminster prepared by Colonel Moody in 1859-1860. The bylaw for the development of the 4.50 acre park was adopted in 1889. Albert Crescent, named for Prince Albert, was to be a formal 'Victorian' park, with a gazebo and gardens, overlooking the Fraser River. The park is circular in design with a pathway around the perimetre which was used for promenading.

In 1908, the plinth of the Simon Fraser Memorial was erected in Albert Crescent. Fraser conducted early explorations of New Caledonia, established numerous forts and trading posts for the fur trade, and discovered the Fraser River as a trade route from the interior. The bronze bust of Fraser by Louis Hebert was placed on the plinth in 1911, and the two flanking cannons added some time later.

A bandshell was built in 1925 and dismantled in 1945. The Provincial government took a section of the Park in 1937 to build the approaches to the Pattullo Bridge.

In her 1979 short story 'Antigone', Sheila Watson describes the Albert Crescent area , as it was in the early decades of this century.

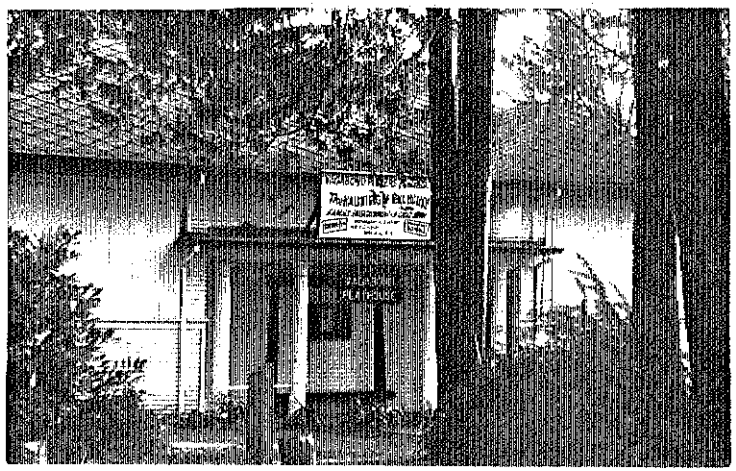
Watson grew up in this area and her father was head keeper at the insane asylum.
Between the Kingdom which my father ruled and the wilderness flows a river... The oolicans run in it as they ran last year and the year before. The gulls cry above the same banks. Boats drift towards the Delta and circle back against the current to gather up the catch... The old bridge still spans the river, but the cat-walk with its cracks and knot-holes, with its gap between planking and hand-rail has been torn d own. The centre arch still grinds open to let boats up and down the river... The habitable world, as I've said, is on the right bank of the river. Here is the market with its market stalls --- the coops of hens, the long-tongued geese, the haltered calf, the bearded goat, the shoving pigs, and the empty bodies of cows and sheep and rabbits hanging on iron hooks. My father's kingdom provides asylum in the suburbs, near it the convent, the churches, and the penitentiary. Above these on the hill the cemetery looks down on the river itself... I remember standing once with Antigone and Ismene in the square just outside the gates of my father's kingdom. Here from a bust set high on a cairn the stone eyes of Simon Fraser look from his stone face over the river that he found.

9. <u>Queen's Park</u> is located on 75.5 acres which was set aside as park reserve in 1859-1860 by Colonel Moody. In 1886, the land was offered to the City of New Westminster by the Provincial government and in 1889, the City passed a bylaw for the development of Queen's Park. The sum of $50,000 was allocated and this money was spent in clearing, grading, and beautifying the park and in erecting permanent exhibition buildings for the annual Provincial exhibitions held by the Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society. Exhibitors came from all over B.C. and the exhibitions were held in Queen's Park from 1890 until 1929, when fire destroyed most of the exhibition buildings.

In 1888, application was made to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province for the strip of land east of Queen's Park. The land was used for what was originally Queen's Boulevard and is now called McBride Boulevard. The boulevard was constructed in 1892 at a cost of $4,000 and Queen's Park was thus separated from the asylum grounds.

By the turn of the century, baseball, cricket, and football were being played at an organized scale in Queen's Park. In 1905, a zoo was built to house bear, wolves, coyotes, deer, and tropical fish.

In 1909, the City erected a fisheries exhibition building, with a design by E.G.W. Sait. In 1914, the Dominion government took it over for a hatchery. The building was moved from its original location in the early 1920's because of drainage problems. City council turned this building over to the Vagabond Players in 1951, and it was remodelled for use as a theatre. It remains in use as the Vagabond Playhouse.



Vagabond Playhouse

A roadway was constructed through the southeast section of Queen's Park in 1912.

In 1929, the field was graded and laid out for the Queen's Park Stadium. A 100 yard track was laid out in 1931 and the concrete stands were built in 1950. The stadium presently features a grass area which measures 317 feet by 376 feet. It is completely fenced and has facilities which include press box, dressing rooms, concessions, flood lighting, and irrigation system. Seating capacity is 5,000 persons and the stadium is used for organized sports, such as soccer, rugby, football, and baseball, and for special events, such as May Day.

The first arena building was built in Queen's Park in 1912 for exhibition purposes at an estimated cost of $17,600. This building fell into disrepair during its occupation by the military during the First World War. A new sports building was constructed in 1930 and then enlarged in 1938, to add more seating and a canopy over the front entrance. This building remains in Queen's Park as the Arena. The Arenex was also built in 1938.

The arena is used for ice activities, lacrosse, meetings, conventions, special events, and other indoor activities. Its centre surface

measures 18 feet by 85 feet; it has a seating capacity for 4,500 persons, concessions, first aid room, dressing rooms, and wooden floor for summer use. The arenex is used for basketball, volleyball, tennis, badminton, floor hockey, and social events. The floor area is 85 feet by 112 feet and the buildung has an acoustical ceiling, seating capacity for 600 persons, and contains concessions and dressing rooms.



Queen's Park Arena

In1955, 5 acres of Queen's Park was sold to the Provincial government to build a new approach to the Pattullo Bridge.

A sunken rose garden was added to the park in 1956. The formal style of the garden was patterned after a Shakespearian garden. According to the Parks Department, the garden contains 1,100 Hybrid and Floribunda roses.

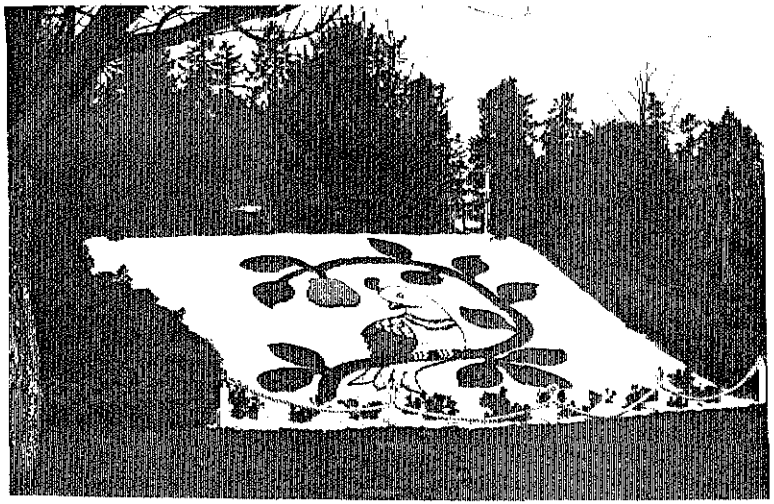
In 1960, the Centennial lodge was built in Queen's Park to celebrate the City's one hundredth birthday. The lodge is used for meetings, banquets, receptions, and other social activities. Facilities include the upstairs (seats 150 to 200 persons), downstairs (seats 130 persons), kitchen, and stage. In 1961, the Centennial Grove was planted, leading up to the lodge. The Centennial Totem Pole was erected in 1967 to celebrate Canada's Confederation. The pole is an authentic Coast Salish design depicting the Salish mythological symbols of Thunderbird, Killer Whale, and Bear. The symbolic meaning is of a peace-loving people in a land of prosperity. An addition was built onto the Centennial lodge in 1985 to house the New Westminster Arts Centre.

The Queen's Park picnic area was redone in 1959 and during the next year, the playground, picnic shelters, stove, and concessions were added. The Children's Zoo was also built in 1960 and contains a variety of farm animals.

The bandshell was built in 1969 to replace the dismantled 1965 structure whose roof collapsed.

The adventure playground was built in 1974. The spray pool was constructed in 1983 and its cost of $30,000 was donated by the New Westminster Rotary Club.

Today, Queen's Park contains the arena, arenex, stadium, 12 outdoor tennis courts, 5 baseball fields, playground, picnic area, rose garden, Centennial Grove, and Centennial Lodge. Located at the Third Avenue entrance to the park, is an ornamental floral display which changes periodically. Queen's Park also continues to be the site of the annual May Day celebration and is home site to numerous sports teams.



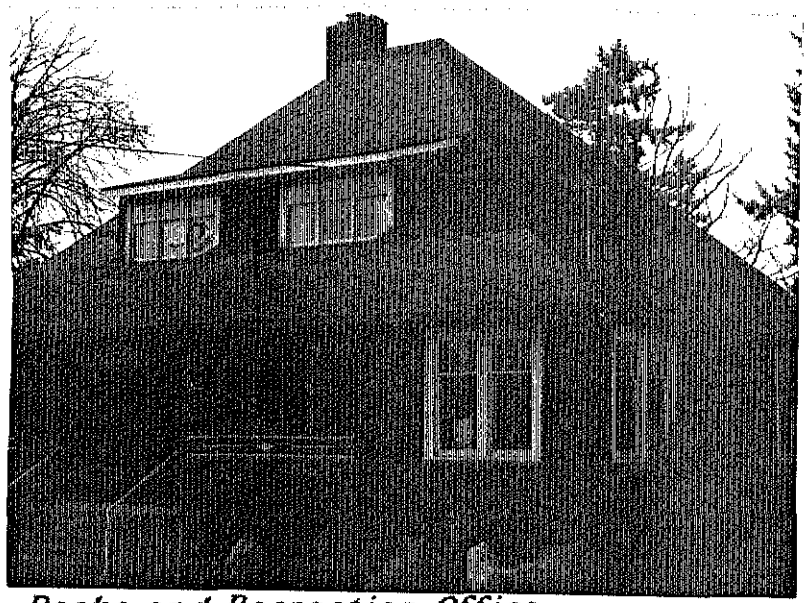
Floral Display, Third Avenue Gate

10. Sullivan Park is a 0.82 acre site which was established as a 'playlot' in 1939. It presently contains a playground.

11. Moody Park is a 23.87 acre site bounded by Tenth Street to the west, Eighth Street to the east, Eighth Avenue to the north, and Sixth Avenue to the south. In 1863, this site was set aside by the City fathers to meet the need for a public recreational area in the suburbs. A bylaw was passed in 1889 for the development of Moody Park. The site was originally named 'Moody Square' to honour Colonel Richard Clement Moody of the Royal Engineers. In 1984, as part of the City's 125th birthday celebrations, the entrance to Moody Park at Sixth Avenue and Eighth Street was landscaped and a plaque installed to further commemorate Colonel Moody.

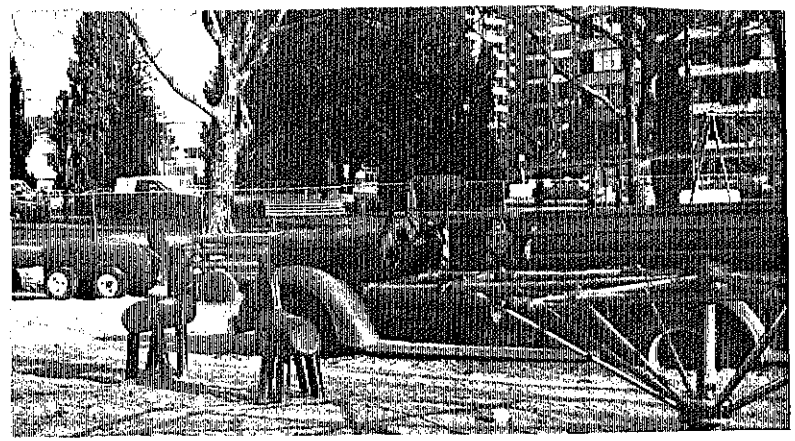
Over the years, Moody Park has been the site of a variety of activities. In 1907, the first circus company known to visit the City of New Westminster staged its show in Moody Park. In 1912, a baseball diamond was laid out. The Kiwanis Club built a wading pool and playground in 1921. In 1936, a lacrosse box and three tennis courts were constructed. In 1948, the New Westminster Bowling Club was allowed to locate its grounds in Moody Park and a private lawn bowling green was built in

1954. This bowling green was the site of the bowling competition for the Commonwealth Games of the British Empire. In 1975, an adventure playground was created with funding from the New Westminster Police Department Benevolent Association.



Parks and Recreation Office

Moody Park also contains various structures. The Clubhouse was built in 1938, with its verandah added in 1943; in 1957, it became the headquarters of the Recreation Commission and in 1971, it was renovated to house the City's Parks and Recreation Department. The Kiwanis outdoor pool was completed in 1949 (length 82 feet, width 42 feet, depth range from 3 to 10 feet, diving area 24 feet by 18 feet, 1 and 3 metre diving boards, and movable seating for 165 persons). In 1954, the Little League Stadium and softball diamond were built on the west side of the pool and in 1961, permanent bleachers were installed. In 1958, Century House was built to provide recreational and club facilities for senior citizens. The building also has an auditorium added in 1964 and enlarged in 1971, arts and crafts complex added in1971, and games room funded by the New Westminster Gyro Club.



Playground at Moody Park

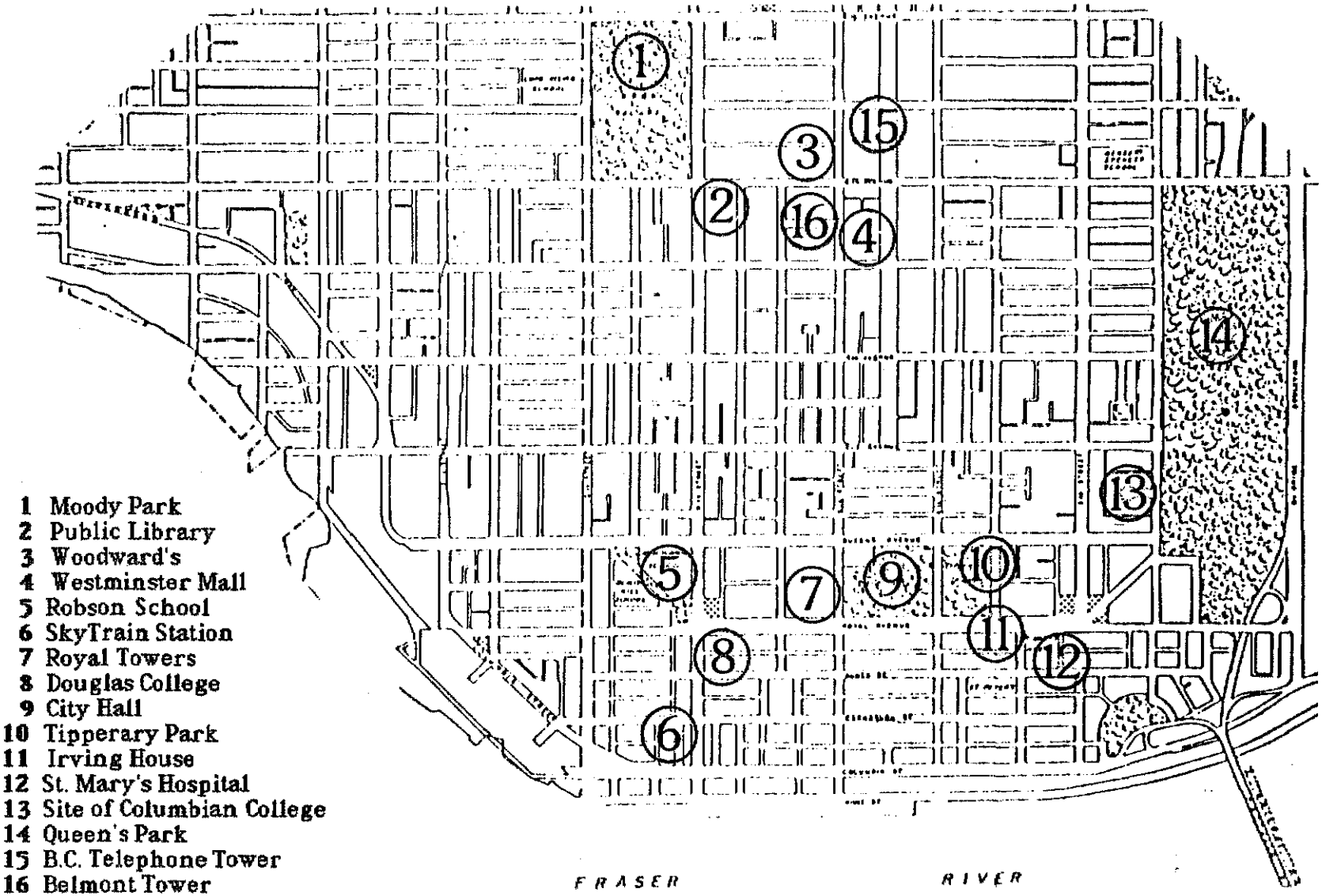


Figure 7: Landmarks and Historic Sites, Volume 2

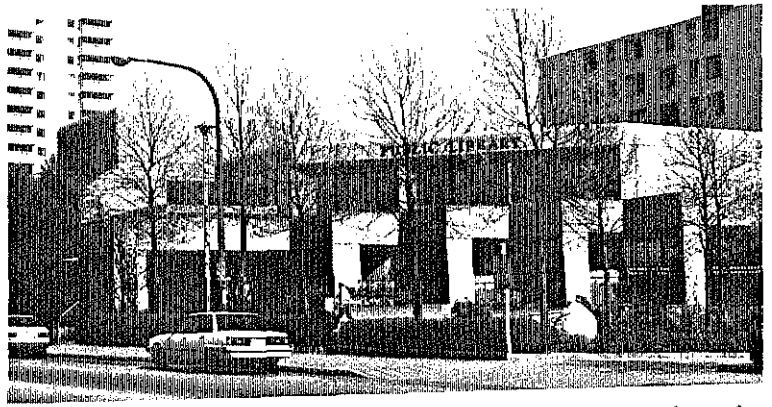
LANDMARKS AND HISTORIC SITES

Landmarks are elements in the environment which act as reference points to make the city more legible to its users.

Figure 7 shows the location of prominent city landmarks in or near the neighbourhoods of Queen's Park, Uptown, and Brow-of-the-Hill.



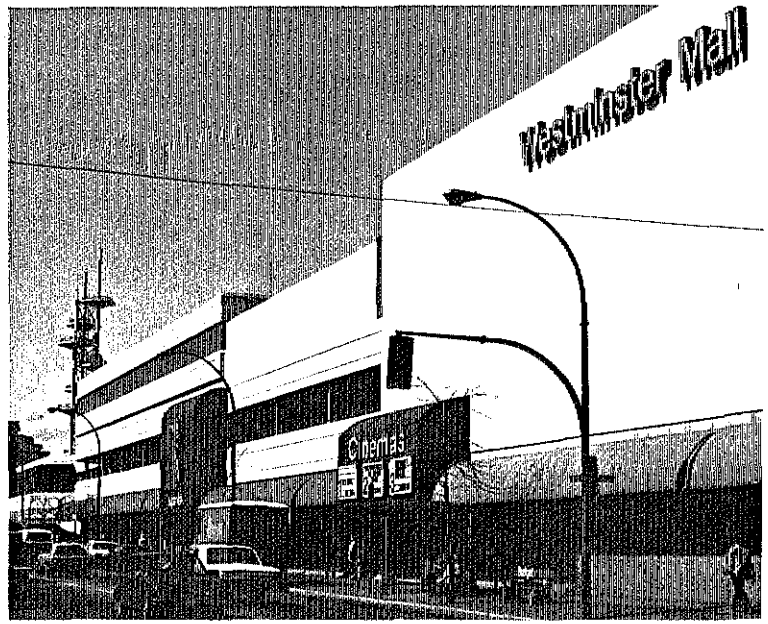
1. **Moody Park** is a large park located at a key intersection (Sixth Avenue and Eighth Street). It is discussed at length in the Parks and Open Spaces section of this report.



2. **Public Library** also has a key location in the Uptown area, across from Woodward's. It is a place where people meet, both formally and informally.



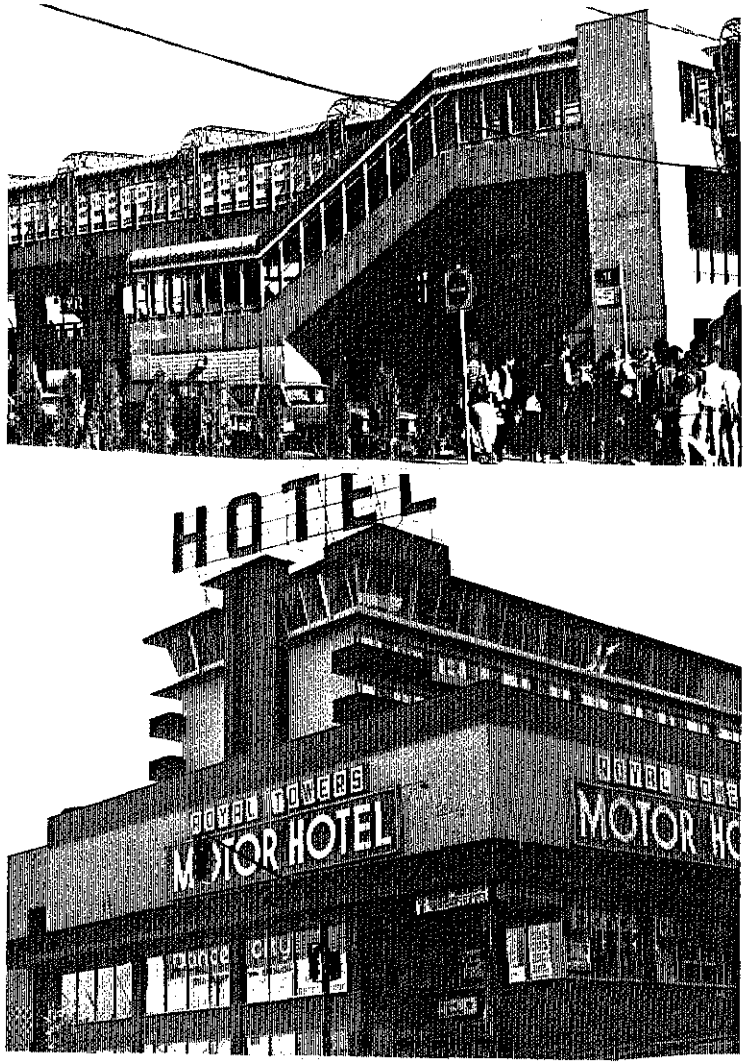
3. **Woodward's** Department Store is located at the intersection of Sixth Street And Sixth Avenue. Its location, size, and retail use make it a landmark in the area.



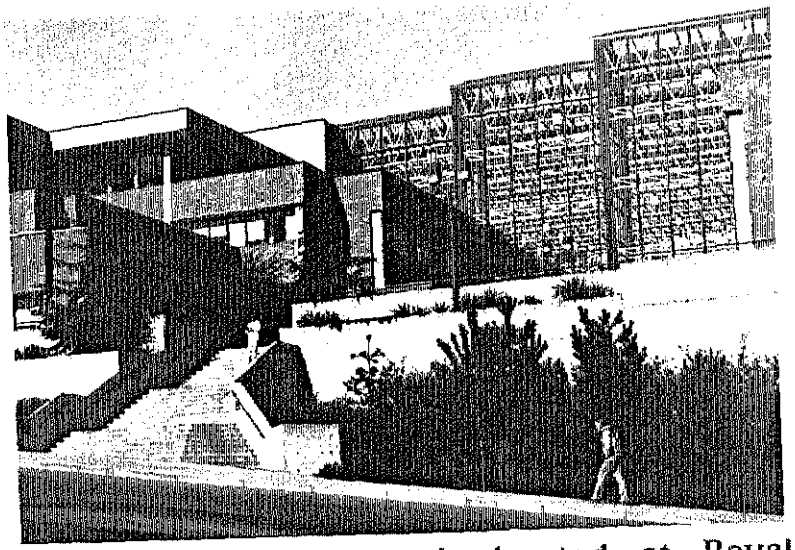
4. **Westminster Mall** is located across the corner from Woodward's. It contains shopping, offices, restaurants, and movie theatres. It is the City's first indoor shopping mall.

5. **Robson School** is a large building located at an intersection (Eighth Street and Queen's Avenue).

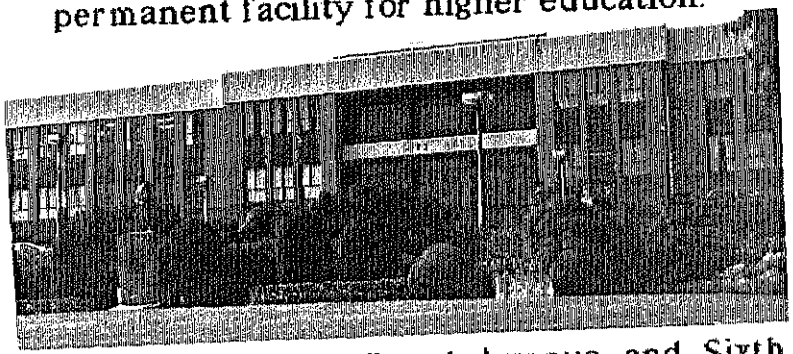
6. **SkyTrain Station** is the rapid transit station in New Westminster.



7. **Royal Towers Hotel**, at the corner of Sixth Street and Royal Avenue, is the City's largest hotel.

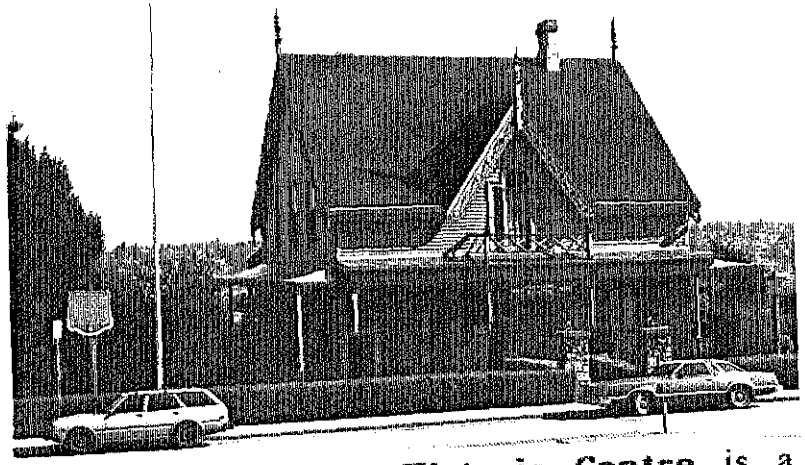


8. **Douglas College** is located at Royal Avenue and Eighth Street and is a permanent facility for higher education.

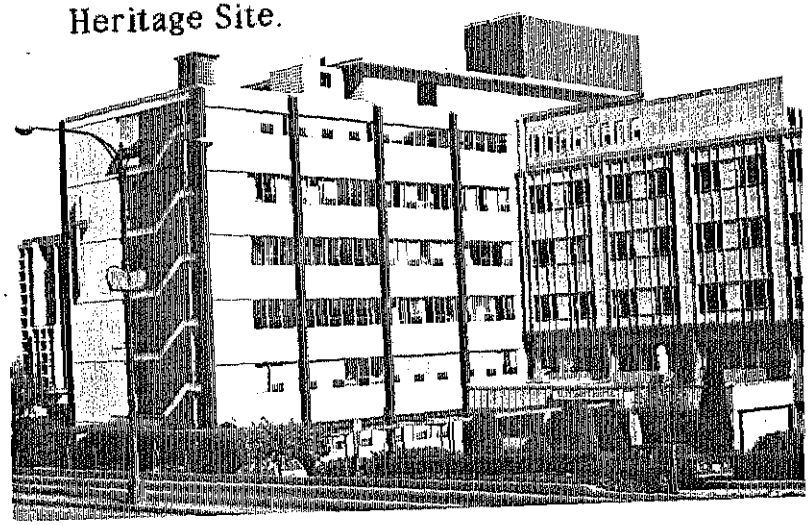


9. **City Hall** is at Royal Avenue and Sixth Street and its gardens are large and well-tended.

10. **Tipperary Park** is located next to City Hall and is discussed in the Parks section of this report.



11. **Irving House Historic Centre** is a landmark, due to its popularity as a museum and its status as a Municipal Heritage Site.

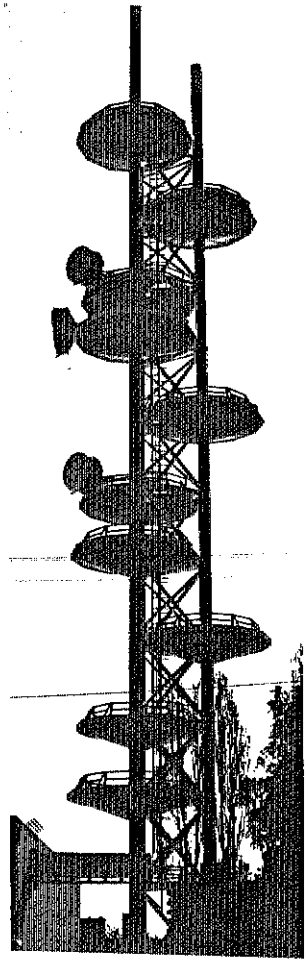


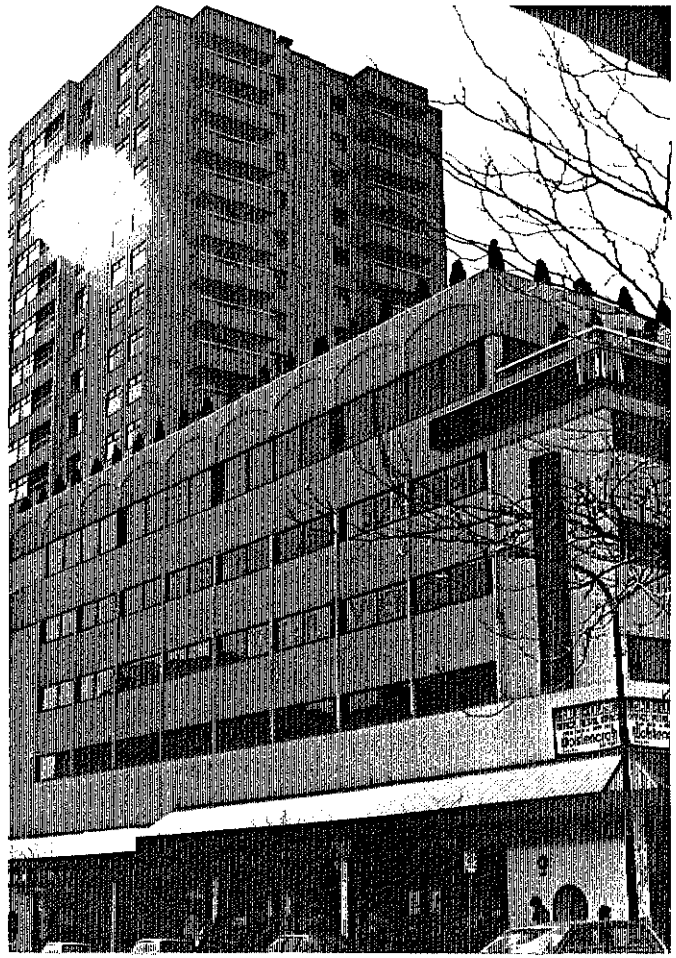
12. **St. Mary's Hospital** has been located on this site since 1887.

13. **Site of Columbian College** is now College Court, a subdivision built during the 1930's, where the Columbian Methodist College had been built.

14. **Queen's Park** is the largest park in the City and is discussed fully in the Parks section of this report.

15. **B. C. Telephone Microwave Tower**
The Tower was built in 1982 to improve telephone service in the region. Its modern design and imposing height make the structure a visible reference point from most areas of the City.





16. **Belmont Tower** is a mixed use (commercial, office, residential) building located at the corner of Belmont and Sixth Street. Its height, size, and white colour make it a landmark in the Uptown area.

SUPPLEMENTARY STRUCTURES

Between 1987 - 1989, Volume 2, "The Queen's Park, Uptown, Brow-of the Hill" Heritage Resource Inventory was reviewed by the Heritage Advisory Committee and the New Westminster Preservation Society. A number of additional buildings were observed to have some heritage significance and should be included in the Inventory. The following buildings will be considered as "Supplementary Structures":

208 Third Avenue
814 Third Avenue
1010 Third Avenue
1023 Third Avenue
1028 Third Avenue

110 Fourth Avenue
113 Fourth Avenue

115 Fifth Avenue
116 Fifth Avenue
119 Fifth Avenue
209 Fifth Avenue
212 Fifth Avenue
213 Fifth Avenue
214 Fifth Avenue
215 Fifth Avenue
228 Fifth Avenue
235 Fifth Avenue
305 Fifth Avenue
310 Fifth Avenue
320 Fifth Avenue
321 Fifth Avenue
402 Fifth Avenue
406 Fifth Avenue

122 Sixth Avenue
124 Sixth Avenue
402 Sixth Avenue

220 First Street
314 First Street
316 First Street
320 First Street
336 First Street
414 First Street
418 First Street
430 First Street
436 First Street
506 First Street
508 First Street
510 First Street

218 Second Street
220 Second Street
227 Second Street
310 Second Street
326 Second Street
333 Second Street
337 Second Street
521 Second Street
530 Second Street

301 Third Street
327 Third Street
517 Third Street

223 Fourth Street
335 Fourth Street
429 Fourth Street

205 Nineth Street
209 Nineth Street
217 Nineth Street
221 Nineth Street
224 Nineth Street
230 Nineth Street
235 Nineth Street

805 Milton Street
809 Milton Street
818 Milton Street
819 Milton Street
820 Milton Street

CONCLUSIONS

In Volume 1 of New Westminster's heritage resource inventory, distinct heritage precincts were discovered within the downtown commercial core. These precincts were defined by concentrations of heritage buildings, but also by the concentrations of different uses (retail, institutional, transportation, religious) that occurred.

The area inventoried in Volume 2 is of a vastly different character than the downtown core. Queen's Park, Uptown, and Brow-of-the-Hill are *neighbourhoods* with a strong residential base. Concentrations of heritage buildings, mostly private houses, occur within the larger area, but the communities' character seems to be defined by the neighbourhood boundaries. For this reason, Volume 2 presents the inventory, not as precincts of differing uses and character, but as distinctive and homogeneous residential neighbourhoods, where groups of heritage buildings share or help to define the *neighbourhood's* character and identity.

New Westminster's heritage resource inventory is intended for use as a decision-making tool; the buildings selected as having heritage potential only reveal the nature and distribution of heritage resources in the City and provide an informational base from which future decisions can be made with respect to heritage site designation and other conservation and preservation efforts.

The Queen's Park neighbourhood is a strong single family dwelling area, where a large number of important heritage homes are located. There are no immediate threats to this area since it's one family dwelling residential zoning helps to regulate and maintain its present character.

However, the Downtown's eastern residential area, the Uptown, and Brow-of-the-Hill areas, have already lost much of their single family character to high density residential and commercial uses. This is only a forewarning that the area's remaining heritage sites will face more and greater pressures from new developments in the near future.

APPENDIX A: ARCHITECTS

Berrill, Ralph
317 Third Avenue (1925)

Berwick, R.A.
411 Second Street (1938)
101 Queen's Avenue (1939)
307 Queen's Avenue (1939)
313 Queen's Avenue (1940)

Berwick, R.A. and Pratt, C. E.
211 Queen's Avenue (1941)

B.C. Mills Timber and Trading Company
402 First Street (1906)
406 First Street (1908)
408 First Street (1908)
527 Fifth Street (1905)

Boughen, E.J.
423 Eighth Street (1911)
312 Ninth Street (1913)
340 Tenth Street (1913)
109 Third Avenue (1911)
315 Fourth Avenue (1912)
508 Sixth Avenue (1913)
510 Sixth Avenue (1912)
214 Ash Street (1912)
720 Hamilton Street (1912)
820 Kennedy Street (1911)
725 Queen's Avenue (1912)
111 Regina Street (1911)
312 Warren Avenue (1913)

Clow, C.H.
325 Second Street (1910)
424 Third Street (1911)
314 Eleventh Street (1911)
413 Twelfth Street (1911)
611 Queen's Avenue (1910)
727 Queen's Avenue (1912)

Cullerne, Harold
114 Queen's Avenue (1932)

Downs and Archambault
716 Sixth Avenue (1977)

Gardiner, F.G.
609 Queen's Avenue (1910)

Gardiner and Gardiner
227 Third Avenue (1909)

Gardiner and Mercer
322 Second Street (1912)
335 Thirteenth Street (1913)
229 Third Avenue (1913)
120 Fourth Avenue (1911)
223 Fifth Avenue (1925)
225 Fifth Avenue (1925)
718 Hamilton Street (1911)
127 Queen's Avenue (1913)
212 Queen's Avenue (1911)
218 Queen's Avenue (1910)

Grant, G.W.
428 Fourth Street (1892)
319 Queen's Avenue (1893)
321 Queen's Avenue (1893)
323 Queen's Avenue (1892)

Grant and Henderson
222 Third Street (1911)

Kjolaas, Charles
731 Queen's Avenue (1912)

Langley, E.
322 Sixth Avenue (1921)

McCarter and Nairne
337 Fourth Street (1939)
109 Queen's Avenue (1938)
231 Queen's Avenue (1937)

Macaulay, B.
435 Third Street (1912)

Maclure and Clow
403 St. George Street (1890)

Mercer and Mercer
335 Seventh Street (1954)

Northey, J.
233 Second Street (1940)

Perry, Richard T.
305 Second Street (1927)

Sait, E.G.W.
105 Third Avenue (1912)
321 Fourth Avenue (1908)
109 St. Patrick Street (1911)

Sharp and Maclure
307 Fifth Street (1891)
227 St. Patrick Street (1892)

Sharp and Thompson
613 Queen's Avenue (1938)

Sharp, Thompson, Berwick and Pratt
109 College Court (1954)

Smith, W.P.
111 Fifth Avenue (1912)

Stewardson, H.S.
113 Regina Street (1911)

Taylor, J.S.D.
509 St. George Street (1937)

Townley and Matheson
417 Fifth Street (1936)

Van Norman, C.B.K.
123 Queen's Avenue (1940)

Whitburn, J.B.
338 First Street (1922)
214 Fourth Street (1920)
505 Eleventh Street (1921)
215 Third Avenue (1926)
221 Third Avenue (1926)
110 Queen's Avenue (1922)
213 St. Patrick Street (1930)

APPENDIX 2: ARCHITECTURAL TERMS

Architrave A molded frame around a doorway, window or arch.

Balustrade A row of short posts or pillars supporting a rail or stone coping around a balcony or terrace.

Batten A strip covering a joint between vertical boards.

Bay window A one to two-storey angular projection from the wall of a house with windows on each face.

Bracket A small projecting member, commonly L, scroll or triangular in shape, supporting an overhang, such as an eave or cornice.

Cantilever A projecting beam or part of a structure supported only at one end.

Capital The crowning feature of a column or pilaster.

Chamfer An edge or corner that has been beveled.

Chevron A V-shaped or zigzag decoration, usually used as a continuous molding.

Chimney pot A pipe placed on top of a chimney which acts as a continuation of the flue and improves the draft.

Clapboard Horizontal wood siding that is wedge-shaped to facilitate a weathering overlap.

Cornice The top projecting part of a Classical entablature; any projecting molding along the top of a building or wall.

Cresting Ornamental finish on the ridge of a building or edge of a balcony.

Dentil A row of block-like projections that decorate a cornice.

Dormer A window projecting from a sloped roof, with a sloped, gabled, or hipped roof of its own.

Drop A decoration hanging from a roof edge or gable end.

Eaves The horizontal edge of a roof which may or may not extend over the exterior wall.

Entablature In Classical architecture, the part of a structure between the column capital and the roof or pediment, comprising the architrave, freize, and cornice.

Fanlight A semicircular or fan-shaped window with radiating members or tracery set over a door or window.

Finial A pointed ornament placed at the top of spires, gables or towers.

Fluting A pattern of parallel vertical grooves, usually applied to columns or pilasters.

Fretwork Open decorative work cut on a fretsaw and used to make verandah posts, balustrades, brackets, or gable triangles more ornate.

Gable The triangular upper portion of a wall beneath a pitched roof; also a triangular break on an eave line or a triangle shaped dormer roof.

Gambrel roof A double-pitched roof with the lower pitch steeper than the upper.

Half-timbering Wall construction where the timber frame is evident on the exterior of the building and the spaces between the timbers are filled with brick or plaster.

Hipped roof A roof with four uniformly pitched side, whose peak may be pointed or ridged.

Lintel A horizontal wood or stone beam above or below a window or door opening.

Mansard roof A roof that has two slopes on all four sides, the lower slope being longer and steeper than the upper.

Masonry Wall construction of materials such as stone or brick.

Molding A continuous decorative band that is either carved into or applied to a surface.

Palladian Window An arch-headed window, flanked by narrower, shorter square-headed windows sharing the same sill.

Parapet A low, solid, protective wall or railing along the edge of a roof or balcony.

Pediment A triangular or gable-shaped form over a window, door or portico, which may be curved or otherwise varied.

Pilaster A pier or column that is attached to a wall surface and only projects slightly.

Porte cochere A large covered entrance porch through which vehicles can drive.

Portico A porch, usually with a pedimented roof and supported by classical columns.

Quoin Rectangular stones set into the corner of a building and usually laid so that the butt end alternates with the long side in a vertical row.

Rusticated Tooled, as the surface of stone.

Segmental An arch where the head is less than semicircular.

Sidelight Glazed panels adjacent to a door.

Sill A horizontal member at the base of a window or door opening.

Spindlework Turned woodwork applied to gable triangles, verandah railings, balustrades or eaves.

Surround The trim outside a door or window structural opening.

Tudor arch A low, wide, pointed arch common in the architecture of Tudor England.

Turret A small, slender tower, usually at the corner of a building.

APPENDIX C: ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

ROMANTIC HOUSES (1840-1880)

Gothic Revival and Carpenter Gothic (1840-1880)

This style is identified by a steeply pitched roof, usually with steep cross gables. The gables are commonly trimmed with decorated vergeboards and the windows frequently have a pointed arch or Gothic shape. The most dominant feature of Gothic Revival houses is the fanciful decorative ornamentation, cut from wood by the scroll saw, an invention which was perfected during this period.

VICTORIAN HOUSES (1860-1910)

Italianate (1860-1890's)

Italianate houses are usually two or three stories high and feature a low-pitched roof with decorative brackets beneath the eave line. The windows are tall and narrow, commonly arched or curved, with crowns or lentils above. High Victorian Italianate houses often have one or two storey bay windows.

Queen Anne (1880-1910)

A steeply pitched roof of irregular shape, usually with a dominant front-facing gable, is the identifying feature of Queen Anne houses. The style is further identified by the use of patterned shingles, cutaway bay windows, and other devices to avoid a smooth-walled appearance. The facade is asymmetrical with a partial or full-width porch along one or both side walls.

Shingle (1895-1910)

The Shingle style house uses shingles for exterior cladding and its basic shape is that of an A-frame. There is usually a recessed front porch with classical columns on the ground floor, and often a bay window to one side. The second level features a gigantic gable, frequently twice as tall at its apex as the ground floor. On the sides of the house are large shed dormer-like projections which give the roof a winged appearance.

Pioneer Tent (1890-1910)

An economical and sturdy house, the Pioneer Tent style became popular with early settlers. The style is identified by its

steeply pitched, gabled roof and shed roofed rear addition. To this basic structure was often added Victorian detailing, such as patterned shingles, bay windows, or spindlework.

ECLECTIC HOUSES (1880-1955)

Colonial Revival (1880-1955)

The term *Colonial Revival* refers to a resurgence of interest in the early English and Dutch houses of the Atlantic seaboard. This style dominated domestic building during the first half of this Century. Colonial Revival houses feature an accentuated front door, commonly with a decorative crown or pediment supported by pilasters, or extended forward and supported by columns to form an entry porch. The facade is normally symmetrical with balanced window placement and centre door. Roof forms take a variety of shapes, the most common being hipped, side-gabled, and gambrel.

Classic Box and Classic Frame (1880-1915)

These two popular house styles are sub-types of the Colonial Revival style. The Classic Box has a moderately pitched hipped roof with full-width porch with classical columns. The house is symmetrical, two-stories in height, and has a rectangular plan. The Classic Frame house has a moderately pitched, front gabled roof, usually in an A-shape. The facade is symmetrical.

Tudor Revival (1890-1940)

This house style was particularly fashionable during the 1920's and early 1930's and was loosely based on a number of Medieval English prototypes. Tudor houses can be identified by a steeply pitched, usually side gabled roof. The front facade is dominated by one or more steeply pitched cross gables. Decorative false half-timbering is often present to mimick Medieval infilled timber framing. Other typical elements include tall, narrow windows, usually grouped and with multi-pane glazing, and massive chimneys with decorative chimney pots.

Mission (1890-1920)

This style is characterized by a mission-shaped dormer or roof parapet on either the main roof or porch roof. The roof commonly has red tile covering and widely overhanging eaves. Wall surfaces are usually stucco. Quatrefoil windows are common. Some examples of this style have

narrow roof segments, cantilevered out from a smooth wall surface, underneath the parapets of flat roofs.

Neoclassic Rowhouse (1895-1915)

This style shows influences from the Colonial Revival and Queen Anne cottage styles. It is a one-storey house, the term 'rowhouse' used here to mean detached houses built side-by-side in a line. The partial-width porch is set under the main hipped roof line, supported by classical columns. There is a front-facing dormer and the exterior is usually covered in clapboard.

Spanish Eclectic (1915-1940)

Spanish Eclectic houses feature a low-pitched roof which has little or no eave overhang and a red tile covering. There are typically one or more prominent arches above the door or principal window, or beneath the porch roof. The facade is usually asymmetrical and the wall surface of stucco. Decorative details come from the entire history of Spanish architecture, including dramatically carved doors, focal windows of triple-arched or parabolic shape, decorative window grilles of wood or iron and similar balustrades on cantilevered balconies, and brick or tile vents.

MODERN HOUSES (1900-Present)

Prairie (1900-1920)

The Prairie style originated in Chicago and was developed by a group of architects that have come to be known as the Prairie School. Most Prairie houses were built between 1905 and 1915. They are identifiable by a low-pitched, usually hipped roof, with widely overhanging eaves. Typically, the houses are two stories, with one-storey wings or porches. Facade detailing emphasizes horizontal lines.

Craftsman (1905-1930)

Craftsman was the dominant style for smaller houses built from 1905 until the 1920's. The style, based on the ideas of the English Arts and Crafts movement, created an honest expression of structure, where the structural elements actually became the decoration. The roof is low-pitched and usually gabled, with wide unenclosed eaves. Roof rafters are typically exposed and decorative (false) beams or braces are added under gables. Porch supports are commonly short, square

upper columns resting on more massive piers or on a solid porch balustrade.

Art Moderne (1920-1940)

Art Moderne houses show a smooth wall surface, flat roof with a small ledge (coping) at the roof line, and asymmetrical facade. The walls usually have grooves or lines and horizontal balustrade elements which give the building a horizontal emphasis.

Art Deco (1920-1940)

Art Deco houses are also characterized by smooth wall surfaces, usually of stucco. The facade is decorated with elements, such as zigzags, chevrons, and other stylized and geometric motifs. Vertical emphasis is achieved through the use of towers and other projections above the roof line.

International (1925-1960)

International style houses were influenced by Le Corbusier's idea of the house as a *machine for living* where functionalism was of prime importance. Traditional elements of house design that were merely decorative were discarded, stripping away all superfluous ornamentation. The International style can be identified by a flat roof which usually has no coping. The windows are flush with the outer wall which is smooth and unornamented. The facade is asymmetrical. Walls are not generally used for structural support, but are simply curtails hung over a structural steel skeleton.

Minimal Traditional (circa 1935-1950)

This house style developed as a response to the economic conditions of the 1930's. The style reflects the form of traditional Eclectic houses but does not show the decorative detail. Roofs are low-pitched or intermediate and eaves and rake are close. Post-war tract housing is dominated by this type of house.

Ranch (circa 1935-Present)

As the automobile replaced the street car as the dominant form of personal transportation, compact housing could be replaced by a more sprawling design on a larger lot in the suburbs. The Ranch style was the popular North American response to this change. Ranch houses are asymmetrical one-storey structures, with low-pitched roofs, usually with a moderate or wide roof overhang.

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340 First Street	62
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408 First Street	63
426 First Street	64
502 First Street	64
514 First Street	65
518 First Street	65
215 Second Street	66
219 Second Street	66
224 Second Street	67
226 Second Street	67
229 Second Street	68
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411 Second Street	77
412 Second Street	77
415 Second Street	78
425 Second Street	78
436 Second Street	79
442 Second Street	79
517 Second Street	80
518 Second Street	80
526 Second Street	81
212 Third Street	81
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231 Third Street	86	214 Fourth Street	101
232 Third Street	86	215 Fourth Street	102
236 Third Street	87	218 Fourth Street	102
315 Third Street	87	225 Fourth Street	103
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324 Third Street	89	313 Fourth Street	105
326 Third Street	90	316 Fourth Street	105
328 Third Street	90	317 Fourth Street	106
330 Third Street	91	318 Fourth Street	106
333 Third Street	91	319 Fourth Street	107
403 Third Street	92	320 Fourth Street	107
410 Third Street	92	323 Fourth Street	108
416 Third Street	93	324 Fourth Street	108
418 Third Street	93	325 Fourth Street	109
422 Third Street	94	326 Fourth Street	109
424 Third Street	94	328 Fourth Street	110
428 Third Street	95	331 Fourth Street	110
431 Third Street	95	334 Fourth Street	111
432 Third Street	96	337 Fourth Street	111
435 Third Street	96	410 Fourth Street	112
436 Third Street	97	411 Fourth Street	112
439 Third Street	98	412 Fourth Street	113
508 Third Street	99	413 Fourth Street	113
509 Third Street	100	418 Fourth Street	114
512 Third Street	99	427 Fourth Street	114
521 Third Street	100	428 Fourth Street	115

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307 Fifth Street	122
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525 Fifth Street	132
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533 Fifth Street	133
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407 Ninth Street	248
301 Tenth Street	249
306 Tenth Street	249
324 Tenth Street	250
326 Tenth Street	250
336 Tenth Street	251
340 Tenth Street	251
416 Tenth Street	252
506 Tenth Street	252
227 Eleventh Street	253
234 Eleventh Street	253
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332 Eleventh Street	256
334 Eleventh Street	256
427 Eleventh Street	256
505 Eleventh Street	257
530 Eleventh Street	257
411 Twelfth Street	258
413 Twelfth Street	258
415 Twelfth Street	259
417 Twelfth Street	259
431 Twelfth Street	260
432 Twelfth Street	260
433 Twelfth Street	261
502 Twelfth Street	261
335 Thirteenth Street	262
428 Thirteenth Street	262
432 Thirteenth Street	263
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514 Third Avenue	30
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705 Third Avenue	197
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227 Pearce Street	274
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108 Queen's Avenue	150
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